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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

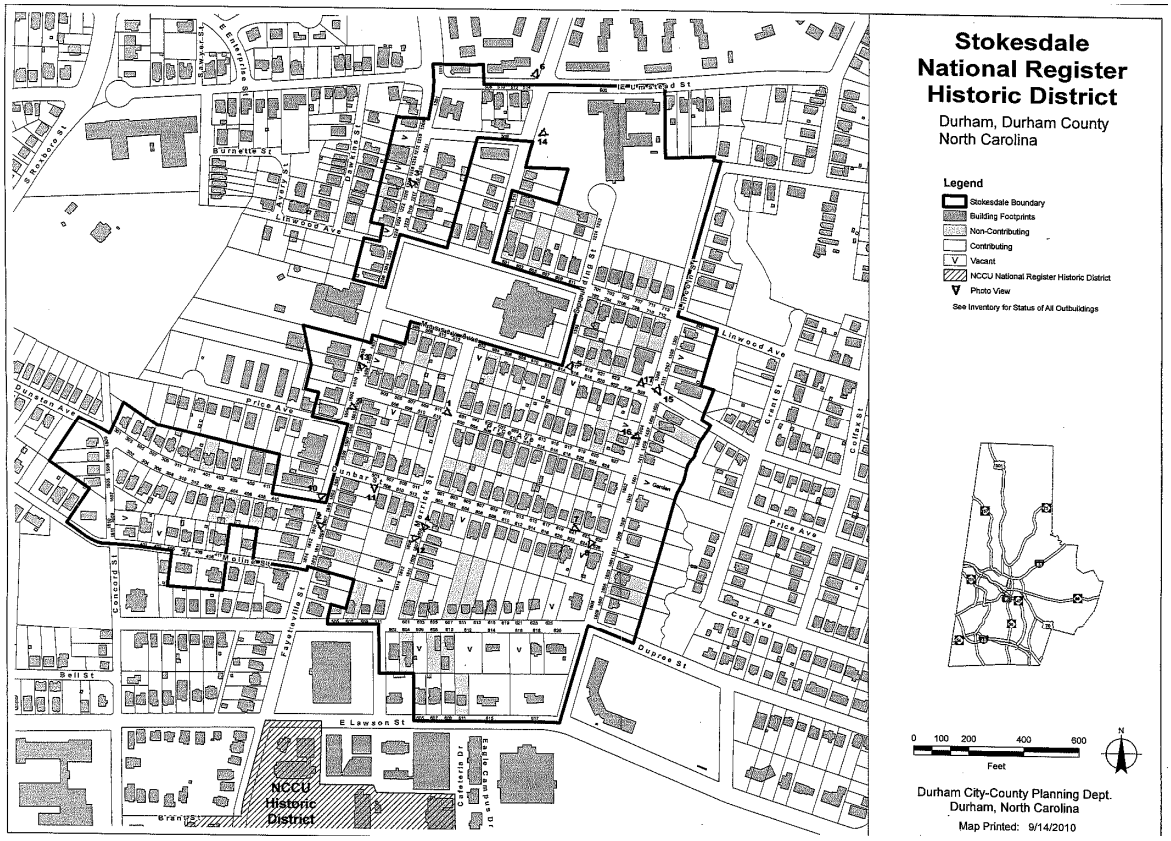
Stokesdale Historic District

Durham, Durham County, DH2668, Listed 12/28/2010
Nomination by Heather Wagner
Photographs by Heather Wagner, September 2005 and December 2009

600 Block of Price Street, north side

Dr. Charles H. Shepard House, 1608 Fayetteville Street

W. G. Pearson Elementary School, 600 East Umstead Street



Historic District Map

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 any 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 Stokesdale Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Fayetteville St., Umstead St., Lincoln St., Lawson St., Moline St., Concord St, and Dunstan St. not for publication N/A

city or town Durham vicinity N/A

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 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 Date

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

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

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ 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): _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
_X_ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
227	66	buildings
1	0	sites
1	8	structures
0	0	objects
229	74	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	department store
Commerce/Trade	restaurant
Education	school
Education	library
Religion	religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	department store
Commerce/Trade	restaurant
Education	school
Education	library
Religion	religious facility
Vacant/Not in Use	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial, Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: triple-A, minimal traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
other: concrete

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

_X_ 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.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning & Development
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance
1912 – 1960

Significant Dates
1912

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

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
X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _approximately 67 acres_

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	689430	3984110
2	17	689685	3984100
3	17	689790	3983810
4	17	689690	3983460

_X__ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather M. Wagner

organization hmwPreservation date July 1, 2010

street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state ___ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION
Materials:

Foundation stone
concrete
Roofs metal
Walls aluminum
vinyl
asbestos shingle
Other stucco
brick
granite

The Stokesdale Historic District is located in Durham, North Carolina, a city of approximately 260,000 residents near the center of Durham County. Southeast of downtown, the district is comprised primarily of the lands platted as "Stokesdale" by Mrs. A. H. Stokes in 1911; the Stokes' property extended from Simmons Street (formerly Sherman) south to Dupree Street (formerly Lucille) and from Fayetteville Street east to Lincoln Street. South of Stokes' land was the "Hammond Property," platted by B. L. Duke around the same time; much of this land eventually became North Carolina Central University, but the northernmost blocks of the plat contain residential development that adjoin the Stokesdale plat. Finally, the plat of "Dunstan, Mincey, and Roberson Lands" in 1911 comprises the Dunstan Street portion of the district west of Fayetteville Street.

The district is primarily residential, but also contains commercial, religious, and institutional properties. Residential resources include single-family homes (some of which have been divided into rental units) and duplexes. Commercial structures are concentrated along Fayetteville Street and included one-story brick and frame structures as well as several residences that have been converted for business use. The district also contains three churches, an elementary school, and a public library. The district contains 203 primary resources and twenty-six outbuildings and structures that were constructed between 1912 and 1960 and contribute to the significance of the district. Forty primary resources and thirty-four outbuildings and structures do not contribute to the district as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they have lost sufficient historic integrity. There are nineteen vacant lots in the district. Eighty-four percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the district. The district contains one National Register-listed property, the Scarborough House at 1408 Fayetteville Street (NR, 1985).

The district is centered on Fayetteville Street, the main thoroughfare from downtown Durham to the campus of North Carolina Central University and suburban development farther south. The topography of the district features more hilly terrain than Durham's historically white neighborhoods to the north and west, with Fayetteville extending along a ridge and land dropping in elevation to the east and west of Fayetteville Street.

A ravine just east of Lincoln Street and another low-lying area extending north from Concord Street are the lowest points in the neighborhood and help to define the boundary of the district in those areas. An extension of the now-destroyed Hayti community to the north, the earliest settlement was from the north along the high ground of Fayetteville Street with development spreading to south and east. The development west of Fayetteville dates to the second half of the period of significance, most buildings dating to the 1930s or later.

Lot sizes are relatively consistent throughout the district, due in large part to the fact that the district was platted in three large sections within a one- to two-year period. The majority of parcels in the district measure fifty-feet wide by one-hundred-and-fifty-feet deep. Exceptions to this occur on Lincoln Street, where the depth of lots is dependent on the location of the ravine, and on north side of the Dupree, where the division of the asymmetrically-sized block resulted in some lots being as deep as three-hundred feet. Additionally, houses on the south side of Dupree and the north side of Lawson, are larger in scale and many were erected on several combined lots, resulting in parcels that are currently one-hundred or one-hundred and fifty feet wide. Lots along Dunstan and Moline Streets are slightly smaller, measuring approximately fifty-feet wide by one-hundred-and-twenty feet deep. Houses are generally centered on the lot and set close to the street. Exceptions to this occur on the east end of Dupree Street, along Lawson Street, and on the west end of Dunstan Street, where houses are setback from the street. Outbuildings are generally located behind the primary structure and are accessed by a driveway on one side of the lot.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the street, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, retaining walls, and extant buildings and outbuildings. The streets are all paved and most retain granite curbs. With the exception of Fayetteville, Dunbar, and Umstead Streets, sidewalks are present on only one side of the street; Concord and Moline Streets have no sidewalks. Driveways are common in the district, but are not prominent features; some are paved, while others are gravel or grass. Due to the significant changes in elevation throughout the district, retaining walls along the sidewalk or street, as well as between structures, are common throughout the district. Only Fayetteville and Umstead Street, with their relatively flat terrain, are exempt from this commonality. The majority of retaining walls in the district are constructed of stone, though brick walls are common in those properties developed later, and wood or concrete walls are also present.

Residences within the district vary greatly in size and architectural style, based on their date of construction and the financial means of their earliest owners. The integration of economic classes within the neighborhood and the gradual development of the district over a period of fifty years resulted in a mixture of housing forms, sizes, and styles, with triple-A-roofed, Foursquare, and bungalow homes, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch-style houses intermixed in the district.

The earliest houses in the district are located along the ridge of Fayetteville Street and in the first blocks just east of Fayetteville, near the former Lincoln Hospital. Constructed in the 1910s and 1920s they reflect the popularity and flexibility of the vernacular and Foursquare forms. One-story, Queen Anne homes are predominantly gable-front-and-wing (1302 Fayetteville) or triple-A-roofed forms (1410 Fayetteville), but retain little of the ornamental sawnwork seen in more prominent middle-class white neighborhoods. The

larger Foursquare homes belonging to more prominent families were concentrated in the 1200-1500 blocks of Fayetteville. While simple in form and detail (1208 and 1218 Fayetteville), later iterations were more likely to include porte-cocheres and Craftsman details in the doors, windows, and porch supports (1502 and 1610 Fayetteville).

The bungalow was by far the most prevalent house form in the district in the 1920s and 1930s. Included are several large examples built from Sears, Roebuck, and Company plans (1213 and 1215 Fayetteville). However, smaller bungalows, most with dormers, Craftsman windows, knee braces or purlins in the gables, and tapered porch supports on brick piers exist throughout the district (503, 620, and 625 Dunbar). Several brick bungalows were erected in the district as well with concrete lintels and sills and brick porch supports (1505 and 1507 Fayetteville, 1608 Merrick).

Examples of the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial styles are more common in the south end of the district and date from the late 1920s through the early 1950s. The symmetrical two-story form and classical details, including grouped windows and pedimented door surrounds, of the Colonial Revival style are evident in several brick homes (617 E. Lawson and 614 Dupree). Other homes in the district have colonial elements applied to smaller or asymmetrical forms (511 Dunbar). The Dutch Colonial, defined by its gambrel roof, often with full-width shed dormers and its grouped windows and colonial door surrounds and porch coverings is also extant in the district (619 Dunbar and 1409 Fayetteville).

Several Period Cottages were erected in the district between 1932 and 1950. Most often one- or one-and-a-half story with elements of the Tudor or Colonial Revival styles, the homes often feature asymmetrical massing, brick exteriors, sometimes with decorative brick or stonework, prominent brick or stone chimneys, and wood weatherboards or faux half-timbering in the gables (1608 Lincoln and 407 Moline). They style also manifested itself in the form of several one-story duplexes on the south end of the district, each with symmetrical facades and central chimneys with prominent brick or stone detailing (1605 and 1607 Fayetteville and 1609 Lincoln).

By the late 1930s, the pared-down form and detail of the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional styles dominated the landscape of the district. The Cape Cod, a symmetrical form that includes front-facing dormers on a one-and-a-half story, side-gabled structure are scattered throughout the neighborhood and usually retained some classical detailing including dentils along the roofline or a fluted door surround (800 Linwood and 1214 Spaulding). Minimal Traditional houses exist in high concentrations along Dunstan Street on the west end of the district, yet several were erected on vacant lots within the main portion of the neighborhood as well. The Minimal Traditional home, in its most basic form is a one-story, side-gabled structure with roof overhangs, architectural detail, and front porch eliminated (1407 Lincoln). Yet, as the style continued to be erected in through the 1940s, projecting front-gabled bays and porches became more common, though roof overhangs, door surrounds, and other extraneous details were still absent (307 and 312 Dunstan).

In the 1950s, the Ranch style dominated the still-developing neighborhood. A small concentration of Ranch houses occurs on Moline Street, but for the most part Ranch houses were erected on the remaining vacant lots

scattered throughout the district. The narrow size of the lots called for the compression of the traditional sprawling Ranch form or the erection of the house with the narrower elevation facing the street. The most basic form featured low-pitched hipped roofs, brick veneer, picture windows, and a brick stoop (614 and 621 Dunbar and 405 Moline). A common theme of several homes in the district is the use of metal windows installed on the corners of the home, a feature that emphasizes the modern nature of the Ranch home (620 Dupree, 628 Massey, and 508 Price). The most impressive Ranch homes are defined by their dominant chimneys and engaged carports (608 Massey and 411 Moline).

From the 1950s to the present day, alterations have taken place to all of the house forms in attempts to modernize the neighborhood. The most common change is the replacement of original wood porch posts with decorative metal porch supports and railings. This was often accompanied by the installation of a concrete porch floor in lieu of original wood decking. The use of metal porch supports is so common that it has, in itself, become a distinctive architectural feature of the district. Vinyl and aluminum siding and replacement windows are also common within the district; yet, their use does not alter or diminish the architectural character of the district.

From 1960, the end of the period of significance, little development has taken place within the district. Several additional Ranch houses were erected through the 1960s on previously undeveloped lots. Additionally, two two-story, multi-unit residential structures were erected in the 1980s and two single-family homes were erected on Dupree Street in 2005. The alteration and demolition of structures within the district continues to be a problem as the previously residential portions of Fayetteville Street become more commercial in nature and as North Carolina Central University continues to expand into the neighborhood.

INVENTORY LIST
The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then by house number.

Common Features: Unless otherwise noted, the structures in the district have wood weatherboards, asphalt-shingled roofs, double-hung, wood sash windows, and attached porches. Windows described as Craftsman-style window have an upper sash divided into tall, vertical lights and a single-pane lower sash (generally in a three-over-one or four-over-one sash configuration). Outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted.

Construction dates are derived from the Hill City Directories (from 1919, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, and 1960), Sanborn Maps (from 1913 and 1937), and Durham County tax records. Houses are dated based on when the address appears in the city directories. For instance if an address is not listed in 1925, but is listed in 1930, the house is given a construction date of c. 1930. It should be noted that the Hill City Directories do not provide street-by-street listings until 1919 and street names and numbers changed for several streets in the district between 1919 and 1960. Exceptions to this method of determining construction dates are made when a Sanborn map can narrow the date of construction even further. Additionally, Durham County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties. When dates given on county tax records coincide with date ranges provided by the city directories and Sanborn maps, they are used.

Names: Residents and their occupations were derived primarily from the city directories with additional information from interviews with neighborhood residents. Houses are named for listed residents and may not reflect the names of the actual owners of the property. Houses for which no definite residents are known are listed simply as "House."

Status: Properties are coded as C (contributing), NC (non-contributing), or V (vacant lot) based on the following criteria. All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1912 to c. 1960, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Non-contributing buildings were constructed after 1960 or were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of incompatible alterations or additions. Alterations including replacement porch posts, door and window replacements, and the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding are common throughout the district. However, these alterations alone or in combination do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the neighborhood. For that reason, unless the form, massing, or fenestration of a building has been significantly altered, the building is considered contributing to the district. Individual parcels with addresses listed in the Durham County tax records, but without structures, are listed as vacant.

Concord Street

1500 Concord – George H. Perry House – 1948 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The replacement front door is sheltered by an off-centered, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor with a metal railing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement with entrance and window on the north elevation. County tax records date the building to 1948; the earliest known occupant is George H. Perry (laborer, Liggett & Myers) in 1950. Mrs. Josephine Perry operated a beauty shop here as well.

1504 Concord – William Jackson House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, aluminum siding, and a hip-roofed dormer on the facade. It retains four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, paired on the façade, and a four-light-over-three-panel front door. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by replacement wood posts on painted brick piers. There is a low, stone wall along the front of the property and along the driveway on the north side of the house. The earliest known occupant is William Jackson (laundryworker, Durham Laundry Company) in 1935.

1506 Concord – Sidney Verbal House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by grouped wood posts on painted brick piers. It retains exposed purlins in the gable ends. The earliest known occupant is Sidney Verbal (barber) in 1930.

1507 Concord – Thomas Clements House – 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled ell on the left end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The shed-roofed porch is supported by aluminum-covered tapered columns and has a wood floor and brick stair. There is a high stone retaining wall with a concrete stair at the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1945; the earliest known occupant is Thomas Clements (factory worker) and his wife Cora (domestic) in 1950.

1508 Concord – Edward M. Bumpass House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shallow gabled rear ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows, paired on the façade, and a replacement front door. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. The earliest known occupant is Edward M. Bumpass in 1930.

1509 Concord – Vacant

1510 Concord – Eli B. Thompson House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout with metal windows in the exposed basement. The gabled dormer has exposed rafter tails and two louvered vents. An inset front porch on the right end of the facade is supported by tapered wood columns with an original wood railing. While the earliest known occupant is Eli B. Thompson (reverend) in 1950, the style and materials of the house indicate a mid-1920s construction date.

1511 Concord – Mrs. Beatrice J. Jones House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with a three-window unit on the south elevation. The replacement front door is sheltered by a partially inset front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with a metal railing. An aluminum awning on the south elevation shelters a second entrance; it is supported by decorative metal posts. Both entrances are accessed by a brick stair; a wood ramp has also been constructed to access the main entrance. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Beatrice J. Jones (employee, Durham Hosiery Mill) in 1950.

Dunbar Street

503 Dunbar – Henry C. Davis House – 1936 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has three-over-one, double-

hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows and a three-light-over-two-panel front door. A nearly full-width, front-gabled porch extends across the façade, supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a decorative metal railing. A gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has painted asphalt-shingle siding, a pair of six-light windows, and exposed rafter tails and knee braces. The house has knee braces in the gables. A hip-roofed bay extends from the east elevation, with windows on all three sides. There is a gabled rear ell at the northeast corner and an attached metal carport on the west side of the house. A low, stone wall runs along the driveway and across the front of the lot with integrated stone steps that lead to the front walk. The earliest known occupant is Henry C. Davis (agent, Southern Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company) in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1936 and the building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

NC-ageShed, c. 1990 – A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing stands northwest of the house.

507 Dunbar – William T. Strayhorn House – c. 1925 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a hipped rear ell on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed block west of the ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. Original exterior doors and windows have been replaced. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original wood railing. A low, stone wall extends across the front of the property and along the driveway, with a concrete stair at the front and an integrated stone stair from the driveway. The earliest known occupant is William T. Strayhorn (porter) in 1925.

508 Dunbar – Benjamin L. Hicks House – c. 1925 C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with wide shed dormers on each side of the main gable and a one-story, shed-roofed addition across the rear. The foundation has been stuccoed and the building covered with aluminum siding. The house retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with nine-over-one, double-hung windows on the first floor facade and three-over-one, double-hung windows in the dormers. A full-width, hip-roofed front porch has a gable on its right end, over the entrance, and is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers; a fieldstone stair accesses the front porch from the driveway on the east side of the house. The house retains beadboard in the eaves and knee braces in the gables. A decorative wooden balustrade in front of the windows in the front gable has been recently removed. A concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the lot. The earliest known occupant is Benjamin L. Hicks (barber) in 1925.

509 Dunbar – Carrie Austin House – c. 1930 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows throughout, though the windows in the hipped front dormer have been removed. The one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the west side of the house and is supported by decorative metal posts with brackets and has a metal railing and a terra cotta covered slab floor. The side porch has been enclosed. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains an original five-

light sidelight. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the lot and has an integrated stone stair. The earliest known occupant is Carrie Austin in 1930.

510 Dunbar – Abram F. McJett House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has been altered with the addition of stucco to the foundation, walls, and interior chimney, over the original brick and wood weatherboards. The house does retain original two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows. The full-width, front-gabled front porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing on a concrete slab floor. A concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the lot and a brick stair leads to the front walk. The earliest known occupant is Abram F. McJett (tobacco worker) in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame one-car garage has stuccoed walls matching the house, but retains weatherboards in the front gable.

511 Dunbar – J. Lindsay Eason House – c. 1937 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, clipped side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear addition on the northwest corner. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The gabled front porch is supported by replacement vinyl posts and has a vaulted ceiling, concrete floor, and brick stairs flanked by brick knee walls with concrete caps. The house retains an original eight-light-over-two-panel front door with five-light textured glass sidelights and four-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on either side of the chimney. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front and east sides of the house, abutting the house at the chimney. The building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is J. Lindsay Eason (education director) in 1940.

512 Dunbar – Geneva M. Mebane House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows throughout. The clipped-gabled front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers with a metal railing running between them. The porch has a painted brick foundation and partially painted stone knee walls on either side of the brick stair. A small, gabled porch on the east elevation is supported by decorative metal posts. A gable centered on the façade and the clipped-gabled porch both have vinyl-covered knee braces. A metal carport has been attached to the rear of the house. A stone wall with integrated stone stair extends across the front of the property and abuts a concrete retaining wall on the east side of the lot. The earliest known occupant is Geneva M. Mebane (clerk, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1930.

600 Dunbar – W. Jack Mitchell House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, flush gable on the west elevation and a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers with a modern wood railing

between the piers; it has a concrete slab floor and is accessed by a painted brick stair with brick knee walls. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the lot. The earliest known occupant is W. Jack Mitchell (tobacco worker) in 1940.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1975 – The front-gabled, concrete-block carport has a storage area along the south side and window openings on the north side.

601 Dunbar – House – 1967 **NC-age – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. One original four-over-four, double-hung wood sash window remains on the second floor of the east elevation. The replacement front door has a colonial surround with a broken pediment supported by pilasters. The front stoop has a metal railing, stone steps, and a stone walkway to the sidewalk. There is a stone retaining wall on the east side of the house. According to a neighbor, the house was moved from an unknown location in the 1960s. There are no occupants listed before 1965; county tax records date the building to 1967.

602 Dunbar – George W. Blount House – 1936 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The house retains original three-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows, paired on the façade and west elevations. Knee braces in the front gable have been covered with vinyl and the front door is a mid-century replacement. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers with a metal railing running between them. The site slopes to the rear exposing a basement with four-light, Craftsman-style windows. A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the east side of the house. The earliest known occupant is George W. Blount (cook) in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1936 and the building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

603 Dunbar – Lloyd Moore House – c. 1935 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house has been heavily altered with the addition of a front-gabled addition to the west side, flush with the facade, that wraps around the rear of the house. The result is two parallel gables running nearly the full depth of the house. The house is two bays wide and four-pile with a projecting side-gabled bay on the east elevation. It has a brick foundation, later brushed brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and a later exterior chimney on the façade. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. A front-gabled porch on the right end of the façade, that wrapped around the east side of the house has been enclosed with glass panes and French doors, though brick posts remain visible on the façade and metal posts and railings remain on the east elevation. A low, granite retaining wall and brick walkway extend along the driveway on the east side of the property. The earliest known occupant is Lloyd Moore in 1935.

604 Dunbar – Vacant

605 Dunbar – William Weaver House – 1928 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It has a replacement front door and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum awnings. The front-gabled porch is supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers with a replacement wood railing. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and metal railings. The earliest known occupant is William Weaver (clothes presser) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1928.

C Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame one-car garage with concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and paired garage doors on the façade.

606 Dunbar – Laura A. Grandy House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and four-pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear and a flush gable centered on the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, original wood weatherboards, and three interior brick chimneys. It retains three-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows, grouped into threes on the façade, and has a four-light stationary window in the gable. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood columns with a metal railing and has been enclosed with screens on the left side. The earliest known occupant is Laura A. Grandy (cook) in 1930.

607 Dunbar – Thomas H. Shaw House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, original molded wood weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. There are low gables on the east and west elevations; the gable on the east elevation projects slightly. The house retains original four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows, paired on the facade and in the east side gable, and has a replacement front door. An eight-light, Craftsman-style window is centered in the front gable below a lattice eave vent. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers with painted granite caps and a metal railing running between the piers. It is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. Other Craftsman features include exposed rafter tails and knee braces in the gable ends. A low, painted brick retaining wall extends along the street. The earliest known occupant is Thomas H. Shaw (tailor, Lipscomb-Gattis Company) in 1930.

608 Dunbar – J. Preston Thorpe House – 1939 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and two painted brick chimneys (one in the ridgeline and one on the west elevation). The house retains original six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the main floor and metal casement windows at the exposed basement level. A projecting front-gabled block on the left end of the façade contains the entrance with an original six-light-over-two-panel wood door and an inset porch supported by a tapered wood post in its northwest corner. The porch has a terra cotta-tiled floor and aluminum awnings and shelters a picture window on the façade. A shed-roofed addition across the rear of the house is enclosed on the east end and contains a screened porch on the west end. The earliest known occupant is J. Preston Thorpe (bellman) in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1939.

609 Dunbar – H. Ethel Murray House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the east side and replacement windows on the west. The arched Tudor-style door is located within a projecting, asymmetrical, cat-slide gabled entrance bay. There is an aluminum awning over the door and small, four-light wood window to the right of the door. A brick stoop and stair access the entrance. A low brick retaining wall with brick stair extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is H. Ethel Murray in 1945.

C Shed, c. 1945 – Shed-roofed shed has molded weatherboards and a replacement metal door.

610 Dunbar – Joseph H. Bell House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide gabled dormer on façade and rear elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed bay on the west elevation. The building has a brick foundation, plain wood weatherboards, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and a pair of louvered vents above the windows in the front dormer. Craftsman features include exposed rafter tails, purlin ends, and knee braces in the dormers and gable ends. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers; it retains an original tongue-and-groove wood floor, has a metal railing, and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The brick on the front porch piers and foundation is darker in color and more decorative than the brick used on the rest of the foundation. The earliest known occupant is Joseph H. Bell (real estate) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1925.

611 Dunbar – George Woody House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front gable on the right end of the facade. A second projecting gable exists on the east elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, wood weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and an interior brick chimney. All windows and doors have been replaced, but the house retains exposed knee braces in the gable ends. There is a low, front gable over the door and a later aluminum awning with decorative metal posts sheltering the porch, which is accessed by a terra cotta-tiled walk and stair. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is George Woody (chicken farmer) in 1930.

612 Dunbar – Peter T. Barber House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a clipped-gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and two brick chimneys (one in the ridgeline and one on the west elevation). It retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows and has vinyl-covered braces in the dormer and gable ends. The front door and sidelight are replacements, but an original nine-light, diamond-shaped window remains to the left of the door. The shed-roofed, engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers.

The porch has a concrete floor and metal railing and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Peter T. Barber (reverend) in 1930.

613 Dunbar – Lucius Johnson House – 1925 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a wide front-gabled block. There is a shed-roofed projecting bay on the right end of the façade and a gabled, projecting bay on the west elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and three interior brick chimneys. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The house has a replacement front door and vinyl windows throughout. A front-gabled porch wraps around the west side of the house and is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers; it is accessed by a painted brick stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Lucius Johnson (chef, Lincoln Hospital) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1925.

C Garage, c. 1925 – Front-gabled, frame one-car garage has a concrete-block foundation and original wood weatherboards.

614 Dunbar – George L. Suggs House – 1960 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a continuous brick veneer that extends from the main level down to the exposed basement and foundation at the rear of the house. It retains an interior brick chimney, original two-over-two, double-hung horizontal pane wood sash windows, and wood soffits, fascia, and bedmold at the roofline. A picture window, flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows is centered on the façade next to an original hollow-core door with diagonal lights. An open brick terrace on the east end of the façade has a terra cotta-tile floor and metal railings. County tax records date the building to 1960. The first known occupant is George L. Suggs in 1965.

615 Dunbar – William Earl Williams House – 1935 C – Building

This one-story, clipped side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width rear gable. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, an interior painted brick chimney, and an exterior painted brick chimney on the west elevation. The house retains an original Craftsman-style, six-light-over-one-panel door and six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, grouped on the facade. There is a small, projecting gable on the right side of the façade and the front-gabled porch on the left end of the facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a wood railing. Craftsman detailing includes purlins in the gables. A stone retaining wall with an integrated stone stair extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is William Earl Williams (N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1935.

C Garage, c. 1935 – Front-gabled, frame one-car garage has wood weatherboards, and a modern overhead door.

616 Dunbar – Albert D. Eaton House – 1960 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Ranch house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a continuous brick veneer that extends from the roof down to the exposed basement and foundation at the rear of the house. The house retains metal jalousie windows and has aluminum siding in the front gable and aluminum trim throughout. The prominent brick chimney on the façade anchors the offset front gable, which shelters a

shallow brick terrace with terra cotta tile floor and a metal railing. To the right of the chimney and projecting front gable, the entrance appears recessed and is accessed by a brick stair. The house has wide overhangs and the site slopes to the rear to expose a walk-in basement. County tax records date the building to 1960; the earliest known occupant is Albert D. Eaton in 1965.

617 Dunbar – Mrs. Janie M. Falls House – 1927 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell and a small, projecting gable on the west elevation. The house has a stucco foundation, aluminum siding, and three interior chimneys. It has a replacement front door, but retains original four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows. The front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood posts on yellow-brick piers with a concrete-block knee wall between the piers. The porch is accessed by a concrete stair with painted knee walls and metal railing. Other Craftsman-style detailing includes braces in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Janie Falls (employee, American Tobacco Company) in 1930 county tax records date the building to 1927.

619 Dunbar – Robert G. Toomer House – 1928 C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival house is two bays wide and double-pile, with full-depth, shed-roofed dormers on the east and west elevations. The house has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding, and two exterior brick chimneys. A pent roof separates the first and second floor on the façade and is interrupted by a front-gabled arched pediment over the replacement front door. The house retains original four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows. In lieu of a porch, a deck with wood railing wraps the front and west sides of the house. A stone retaining wall with integrated stair extends across the front and west sides of the property. The earliest known occupant is Robert Toomer (machinist) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1928.

620 Dunbar – James M. Husband House – 1925 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding, and two brick chimneys (an interior chimney at the rear and an exterior chimney on the east elevation). The house retains original nine-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and the replacement front door has an original ten-light sidelight. A projecting gabled bay on the right end of the façade has a nine-over-one, double-hung window flanked by six-over-one, double-hung windows. A wraparound porch extends from the projecting gable across the façade and around the east side of the house; it is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers with a replacement railing running between them. A small, side-gabled block extends from the east elevation. Craftsman details include decorative purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is James M. Husband (tobacco worker) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1925.

621 Dunbar – Cashius M. Thomas House – 1955 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a continuous brick veneer that extends from the roof down to the foundation. It retains an interior brick chimney, two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal pane vinyl windows, and wide overhanging eaves with wood soffits. A

replacement front door is centered on the facade. There is a picture window, flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows to the left of the front door. On the right end of the façade, an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing covers the brick porch. The house is accessed by a brick stair, and a low stone wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1955; the earliest known occupant is Cashius M. Thomas in 1960.

622 Dunbar – Frank G. Barnett House – 1937 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior painted brick chimney. It has vinyl windows and a replacement front door. An aluminum awning shelters the front porch and is supported by decorative metal posts on a terra cotta-tiled floor. The earliest known occupant is Frank G. Barnett in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1937.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1965 – The flat-roofed metal carport is supported by metal poles.

623 Dunbar – Maurice Glenn House – 1950 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts with a wood railing and is accessed by a brick stair with metal railing. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the lot with a concrete stair leading to the house. The earliest known occupant is Maurice Glenn (chauffer) in 1950. The current owner states that the house was erected in 1950; she has been in the house since 1979.

NC-ageShed, c. 1970 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed with aluminum sheathing and roof.

624 Dunbar – Vacant

625 Dunbar – Leona Tilley House – 1930 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width rear gable that projects above the ridgeline. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The house retains a wood four-light-over-four-panel front door and six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. Craftsman-style features include decorative four-light windows flanking the exterior chimney, a six-light window centered in the porch gable, and knee braces in the gables. A front-gabled porch on the right end of the facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and has aluminum awnings. A low stone retaining wall extends along the front and east sides of the property with a concrete stair leading to the house. The earliest known occupant is Leona Tilley (clerk, Erwin Mills) in 1930; county tax records date the building to 1930.

626 Dunbar – Edward D. Mickle House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four pile with a full-width rear gable. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout with two-

over-two, double-hung horizontal pane windows at the rear. The original one-light-over-one-panel door front door remains. The front-gabled porch wraps around the east side of the house and is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers; it has been enclosed on the east side with vinyl siding and aluminum storm windows. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front and east sides of the property. The earliest known occupant is Edward D. Mickle (principal) in 1930.

NC-ageShed, c. 1980 – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten siding.

Dunstan Street

301 Dunstan – John C. Nelvin House – 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner and a small, screened porch east of the ell. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the left side of the façade and the east gable end. A projecting gable, supported by knee braces, shelters the entrance and a brick and concrete terrace that extends to the right. A concrete-block wall extends across the front and west sides of the property, interrupted by a concrete stair to the front walk. The earliest known occupant is John C. Nelvin (employee, American Tobacco Company) and his wife Daisy in 1945; county tax records confirm the construction date of 1945.

302 Dunstan – William Judd House – 1942 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low gable on the west elevation and a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, but has a replacement front door. The front-gabled porch is supported by replacement wood posts with an unpainted wood railing and is accessed by a brick stair. A low, stone wall extends along the east side of the property along Concord Street. County tax records date the building to 1942; the earliest known occupants are William and Essie Judd (laborers, Liggett & Myers) in 1945.

303 Dunstan – Frank H. Jeffries House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Minimal Traditional house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled bay on the east end, flush with the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. A small, flush gable is located over paired windows on the right side of the façade. The house retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, with replacement windows on the right side of the facade and rear ell. The original six-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement wood posts with a replacement railing. Stone steps lead from the sidewalk with a brick stair to the porch. The earliest known occupant is Frank H. and Janie Jeffries in 1945.

304 Dunstan – Willis M. Daniel House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Minimal Traditional house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting side-gabled bay on the west elevation, flush with the facade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows,

but has a replacement front door. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a metal railing around the concrete slab floor. A slate walk and brick stair access the porch. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant is Willis M. Daniel (laborer, Liggett & Myers) and his wife Mary in 1945.

305 Dunstan – McKinley Barton House – 1941 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled projection on the west elevation, flush with the façade, and a gabled rear ell with a shed-roofed screened porch beyond the ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It has replacement windows, but retains an original six-light-over-two-panel wood door. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts and railings and is accessed by a concrete stair. A stone retaining wall with integrated stone stair extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1941; the earliest known occupant is McKinley Barton (factory worker) in 1945. According to a neighbor, his wife worked at the laundry at Duke University.

306 Dunstan – John Cousins House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the southwest corner of the house. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. The house retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and jalousie windows in the rear ell. The front door is a modern replacement and is flanked by door-sized, single-light windows that extend to the porch floor. Soffits, eaves, and braces are covered with vinyl. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has aluminum awnings on all three sides. A modern deck extends the porch and wraps around the west side of the house. The earliest known occupants are John and Janie Cousins in 1945.

307 Dunstan – James C. Branch House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting, gabled bay centered on the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. A flat-roofed porch to the right of the front gable is supported by decorative metal posts and railings. There are metal awnings on the façade, sheltering the windows and porch. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant is James C. Branch (United States Navy) in 1945.

308 Dunstan – Clarence C. Tilley House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a continuous brick veneer and an interior brick chimney. It retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with a picture window flanked by divided-light casement windows on the right end of the façade. The projecting, front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has molded weatherboards in the gable and aluminum awnings on three sides. A stone wall extends across the front of the property, interrupted by a brick stair to the front

walk; the wall has been faced with stucco in some areas. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupants are Clarence C. Tilley (porter, Union Station) and his wife Pearl (teacher) in 1945.

C Garage, c. 1950 – The front-gabled, concrete-block garage has wood siding in the gable and a modern metal door.

309 Dunstan – Howard Herndon House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile, with a full-width gabled rear ell, a projecting gabled entrance bay centered on the façade, and a shed-roofed projecting bay to the right of the entrance. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with an eight-over-eight, double-hung window on the left end of the façade and metal jalousie windows in the right-most bay. An arched, four-light front door is accessed by a brick stoop and sheltered by an aluminum awning. An aluminum awning supported by metal posts covers a stoop on the east elevation. A stone wall with integrated stone stair extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant is Howard Herndon (laborer, Liggett & Myers) in 1945.

C Garage, c. 1940 – The front-gabled, frame two-car, garage has wood weatherboards and two open vehicular bays.

310 Dunstan – Harvey L. Wall House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, gabled wing on the left end of the façade and another gabled wing on the east elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and two interior brick chimneys. The front door, a six-light-over-two-panel door, is located under a shed roof at the juncture of the façade and projecting front gable. A flat-roofed, side porch on the east elevation is supported by decorative metal posts. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property and has been faced with a skim coat of stucco or concrete. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant are Harvey L. Wall (laborer, Durham Hosiery Mills) and his wife Janie (factory worker) in 1945.

311 Dunstan – Charles Pridgen House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting side-gabled bay on the west elevation and a small side-gabled bay on the east elevation, flush with the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and vinyl windows. The replacement front door is sheltered by a gabled roof supported by knee braces and is accessed by a brick stair. A small inset porch on the east elevation is supported by a simple wood posts. A low stone retaining wall extends along the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant is Charles Pridgen in 1945. According to neighbor Ralph Judd, Pridgen owned a grocery story in Hayti, “Pridgen’s Store.”

312 Dunstan – William Washington House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. It has a painted brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards,

and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The house retains original six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, including paired windows on the façade and in the gable ends, and a six-light-over-three-panel front door. A projecting, front-gabled porch on the left end of the façade is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has a brick stair with brick knee walls and a metal railing. A rectangular wooden vent is located in the porch gable. The earliest known occupant is William Washington (laborer, Liggett & Myers) in 1940; the house was listed with a 400 Dunstan Street address prior to 1945. Washington's daughter, Beverly Washington Jones, became a professor of history at UNC, then provost and head of the History Department at NCCU; she co-authored the book Durham's Hayti.

313 Dunstan – Major Geer House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide front gable on the right end of the façade, a projecting side-gabled wing on the west elevation, flush with the façade, and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. The house retains a three-light-over-two-panel door, but has replacement vinyl windows. An inset porch on the left end of the projecting front gable is supported by decorative metal posts; the concrete stoop with metal railing extends beyond the porch roof to the far left end of the façade. A low stone wall extends across the front and west sides of the property and a wood ramp has been added to the front of the house. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupants were Major Geer (custodian, W. D. Hill Community Center) and his wife, Hattie, a cosmetologist, in 1945.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – The gambrel-roofed shed has plywood siding.

400 Dunstan – Bertha Brown House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting hip-roofed block on the right end of the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two painted brick chimneys, including an exterior chimney just left of the entrance. The house retains metal casement windows throughout and has a replacement front door. A hip-roofed porch, centered on the façade, is supported by decorative metal posts and has a painted brick foundation, stair, and knee walls. A painted concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is Bertha Brown in 1950.

401 Dunstan – Henderson Sampson House – 1945 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting side-gabled ell on the west elevation and a gabled rear ell on the northeast corner. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows throughout, including in the two gabled front dormers. The replacement six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with later shed-roofed "wings" supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers. The house has been altered with the addition of a monitor-roofed dormer on the east end of the roof ridge. The earliest known occupant is Henderson Sampson (bricklayer) in 1945; county tax records confirm a construction date of 1945.

402 Dunstan – Percy L. Hall House – 1946 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and four-pile with a projecting, side-gabled bay on the east elevation, flush with the façade. The building has a continuous

brick veneer and a corbelled brick chimney with a decorative "H" in the brickwork. The large, shed-roofed front dormer has three replacement one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows, while the rest of the house retains original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The shed-roofed, engaged front porch has been completely enclosed with sliding glass doors, dramatically altering the view of the house from the street. A portion of the foundation to the right of the front door has been excavated and stairs to a basement door added. County tax records date the building to 1946; the earliest known occupants are Percy L. Hall (vice-president and treasurer, Radio Electric Company) and his wife Theresa in 1950. They were the parents of Larry Hall, a state representative.

C Garage, c. 1946 – The front-gabled, brick-veneered, two-car garage has wood weatherboards in the gable and wood multi-panel overhead garage doors. It appears to have been built concurrent with the house.

403 Dunstan – Robert P. Leonard House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior corbelled brick chimney on the west elevation. It retains most of its original four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows with two-over-one, double-hung windows flanking the exterior chimney. A picture window, flanked by four-over-one, double-hung windows, is located on the left end of the façade. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. The porch continues to the left end of the façade, beyond the gabled roof and is sheltered by a metal awning on decorative metal posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Robert P. Leonard (cook, Malbourne Hotel) in 1930.

404 Dunstan –Verbal-Coltrane House – 1939 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a corbelled brick chimney at the west rear. It retains original three-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout, including in the gabled front dormer. The gabled front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has been enclosed with glass and a new entrance door. The one-story, side-gabled porch on the east elevation was enclosed and enlarged to two stories; a two-story, shed-roofed ell extends across the east rear of the house with a one-story, shed-roofed ell at the west rear. A stuccoed retaining wall extends across the front of the property, interrupted by a brick stair. County tax records date the building to 1939; the earliest known occupant is Sidney Verbal (Wonderland Barber Shop) in 1940. By 1945, Frank Coltrane was the occupant. Residents changed frequently and neighbor Ralph Judd remembers the house being a rooming house for NCCU students, indicating that it may have been a rental property.

405 Dunstan – Pratha Edwards House – 1939 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northeast corner and a shed-roofed block west of the ell. The house has a brick foundation, wood siding, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior chimney on the rear ell. The house retains an original six-light-over-two-panel wood door, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows throughout, and

louvered vent in the gables. The front-gabled porch is supported by square columns and has arched spans and a louvered vent in the gable. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1939; the earliest known occupant is Pratha Edwards (tobacco worker) in 1940.

406 Dunstan – Simon David House – c. 1937 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. It retains wood weatherboards in the front gable, exposed rafter tails throughout, and beadboard in the eaves. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has metal railings to match. A shed-roofed ell extends across the rear of the house. A high concrete-block retaining wall exists across the front and west sides of the lot. The building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Simon David (bricklayer) in 1940.

NC-ageGarage, c. 2000 – The front-gabled, frame garage has plywood sheathing and is obscured by a high fence.

408 Dunstan – Edward L. Davis House – 1940 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and four-pile with a side-gabled wing that projects slightly from the west elevation, flush with the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are all inappropriate replacement slider windows. A faux-stone veneer exists below the windows on the façade only. A projecting, front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing and brick stair. The earliest known occupant is Edward L. Davis (orderly) in 1940; county tax records confirm a construction date of 1940.

409 Dunstan – Kyles Temple AME Zion Church – 1944 **C – Building**

This large, front-gabled church has a square tower at the front east corner, and a one-story, shed-roofed ell across the rear. The church is of brick construction with a brick water table and an exterior chimney at the west rear. The façade is dominated by an arched, recessed entrance with replacement aluminum and glass doors. Windows are placed symmetrically with a round stained glass window centered under the gable, two square stained glass windows at the second-floor level, and two teardrop windows on either side of the arched entrance. The tower at the southeast corner projects slightly from the façade and contains teardrop windows on the front and east elevations; it has a rectangular vinyl vent near the top. The sanctuary itself is four bays deep with a stained glass window in each bay and the bays separated by brick pilasters. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and four-over-four, double-hung windows on the shed-roofed rear ell. One cornerstone states the Church was organized in 1929; it was offshoot of nearby St. Mark's A.M.E. Church and was named for Bishop Linwood Westinghouse Kyles, the presiding prelate of the Central North Carolina A.M.E Church Conference, who organized the church in 1929.[1] A second cornerstone indicates a 1930 construction date. The church is listed with a 415 Dunstan Street address as early as 1935; this, together with variations in the

[1] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 128.

brick on the side elevations indicate that the current church may be an enlargement or reconstruction of an earlier church that stood on or near this site. The current structure was built in 1944 and was renovated in 1984.

410 Dunstan – Clifton Weems House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a front gable on the right end of the façade and a shed-roofed rear ell at the southeast corner. The house has a continuous brick veneer from foundation through the first floor and the front gable; there is vinyl siding in the side gables. Windows are metal casement windows with a replacement picture window on the left side of the façade and double-hung windows in the side gables. A prominent brick chimney rises against the façade. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay features an arched, brick door surround with a replacement front door. The earliest known occupant is Clifton Weems (laborer) in 1950; county tax records confirm a construction date of 1950.

411 Dunstan – Clyde S. Brown House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner and a shed-roofed rear porch to its east. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an exterior end brick chimney on the west elevation. It retains original six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the façade, but has a replacement front door. The projecting, front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing running between the piers and a brick stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Clyde S. Brown (tobacco worker) in 1940; county tax records confirm a construction date of 1940.

Dupree Street

505 Dupree – Miles McCoy House – 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, gable-front-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and a replacement door with an original one-light-over-one-panel sidelight. The hip-roofed porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1930; the earliest known occupant is Miles McCoy (grocer) in 1935.

507 Dupree – Robert Womack House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has no visible original fabric remaining. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The engaged front porch is supported by replacement, unpainted wood posts with an unpainted railing. An unpainted deck is at the northeast corner of the house. The earliest known occupant is Robert Womack (laborer) in 1930.

509 Dupree – Harvey Vincent House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-front-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed block at the northeast corner. The house has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation that has been painted and partially covered with stucco. It is covered with vinyl siding and has two interior brick chimneys. The house has replacement windows throughout and a replacement front door. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a metal railing and concrete floor; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee wall. The site slopes to the rear to exposed a full basement with windows. The earliest known occupant is Harvey Vincent (cement finisher) in 1930.

511 Dupree – Frank Jones House – c. 1930 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a stuccoed foundation, asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor. First floor windows have been boarded over. A hip-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has a pair of four-light casement windows. The two-story front porch is supported by original wood posts and has beadboard ceilings and an original wood railing on the second floor. The earliest known occupant is Frank Jones (cement finisher) in 1930.

601 Dupree – Edward Lloyd House – c. 1930 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell. The house and foundation are painted brick and the house has two interior brick chimneys and wide overhangs. Originally a T-shaped plan with a wraparound porch around the front three sides, the side portions of the porch have been enclosed and, along with the hip-roofed dormer, have wood siding. The house has four-over-one, double-hung windows on the brick part and one-over-one, double-hung windows on the frame sections. The engaged front porch is supported by three wide, brick columns. The house is nearly identical in form and detail to the building at 603 Dupree. The earliest known occupant is Edward Lloyd (houseman) in 1930. Early deeds indicate that the house was sold by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1943, indicating that the Mutual (or one of its real estate subsidiaries) likely erected the house.

602 Dupree – Samuel Green House – 1930 C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner and a shed-roofed block east of the ell. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and three interior brick chimneys. It retains nine-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows, paired on the facade. The gabled front dormer has a pair of six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. The original Craftsman-style, eight-light-over-one-panel front door remains with a ten-light sidelight. The shed-roofed, engaged front porch is supported by paired posts on brick piers with granite caps. The porch has a beadboard ceiling, wood floor, and an original wood railing with a star pattern the center of each span; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. A brick and concrete retaining wall extends along the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1930; the earliest known occupant is Samuel Green (laborer) in 1930.

603 Dupree – William Ballentine House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed brick house is two bays wide and double-pile with an engaged porch that wraps around the front and west sides of the house and a hip-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, four-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows with brick keystone headers, an original three-light-over-one-panel door, and an exterior chimney on the east elevation. The engaged porch is supported by three wide, brick columns and a hip-roofed dormer with vinyl siding is centered over the porch. The house is similar in form and detail to 601 Dupree and was likely also erected by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. The house is listed as vacant in the 1930 city directory; the earliest known occupant is William Ballentine in 1935.

604 Dupree – Mitchiner-Williams House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the engaged front porch and the installation of a vinyl bay window on the right side of the facade. The enclosed porch has a brick veneer at the bottom with vertically-hung aluminum siding above. The front door is a modern replacement. The earliest known occupants are Lelia Mitchiner and Herbert Williams (tobacco workers) in 1930.

C Shed, c. 1935 – Shed-roofed, concrete-block shed with a single door and window on the façade.

605 Dupree – Mrs. Susie R. Christmas House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush gable on the west elevation and a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and an interior brick chimney near the ridgeline. Original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows remain on the west elevation, though all others have been replaced with vinyl. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Susie R. Christmas (dressmaker) in 1945.

606 Dupree – Vacant

607 Dupree – House – 2005 **NC-age – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile with a two-story gable centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding (even at the foundation level) and vinyl windows. The hip-roofed porch is supported by turned posts and a large unfinished wood deck is visible at the rear. The house is identical in form and detail to 611 Dupree. County tax records date the building to 2005.

608 Dupree – John S. Bynum House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has no visible original exterior fabric; it has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement doors and windows. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing and is accessed by a concrete stair with stuccoed knee-walls. A hip-roofed dormer with a four-pane wood window is centered over the porch roof. There is a low concrete retaining wall along the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is John S. Bynum (laborer) in 1930.

610 Dupree – George W. Samuels House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed block west of the ell. The house retains little visible historic fabric. It has a concrete-block foundation on the east elevation and a brick foundation under the porch and on the west elevation. It has an interior brick chimney, aluminum siding, and two-over-two, double-hung horizontal-pane wood sash windows. The engaged front porch is supported by wrought iron posts over brick piers with concrete caps and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and a metal railing. A low, stone wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is George W. Samuels (laborer) in 1930.

NC-ageGarage, c. 2005 – The front-gabled, frame, two-car garage has plywood sheathing and aluminum overhead doors; a small, front gable over the right bay protrudes slightly, dividing the two bays.

611 Dupree – House – 2005 **NC-age – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile with a two-story gable centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding (even at the foundation level) and vinyl windows. The hip-roofed porch is supported by turned posts. The house is identical in form and detail to 607 Dupree. County tax records date the building to 2005.

612 Dupree – Vacant

613 Dupree – Clyde Richardson House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting side-gabled bay on the west elevation, flush with the façade, and a flush gable on the east elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows and a sixteen-light metal picture window on the façade, to the left of the door. The engaged front porch is supported by wood posts on a terra cotta-tiled floor. Craftsman details include beadboard in the eaves and purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Clyde Richardson (barber, Excelsior Barbershop) in 1930.

614 Dupree – Charles C. Spaulding, Jr. House – 1940 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story porch over a single car garage on the east elevation. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It retains eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the second; vinyl shutters exist on the façade, but ghost marks indicate earlier larger shutters. The four-light-over-four-panel front door is located in a one-story projecting, gabled entrance bay and has a colonial surround with pilasters and a broken pediment. The entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop with metal railing. The side porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has been enclosed with screens. A low, stone wall extends across the front of the property and along the driveway; an integrated stone stair leads to a slate walk. County tax records date the property to 1940; the earliest known occupant is Charles C. Spaulding, Jr. in 1945. Spaulding, Jr. was the son of C. C.

Spaulding who, with John Merrick and Dr. Aaron Moore, led the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Spaulding, Jr. was a vice-president and general council for the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

615 Dupree – Ezra L. Wilson House – 1932 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a small gabled projection on the east elevation. It has a gabled rear ell at the northwest corner and a shed-roofed block east of the ell. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, plain wood weatherboards, and a painted brick chimney on the façade. It retains three-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout with three-light windows in the two small, gabled dormers on the façade. A large, projecting front-gabled porch on the left end of the façade is supported by tapered wood posts on stone piers and has stucco with faux-timbering in the gable. The porch gable and the gabled dormers both have purlins. A low stone retaining wall supports the driveway to the east of the house. County tax records date the property to 1932; the earliest known occupant is Ezra L. Wilson in 1935.

616 Dupree – Vacant

618 Dupree – Reginald C. George House – c. 1955 C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, asymmetrical side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-height projecting front-gabled entrance bay, two gabled front dormers, and an exposed basement at the rear. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer with a prominent exterior brick chimney on the façade and aluminum siding on the dormers. It retains eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows on the façade and second floor gable ends, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows in the dormers and front gable, and a four-light round window in the front gable. There are nine-light casement windows on the east and west elevations and six-light metal casement windows at the basement level. A picture window on the right end of the façade is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung windows. The plain wood front door and porch are sheltered by a metal awning supported by decorative metal posts and has a decorative metal railing, terra cotta floor, and wood ramp. The earliest known occupant is Reginald C. George (carpenter, Home Modernizations and Supply Company) in 1955.

619 Dupree – Leo W. Davis House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, clipped side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and replacement vinyl windows on the façade. Original four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows remain on the east and west elevations. The front-gabled entrance is supported by large knee braces. Aluminum awnings have been added to both sides of the entrance, sheltering a concrete terrace. The earliest known occupant is Leo W. Davis (tobacco worker) in 1930.

620 Dupree – Judson G. Parker House – 1953 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed entrance bay that projects slightly from the façade, and a hip-roofed wing extending from the east elevation. The house has a brushed brick foundation and veneer with brick soldier-course banding at the windowsill level

and a diamond pattern of darker bricks above the banding. Windows are divided-light metal casement windows and wrap around each of the four corners of the building. The ell on the east elevation has vinyl siding, double-hung metal windows, and a garage below. Windows at the basement are metal casement windows. The house has plain wood front door with glass-block sidelights and a large picture window to the right of the entrance. An aluminum awning shelters the front door and brick steps. County tax records date the building to 1953; the earliest known occupant is Judson G. Parker in 1955.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1965 – The three-car, flat-roofed metal carport is supported by metal poles in a v-pattern between each bay.

621 Dupree – Preston L. William House – c. 1937 C – Building

This one-story, gable-front-and-wing house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed block at the northeast corner. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The projecting front-gabled porch is supported by grouped square posts that have been wrapped with aluminum. The house retains exposed rafter tails and purlins in the gable ends. It appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and is listed as vacant in the 1940 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Preston L. Williams (presser, Stein's) in 1945.

623 Dupree –Maurice W. Glenn House – 1956 C – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed projection on the left end of the facade. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and a wide interior brick chimney. Windows are metal jalousie windows with brick windowsills and the front door is an original hollow-core door with a diamond-shaped light and a simple classical surround with fluted pilasters. A brick stoop and stair access the door. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. County tax records date the building to 1956; the earliest known occupant is Maurice W. Glenn (chauffer) in 1960.

625 Dupree - Vacant

Fayetteville Street

1111 Fayetteville – Medical Building – 1948 C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed Moderne office building is three bays wide and six bays deep with an exposed basement and one-car garage at the rear of the basement level. The building is of yellow brick construction, with concrete coping at the roofline and horizontal brick soldier-course banding under the windows and between the floors. It has vinyl replacement windows throughout with glass-block windows at the corners and glass-block sidelights at each entrance. The one-story, full-width brick entrance has a flat-roofed block above that has been enclosed with glass and wood panels. There is a recessed entrance at the northwest corner, a corner entrance on the southwest corner, facing the intersection of Umstead and Fayetteville, and a flush entrance on the south elevation. All entrances have modern doors and shed-roofed canopies. A stepped yellow-brick retaining wall extends along the south, Umstead Street side of the property. The earliest listed occupants of the building are Leroy R. Swift and Robert P. Randolph (physicians) in 1950.

1201 Fayetteville – Stanford L. Warren Library – 1940 C – Building

This H-shaped library building is comprised of a 1940, one-story, flat-roofed main block, fronting on Fayetteville Street, and a rear, two-story brick annex with basement completed around 1950. The front building is seven bays wide and single-pile; it is brick construction with cast stone cornice, belt course, and water table. The divided-light arched windows have brick surrounds with cast-stone keystones. The central recessed entrance has a false cast-stone pediment, entablature, and pilasters. The door has a five-light transom and simple cast-stone surround. The north and south elevations have Palladian windows. A two-story brick annex, constructed around 1950, is twelve-bays wide and triple-pile with narrow windows; it connects to the main structure via a central hall. The building was renovated again in 1985 with a new entrance, facing Simmons Street; the two-story glass entrance has a flat metal roof and is accessed by a concrete ramps and stair with brick knee walls. The Stanford L. Warren Library was erected as the main library for Durham's African American citizens, replacing an earlier structure at East Pettigrew and Fayetteville Streets (now destroyed). It is named for Dr. Stanford L. Warren, a physician, businessman, civic leader, and staunch churchman who served as president of the library from 1925 to his death in 1940 and who donated the land for the new library, which was completed in 1940. It is currently a branch library for the Durham County Public Library.

1208 Fayetteville – Henry and Laura Burnett House – c. 1913 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, original wood weatherboards, and a wide beadboard soffit. The house retains nine-over-two, double-hung and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows and the first floor façade has a large two-light window with transom on the south end a fifteen-light French door with five-light sidelight on the north end. The hip-roofed porch wraps around the north side of the house and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. There is a hip-roofed front dormer with a four-light window and a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on south elevation. The rear of the house was expanded over time with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the southwest corner, a two-story, shed-roofed addition north of the ell, and a one-story, shed-roofed addition beyond the ell. There are three brick chimneys: an interior chimney in the ridgeline, an exterior chimney on the north elevation, and one on the rear ell. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Laura Burnett in 1920; she and Henry Burnett (driver) are listed alternately through at least 1950.

1210 Fayetteville – Vacant

1211 Fayetteville – Dr. J. N. Mills House – 1917 C – Building

This two-story, pyramidal-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting two-story gables at the left end the façade, the east end of the north elevation, and the north end of the rear elevation. There is also a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed block north of the ell. The house has a later stone and stuccoed veneer, an original slate roof, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It has one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and an original one-light-over-one-panel front door with matching transom and sidelights. Soffits and fascia on the house and around the porch have been covered with vinyl. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around the

north side of the house; it extends beyond the house on the right end to form a porte-cochere. It is supported by tapered wood posts on granite piers and retains an original wood railing and a low, projecting gable over the entrance stair. Stairs to the porch are concrete with granite knee walls. The porte-cochere is supported by matching posts-on-piers and has a low granite wall on the south side. Dr. Joseph N. Mills erected the building in 1917, shortly after his marriage to Sarah J. Amey. Mills was a graduate of Kittrell Normal and Industrial School in 1907 and moved to Durham shortly after to practice medicine. In addition to his private practice and position on the medical staff of the Lincoln Hospital, Dr. Mills served as a field examiner for N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, a physician for North Carolina College, a director of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and president of Peoples Drug Store. Mills lived in the home until his death in the 1960s.

NC-alt Garage, c. 1940 – The front-gabled, frame one-car garage has vinyl siding and a shed-roofed lean-to on the south elevation.

1212/1214 Fayetteville – Bass-Weaver Commercial Building – c. 1965 NC-age – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, two-unit commercial building is three bays wide. It has a brick façade and north elevation and concrete-block south and rear elevations. The façade has three entrances, each flanked by brick pilasters. There is a low horizontal band of concrete or another smooth material across the façade and vertical wood sheathing on the upper one-third of the façade. There are two projecting, flat-roofed box-like canopies with vertical wood sheathing supported by square metal posts. The three glass entries have metal-frame glass doors with glass surrounds. There are high square windows along the north elevation and rear entrances on the north and south elevations. A low, brick wall extends from the left end of the façade toward Fayetteville Street. The site has been home to a grocery store and other commercial ventures since 1930; however, the current structure was likely erected around 1965. Dr. Bass Dentist and Weaver's Cleaners Laundromat have been at this location since 1965 and their names are still on the building.

1213 Fayetteville – C. A. Harris House – 1920 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a full-width rear gable and a gabled front dormer. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an exterior end brick chimney on the north elevation. It retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows and original fifteen-light French doors, one with a matching sidelight. There is an inset porch on the left end of the façade that has had its original supports removed and has been enclosed with glass. The porch is accessed by a painted brick stair with brick knee wall. The gabled, front dormer has a pair of louvered vents. County tax records date the building to 1920; the earliest known occupant is Connie A. Harris (driver) in 1925. Harris was the proprietor of a billiard parlor in the 700 block of Fayetteville Street. According to the Ingram family, who occupied the house later, the house is a Sears, Roebuck and Company mail order design.[2]

NC-alt Garage, c. 1960 – One-and-a-half story, front-gabled, frame, one-car garage with vinyl siding, a metal overhead door, and a six-light window at the second-floor level.

1215 Fayetteville – A. S. Nurse House – 1925 C – Building

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[2] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 127.

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with an engaged front porch, a large, gabled front dormer with balcony, and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. Original one-over-one, double-hung beveled glass windows remain on the first floor façade; all other windows are replacement vinyl windows. The original one-light front door remains in place; a replacement door in the front dormer is flanked by original one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. The engaged front porch is supported grouped posts on weatherboard-covered piers with a replacement railing. The Craftsman-style posts are paired on either side of the center stair and are in groups of three on the outside corners of the porch; wood cross-braces tie each group of posts together and they are connected to a wide beam just below the porch roofline. The house retains braces in the dormer and gable ends, though they have been covered with vinyl. The second-floor "porch," accessed by the front gable, has vinyl-covered knee walls with a replacement railing across the front. An exterior fire stair has been added to the north elevation and several window openings on the south elevation have been shortened. County tax records date the house to 1925. The earliest known occupant is Aubrey S. Nurse (dentist) in 1925. By 1930 it was home to John W. Pearson, who ran a pharmacy in central Hayti; his family remained in the house through 1950. The house was constructed according to a Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order design.[3]

1216 Fayetteville – Vacant

1217 Fayetteville – C. W. Thompson House – 1921 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a two-story, projecting gable on the right end of the façade. The one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the north side of the house and extends beyond the right end of the façade to form a porte-cochere. It is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing; the porte-cochere is supported by full-height tapered posts. There is a two-story, canted bay toward the rear of the north elevation, and a one-story gabled rear ell on the northeast corner. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and trim, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original nine-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, but has two replacement front doors, each with an original ten-light-over-one-panel sidelight. An exterior stair on the north side of the porch and leads to a second-floor, shed-roofed porch and accesses a second-floor apartment. County tax records date the building to 1921; the earliest known occupant is C. W. Thompson (barber) in 1925.

C Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled garage with vertical wood sheathing, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a pair of hinged doors on the façade.

1218 Fayetteville – "King" Watkins House – c. 1913 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, full-width, flat-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick-pier foundation, vinyl siding, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the main block and metal casement windows at the north rear. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by rubble stone posts on granite topped brick piers. Watkins was the proprietor of the

[3] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 127.

Rex Theatre and one of the granite tops is inscribed, " F. W. Watkins Movie King." A semi-circular bay on the left side of the porch is supported by decorative metal posts. The porch is accessed by a granite stair with granite topped brick knee walls. A pedimented porte-cochere extends south from the porch; it is supported by square metal posts on stone piers. The roof has a wide overhang, an interior brick chimney in the ridgeline, and an exterior chimney on the rear ell. The hip-roofed front dormer has two single-light windows and a one-story, hip-roofed bay on north elevation has one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the sides and a diamond-shaped window in the central panel. The house has a replacement front door with original oval-light sidelight to its left. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Frederick K. Watkins in 1920. Watkins was the proprietor of the Rex and Wonderland Theaters in Durham. Watkins lived in the house until his death in 1955.

1219 Fayetteville – White Rock Baptist Church Parsonage – 1923 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. It has two gabled dormers, one on the façade and one on the north elevation; each has a pair of single-light replacement windows. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and retains an original wood railing and brick stair with painted brick knee walls. A hip-roofed side porch on the north elevation has tapered wood supports and shelters two entrances, one to the main block of the house and one to the two-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the northeast corner of the house. There is a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner and a two-story, shed-roofed block between the ells. County tax records date the building to 1923; the earliest known occupant is Reverend S. L. McDowell in 1925; it is currently two or three units.

NC-alt Garage, c. 1960 – This hip-roofed, concrete-block garage has metal overhead door.

1220 Fayetteville – Commercial Building – 1966 NC-age – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is four bays wide. It has a brick façade and painted concrete-block side and rear elevations. The parapet is topped with terra cotta coping. There are two businesses in the building, each with an entrance and picture window on the façade. There are two small square windows on each side elevation. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement level with three-light windows at the basement level. The front yard has been paved for parking. County tax records date the building to 1966. The building is currently occupied by the Deluxe Barber and Styling Shop.

1222 Fayetteville – Walker Mebane House – c. 1913 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, gable-front-and-wing house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a large shed-roofed addition at the rear and a flush gable on the right end of the façade. The house has been altered significantly with the loss of all original doors and windows. Picture windows have been installed on the façade and the building is clad in vinyl. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers on a concrete slab floor. The house is now a barbershop and the front yard has been paved for parking. The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. It is listed as vacant in the 1920 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Walker Mebane (laborer) in 1925.

1223 Fayetteville – Earl Baucum House – 1920 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with wide, gabled dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has a brick foundation (painted at the front porch), vinyl siding, vinyl-covered knee braces in the gable ends, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, paired in the second-floor gable ends. Each dormer has five, four-light windows. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a replacement wood railing and a brick stair with painted brick knee walls. A hip-roofed side porch on the south elevation is supported by matching tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed porch on the rear is supported by turned posts and shelters two rear doors, indicating that the house may now be a duplex. County tax records date the building to 1920; the earliest known occupant is Earl Baucum (carpenter) in 1925.

1224 Fayetteville – Commercial Building – c. 1913 C – Building

This one-story commercial structure is two-bays wide, with a gabled roof on the southern bay and a flat roof on the northern bay. Both roofs are concealed behind a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has a brick façade (possibly a later addition), a brick-pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall and vinyl siding on the north and south elevations. The southern bay has an aluminum storefront with recessed metal-framed glass door. The northern bay has a pair of large picture windows in an aluminum frame. The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. It was listed as vacant in the 1920 city directory; the Busy Bee Pressing Club and William E. Waller meats were listed at this address in 1925. It is currently the Eagle Community Food Mart.

1228 Fayetteville – Vacant

1302 Fayetteville – James L. Page House – c. 1913 C – Building

This one-story, gable-front-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner and a hip-roofed block south of the ell. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding and trim, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the rear ell and a replacement front door. The hip-roofed front porch extends across the façade and projecting front-gabled bay; it is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers and has a concrete slab floor and a metal railing. A stone retaining wall extends along the north side of the property, along Linwood Street. The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is James L. Page in 1920. Page operated a Page's Grocery next door at 1304 Fayetteville.

1304 Fayetteville – Page's Grocery – c. 1913 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled frame commercial building is two-bays wide and single pile with a shed-roofed rear ell. The building has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, a central chimney, and a stepped parapet roof, also covered with vinyl. There are two storefront doors, each flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The left door is a two-light-over-three-panel wood door. The right door is a twelve-light-over-three-panel door. A shed-roofed porch extends across the façade, supported by original turned

posts on the outside corners and replacement wood posts and railings between them. Page's Grocery appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and the land, originally purchased from the Fitzgerald family, was the site of their brickyard.[4] The building is currently empty, but retains the sign, "J. L. Page and Sons."

1306 Fayetteville – College Inn – c. 1935 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled commercial building has a three-bay aluminum storefront with a door flanked by large picture windows. The building has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the front gable and vinyl trim. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by large decorative metal braces and shelters a terra cotta-covered stoop. A picture window remains toward the front of the south elevation; the corresponding window on the north elevation has been bricked-in. There are small windows toward the rear of the side elevations and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. A grocer and blacksmith are listed at this address as early as 1925; however, the current building was likely constructed around 1935. The College Inn (confectioners and restaurant) was listed here from 1935 through 1950. It is currently the New Visions of Africa restaurant.

NC-ageShed, c. 1980 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing, asphalt-shingled roof, and a pair of hinged doors on the south gable end.

1406 Fayetteville – John C. Scarborough House – c. 1913-14 C – Building

The John C. Scarborough House is the only example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in the district. This two-story, hip-with-deck-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a full-width, two-story, hip-roofed rear ell and a lower, two-story, hip-roofed block beyond the ell on the southwest corner of the house. The house has a granite foundation, wood weatherboards, and two interior brick chimneys. It has one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with twenty-over-one, double-hung windows on the first-floor façade, two-over-two, double-hung windows on the rear ell, and an arched window in the gabled front dormer. The house has a bow window on the north elevation. The front door has been boarded over but the beveled-glass sidelights and an etched glass transom remain exposed. A replacement door on the second-floor, under the portico, is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows. The two-story portico is supported by fluted columns and has dentil molding in the entablature that extends around the house. Beneath the portico is a one-story, full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by smaller fluted columns. Interior elements, including Rococo and Baroque mantels were salvaged from the deconstruction of another house. The house was constructed around 1913-14 by John C. Scarborough, owner of Durham's first African American funeral parlor, Scarborough & Hargett. In 1925, Scarborough obtained the original Lincoln Hospital on Proctor Street and donated it for use as an "old people's and orphans' home," a venture that eventually became Scarborough Nursery. Both the funeral home and the nursery are still in operation today, though their original buildings in Hayti have been demolished. The Scarborough House was listed to the National Register in 1985 and is still owned by the Scarborough family.

1407 Fayetteville – Berta Wooten Duplex – 1935 C – Building

[4] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 126.

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is three bays wide and four-pile with a pair of small flush gables on the façade and a one-story, shed-roofed rear ell. It has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and four interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style paired windows on the façade and two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the north and south elevations. The front door is a two-light-over-four-panel door with a pair of four-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style sidelights. The gabled front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original wood railing and a painted brick stair with brick knee walls. The southern-most bay of the porch has been enclosed and has metal jalousie windows. Exposed eaves remain on the main roof. County tax records date the building to 1935; the earliest known occupant is Berta Wooten (tobacco worker) in 1940. The building appears as a duplex on the 1937 Sanborn map, but is currently four units.

NC-ageShed, c. 1970 – Pre-fabricated, shed-roofed shed with metal sheathing and shingled roof.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1970 – Shed-roofed metal carport with decorative metal supports.

1407 ½ Fayetteville – Vacant (listed as 1400 in the tax records)

1408 Fayetteville – John Morton House – 1920 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-room, gabled rear ell on the northwest corner and a shed-roof addition beyond the ell. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall, plain wood weatherboards, and an interior, corbelled brick chimney. It has two front doors, both boarded over, and two-over-two, double-hung horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a pair of single-pane windows. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers; it is accessed by a granite stair. The earliest known occupant is John Morton in 1920; Morton appears to have run an "eating house" out of this location. County tax records confirm a 1920 construction date.

1409 Fayetteville – Eugene Tatum House – c. 1930 C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two brick chimneys, an interior chimney near the center of the house and an exterior chimney on the north elevation. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows throughout; windows on the façade are paired. The replacement front door retains original six-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style sidelights; it is sheltered by a projecting front-gabled porch with a vaulted ceiling supported by wood columns. A gabled porch on the north elevation is also supported by wood columns and has a slab floor and decorative metal railings; it shelters a nine-light, Craftsman-style door. The front porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and has a metal railing. A low brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property and has an integral brick stair. The earliest known occupant is Eugene Tatum (barber) in 1930; Henrietta Lyon occupied the house from at least 1935-1940.

C Garage, c. 1930 – Hip-roofed garage with wood weatherboards, four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood window, exposed eaves, and modern door. Shed-roofed ell on the right side of the garage.

1410 Fayetteville – Walter Matthews House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick-pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall, Masonite siding on the facade, plain wood weatherboards on the rest of the house, and an interior brick chimney. Molded wood siding remains in the front gable. The house has a partially-boarded-over front door, which appears to be a single-light-over-single-panel wood door. Wood four-over-four, double-hung windows remain throughout, also partially boarded over. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete stoop and is accessed by a granite stair. The earliest known occupant is Walter Matthews (brickman) in 1930.

1501 Fayetteville – James B. Alston House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting two-story gable on the right end of the façade and a projecting canted bay on the south elevation. There is a one-story, side-gabled ell on the north elevation with a low, hip-roofed block behind the ell. A gabled rear ell extends from the southeast corner of the house with a shed-roofed block north of the ell. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation and original molded wood weatherboards throughout with vinyl siding on the projecting front gable and the south elevation. It has three brick chimneys, two interior chimneys and an exterior brick chimney on the rear ell. It has one-over-one replacement windows throughout and an original one-light-over-one-panel front door with sidelight. The front porch extends across the entire façade and wraps around the one-story ell on the north elevation; it is supported by tapered wood post and has an original wood railing. The porch is accessed by brick stairs with brick knee walls. A concrete-block retaining wall extends across the front of the property and along the north side, along Price Street. The earliest known occupant is James B. Alston (shoemaker) in 1925.

1502 Fayetteville – Edward D. Green House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is two bays wide and double-pile with two one-story, gabled rear ells. The house has a red brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and wood trim including beadboard in the soffits. There are three brick chimneys: two interior yellow-brick chimneys and an exterior chimney on the north rear ell. The house retains four-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and two four-light windows in the hip-roofed front dormer. The front door is a nine-light, Craftsman-style wood door with matching six-light sidelights. There is a diamond-shaped window to the left of the door and a second diamond-shaped window on the south elevation. The hip-roofed porch wraps around the north side of the house and extends beyond the house to the south to form a porte-cochere. The porch and porte-cochere are supported by fluted, tapered posts on yellow-brick piers. It retains a beadboard ceiling, wood floor, and wood railing with cross-and-diagonal pattern. The porch is accessed by a granite stair with granite-capped brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Edward D. Green (grocer) in 1925.

1503 Fayetteville – Dr. J. W. V. Cordice House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting two-story hip-roofed bay on the north elevation and a two-story, gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and nine-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a low gable over the entrance, which is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The porch extends across the façade and wraps around the

north side of the house, abutting the projecting bay. Original wood weatherboards remain in the porch gable and wood soffits and trim remain around the hip-roofed front dormer, which has a pair of six-light casement windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. A low brick retaining wall extends along the driveway and across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is Dr. John W. V. Cordice in 1925.

C Garage, c. 1935 – Front-gabled frame garage with plywood sheathing, asphalt-shingled roof, and large overhead wood door; a shed-roofed block on the right side has a pedestrian entrance.

1504 Fayetteville – George W. Cox House – 1920 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and four-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has projecting shed-roofed bays on the north and south elevations. It has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation, and purlins in the gable ends. All of the window openings have been boarded, but the front door, a hollow-core door with three small lights, is visible. The front-gabled porch has vinyl siding in the gable, a terra cotta-tiled floor, and is supported by wood posts on brick piers. The decorative metal railing has an M motif centered in each span. County tax records date the building to 1920; the earliest known occupant is George W. Cox (agency director, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1925.

C Garage, c. 1925 – Front-gabled, frame, one-car garage has plywood sheathing, a one-over-one window and plywood doors on the façade, and weatherboard siding in the gable.

1505 Fayetteville – James R. Rogers House – 1920 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell and a shed-roofed screened porch behind the ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation and brick veneer with an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation and concrete windowsills and lintels throughout. It retains nine-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the façade, with nine-light casement windows in the asphalt-sided, hip-roofed front dormer. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered concrete posts on brick piers with a low brick knee wall and is accessed by a concrete stair with brick knee wall. There is a low concrete retaining wall across the front of the property. The house is nearly identical in form to 1507 Fayetteville and may have been constructed by a single owner. County tax records date the building to 1920; the earliest known occupant is James R. Rogers (laborer) in 1925.

1507 Fayetteville – William A. Allen House – 1925 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed block north of the ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation and a red-brick veneer with contrasting grey-brick courses at the foundation level and above the window headers. It has four brick chimneys, including a prominent exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The house has vinyl windows throughout, but retains concrete windowsills and headers. The hip-roofed front dormer has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The engaged front porch is supported by grey-brick columns on red-brick piers with a red-brick knee wall and detailing. It is nearly identical in form to the house at 1505 Fayetteville. County tax records date the building to 1925. The earliest known occupant is William A. Allen (waiter, Benjamin F. Pitts) in 1930.

1509 Fayetteville – Isaac Alston House – 1920 **NC-alt – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner and an interior brick chimney. The house has been significantly altered with the installation of a concrete-block foundation, and vinyl siding and windows. It has a low-sloped, front-gabled roof and a hip-roofed, partially enclosed front porch on decorative metal posts. It appears to be three units. County tax records date the house to 1920; the earliest known occupant is Isaac Alston (laborer) in 1925.

1601 Fayetteville – Marcellus Allen House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman house is four bays wide and five bays deep with a projecting, two-story, gabled bay on the north elevation and a two-story, shed-roofed, full-width rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a flared roofline. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows throughout and has a pair of four-light, Craftsman-style casement windows in the hip-roofed front dormer. An original fifteen-light French front door remains with matching sidelight. The hip-roofed porch extends across the facade and wraps around the north elevation, terminating in the projecting bay; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. An exterior stair constructed on the north elevation leads to a second-floor, hip-roofed porch that accesses a second-floor apartment. The earliest known occupant is Marcellus Allen (fireman) in 1925; it is currently four or five units.

1603 Fayetteville – Matthew D. William House – 1935 **C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the right end of the façade. The projecting front-gabled porch on the left end of the façade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick balustrade between the piers and an original four-over-four, double-hung wood window in the gable. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer with exposed timbering and stucco in the gables. It has a two-story gabled rear ell on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed block with bay window north of the ell. There is an interior brick chimney in the ridgeline and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable end. It has vinyl windows throughout, but retains an original twelve-light-over-one-panel front door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. Other details include purlins in the gables and a terra cotta terrace with brick balustrade to the south of the front porch. A modern brick retaining wall with metal fence extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1935; the earliest known occupant is Matthew D. Williams (clerk, Durham Fish & Produce Company) in 1940.

1605 Fayetteville – Wendell G. White Duplex – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four bays wide and five-pile with a full-width rear gable. The building has a brick foundation and veneer with a brick soldier-course watertable and decorative brickwork under a centered gable on the façade. It has two interior brick chimneys, retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows throughout, and has vinyl siding in the gables. An original three-light-over-two-panel door remains on the left unit. Each unit has a flat-roofed porch with vinyl trim supported by decorative metal posts. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. The building is very similar in form to 1607

Fayetteville. The earliest known occupant is Wendell G. White in 1935 and the building appears as a duplex on the 1937 Sanborn map.

1607 Fayetteville – John A. Cain, Jr. Duplex – 1935 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four bays wide and four-pile with a full-width gabled rear ell. The building has a continuous brick foundation and veneer with a brick soldier-course watertable. It has timbering and stucco in the gables with vinyl trim. Six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the side and rear elevations and eight-light casement windows on the façade all have concrete sills. Two entrances, one on each end of the façade, have stone surrounds, original wood fanlights, and steep gables with timbering and stucco; one door is the original six-light-over-two-panel door. Centered on the façade is a prominent brick chimney with stone detailing. The earliest known occupant is John A. Cain, Jr. in 1935; County tax records confirm a 1935 construction date and the building appears as a duplex on the 1937 Sanborn map.

1608 Fayetteville – Dr. Charles H. Shepard House – c. 1930 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Mission-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the northwest corner and a one-story, shed-roofed addition south of the ell. There is a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the south elevation and a two-story, flat-roofed projecting bay with a brick parapet on the north elevation. The house has a brick foundation and veneer throughout with molded wood weatherboards on the shed-roofed rear addition. There are two brick chimneys, an interior chimney near the ridgeline and an exterior chimney on the rear ell. The house retains a fifteen-light French door on the façade and has nine-over-one windows, often grouped. The house had wide eaves interrupted by a Mission-style parapet centered on the façade with two six-light windows. The flat-roofed front porch on the left end of the façade has a similar parapet and is supported by massive brick piers and a brick knee wall. A terrace to the right of the porch is surrounded by a brick knee wall and accessed by a concrete stair with brick trim. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Charles H. Shepard in 1930. Shepard was a prominent local physician who practiced at Lincoln Hospital and was the brother of Dr. James Shepard (founder of present-day NCCU) and son of Augustus Shepard (minister of White Rock Baptist Church).

1609 Fayetteville – Hattie L. Livas House – c. 1930 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bay on the north elevation with a one-story, shed-roofed block behind it. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows and a fifteen-light French front door. There are two replacement vents in the gabled front dormer. The hip-roofed front porch extends across the façade (including the projecting bay on the north side) and is supported by aluminum-wrapped tapered posts on brick piers. There is a two-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner with a shed-roofed porch behind it. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. The earliest known occupant is Hattie L. Livas (clerk, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1930.

1610 Fayetteville – Felicia D. Miller House – 1926 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two brick chimneys: an interior chimney just south of the ridgeline and an exterior chimney on the north elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed bay on the north elevation does not retain any windows. The rest of the house retains four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows. The gabled front dormer has two louvered vents, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and wood weatherboards. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on concrete-capped painted brick piers; it is accessed by a painted brick stair with brick knee walls. County tax records date the building to 1926; the earliest known occupant is Felicia D. Miller (clerk, Bankers Fire Insurance Company) in 1930.

1611 Fayetteville – Charles G. Davis House – 1921 NC-alt – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has been heavily renovated with a new brick foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. The replacement front porch is a hip-roofed porch on square timbers with a carpet-covered concrete floor. County tax records date the building to 1921; the earliest known occupant is Charles G. Davis (teacher, Hillside Park High School) in 1925.

1612 Fayetteville – John F. Williams House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and four-pile with a two-story, projecting gabled bay on the north elevation. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two brick chimneys. The side gable and a gable centered on the façade both have full gable returns, but their windows have been removed. The house retains four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, with several six-light windows on the south elevation. There are three front doors on the façade including a three-light-over-one-panel door on the left-most bay, the original sixteen-light, Craftsman-style door with eight-light sidelight in the center, and a solid wood door on the right-most bay. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on concrete-capped brick piers and has an original wood railing. The porch extends beyond the left end of the façade to form a porte-cochere supported by elongated square posts on concrete-capped brick piers. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is John F. Williams (cleaner and presser) in 1925. It is currently a tri-plex.

1613 Fayetteville – Sandy Love House – 1921 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed ell on the north elevation. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding, and a low gable centered on the façade. It retains one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, with taller bottom sashes, on the façade; windows on the side elevations have been sided over. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. The front door is a modern replacement. County tax records date the building to 1921; the earliest known occupant is Sandy Love (tobacco worker) in 1925.

1614 Fayetteville – James M. Whitted House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with two two-story, hip-roofed rear ells. The house has a stuccoed foundation, wood weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and two exterior chimneys on the rear ells. The house retains paired nine-over-one, double-hung windows on the façade. Windows on the side elevations have been replaced with shorter two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane wood sash windows with wood panels above and below. Four-over-one, double-hung windows remain on the rear ells. The replacement front door retains an original five-light sidelight. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. The earliest known occupant is James M. Whitted (building contractor) in 1925. It was also associated with the Pratt family, one of the first black land-owning families in Durham.

East Lawson Street

605 E. Lawson – Ella L. Cotton House – c. 1937 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. The house retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, including a pair of windows in a shallow projecting bay on the east elevation. The front door is a fifteen-light French door and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch that projects from the right end of the façade; it is supported by grouped posts on brick piers with painted concrete caps and there is a metal railing between the piers. Two jalousie windows are centered in the porch gable. A projecting gabled bay on the left end of the façade holds a second entrance (perhaps to an office). The fifteen-light French door is located beneath a classical pedimented surround. The building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Ella L. Cotton in 1945.

607 E. Lawson – Edward P. Norris House – 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right end of the façade, a full-width rear gable, and a side-gabled ell beyond the rear gable. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior chimney in the west gable end. The house retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows throughout and a Craftsman-style, eight-light-over-one-panel wood door. The shed-roof, engaged porch has a terra cotta floor and is supported by intricate metal posts with metal railings. County tax records date the property to 1930; the earliest known occupant is Edward P. Norris (dentist) in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1930 – The front-gabled, frame one-car garage has molded weatherboards, an overhead vehicle door on the front, and a window on the west side.

609 E. Lawson – Martha Donnell House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the façade. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. With the exception of two original three-light, Craftsman-style windows in the dormer, the windows and front door are modern replacements. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a brick foundation, slab floor, and metal railing; it has been enclosed on the right end with vinyl siding and windows. The earliest known occupant is Martha Donnell (school teacher) in 1935.

611 E. Lawson – House – 1988 **NC-age – Building**

This three-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. The multi-unit structure has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two small gables on the façade. The shed-roofed porch extends the full width of the house and is supported by square wood posts. County tax records date the building to 1988.

615 E. Lawson – David B. Cooke, Jr. House – 1949 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-story, hip-roofed sunrooms on each end. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and an exterior end chimney on the west elevation. It retains original eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows and windows on the façade retain original wood shutters. A front-gabled entrance porch, supported by classical columns shelters a six-panel front door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The front stoop is brick with a terra cotta floor and a metal railing. There are round, nine-light oculus windows on either side of the gabled entrance. The hip-roofed sunroom on the west elevation has large arched openings with recessed louvered windows. A concrete terrace with metal railing is located on the right end of the façade, in front of a small hip-roofed sunroom with metal windows. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level, one-car garage under the east sunroom. The earliest known occupant is David B. Cooke, Jr. (physician) in 1950; county tax records date the building to 1949.

617 E. Lawson – Mrs. Dorothy McDougald House – 1950 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled, one-story wing on each end. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and an exterior end chimney on the east elevation. The one-story wing on the east end appears to be an enclosed porch with plywood sheathing, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, and weatherboards in the gable end. The rest of the house has vinyl windows and the recessed front door has a classical wood surround with fluted pilasters; it is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing. The house retains wood soffits, fascia, and louvered vents in the gable ends. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement and a modern stone retaining wall extends across the east end of the property. County tax records date the building to 1950; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Dorothy McDougald in 1955. McDougald is the widow of Richard L. McDougald. The building is currently used for Undergraduate Admissions for North Carolina Central University.

Lincoln Street

1303 Lincoln – Isner Peoples House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. It has a replacement front door and vinyl windows. One original four-light window remains to the right of the chimney. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers with granite caps and has a metal railing and wood ramp leading from the concrete sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is Isner Peoples in 1945.

1305 Lincoln – Vacant

1306 Lincoln – Covenant United Presbyterian Church – 1948 C – Building

This large, brick Colonial Revival church stands at the northwest corner of Lincoln and Massey Streets with prominent façades facing each street. The building consists of a front-gabled sanctuary facing Massey, a two-story, hip-roofed support building facing Lincoln and a square entrance tower where the two structures intersect. The sanctuary is one bay wide and four bays deep with arched wood sash windows in arched brick surrounds. It has brick soldier-course banding at the windowsill level and brick quoins at the corners. The gabled roof has wood rake boards and molding and arched dormer vents. The two-story, support building houses the church office and likely classrooms or fellowship spaces; it is four-bays wide and has metal casement windows throughout with brick lintels and limestone keystones. It has a brick soldier course at the foundation level and between the two floors, and brick quoins at the corners. The entrance tower has a double-leaf door in a classical surround at the first-floor level, a pair of nine-light windows (one boarded over) topped by a fanlight at the second-floor level, and a round, louvered vent at the top. The tower is topped by a two-part octagonal frame cupola with copper roof, and has the same brick detailing as the sanctuary. The church sits above grade and has a brick retaining wall along the Lincoln and Massey Street elevations. It is accessed by a brick ramp and terrace at the entrance and east of the sanctuary. The building was erected as Covenant United Presbyterian Church in 1948; it is currently occupied by First Chronicles Community Church.

NC-ageShed, c. 1995 – The pre-fabricated metal shed has plywood siding and one six-over-six window.

1307 Lincoln – William H. Forester House – c. 1935 C – Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with flush, clipped-gabled bays toward the rear of each side elevation. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and aluminum siding in the front gable. It retains many four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows, with several different modern-styled windows on the north elevation. The engaged front porch is supported by intricate metal posts with brackets and a decorative metal railing running between them. There is a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner and a flat-roofed block north of the ell. A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway to the south of the house. The earliest known occupant is William H. Forester in 1935.

NC-ageShed, c. 1970 – The flat-roofed shed has plywood siding and a single six-over-six wood window.

1311 Lincoln – Seventh Day Adventist Church – 1954 C – Building

This front-gabled Colonial Revival church features a one-bay-wide, projecting, front-gabled entrance, with a sanctuary behind it. The building has a brick veneer and wood cornice moldings. Eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows on the entrance bay and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash windows with fanlights in the sanctuary have limestone windowsills and brick, arched lintels with limestone detailing. The double-leaf front door retains a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters; it

is sheltered by a modern metal-and-glass gabled canopy. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement with wood sash windows with brick sills. A low brick retaining wall extends along Lincoln and Massey Streets. The building, the second on the site, was erected as the Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1954; it is currently occupied by the Lincoln Community Development Center.

1403 Lincoln – Mrs. Margaret H. Holloway House – c. 1960 C – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile with an exposed basement and one-car garage at the rear. The house has a continuous brick veneer that extends from the foundation to the roof, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior chimney on the rear elevation. It has two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows, an original wood door with sidelight, and wide eaves. The recessed entrance is accessed by a brick stoop on the southwest corner of the house. The stoop is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts; it has a brick foundation and stair and metal railings. There is a six-light picture window to the right of the door under the porch roof and metal casement windows at the basement level. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Margaret H. Holloway in 1960.

1404 Lincoln – Vacant

1405 Lincoln – Robert Colclough House – c. 1950 NC-alt – Building

This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is two bays wide and four bays deep. It has been altered with the addition of a nearly full-depth, shed-roofed dormer on the north elevation. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, aluminum siding on the dormer and wood weatherboards in the front and porch gables. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and exterior brick chimneys on the south and rear elevations. The front gable has a four-over-four, double-hung wood window, but retains ghostmarks of a former round window. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a concrete slab brick-edged floor, brick stair, and metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Robert Colclough (tobacco worker, Liggett & Myers) in 1950.

1407 Lincoln – Mrs. Maggie Ingram House – c. 1945 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the façade, and the replacement front door retains a classical wood surround with fluted pilasters. The front porch is sheltered by an aluminum canopy on decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Maggie Ingram, widow of William Ingram, in 1945.

1408 Lincoln – Mary Hayes House – c. 1930 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled, rear ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vertical plywood sheathing, vinyl replacement windows (likely smaller than the original windows), and an interior, stuccoed brick chimney. The replacement front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing and is sheltered by a fabric awning. The earliest known occupant is Mary Hayes in 1930.

1409 Lincoln – Estella Bethea House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a small, projecting gabled bay on the north elevation. The house has a brick foundation (painted on the façade), wood weatherboards, vinyl windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A front-gabled porch projects from the north end of the façade, supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers, with a replacement wood railing running between them; it has a beadboard ceiling, tongue-and-groove floor, and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The house retains knee braces in the gables and exposed rafter tails. The earliest known occupant is Estella Bethea in 1940; however, the house was listed as vacant in the 1935 city directory and appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

1411 Lincoln – Roosevelt Hayes House – 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled bays on the right end of the façade and on the south elevation. The house has a stuccoed foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. It retains nine-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows sheltered by aluminum awnings. The house has boxed eaves and a low gable over the entrance. The front porch is sheltered by aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers with a metal railing running between them. There is a shed-roofed rear ell on the southeast corner. The earliest known occupant is Roosevelt Hayes (tobacco worker) in 1930.

1501 Lincoln – Spaulding Gardens **C – Site**

According to longtime neighborhood residents, this vacant lot was once a formal English garden planted by D. Fuller Spaulding who lived next door at 1503 Lincoln Street. It is currently overgrown.

1502 Lincoln – James W. Page House – 1948 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade, a shed-roofed dormer across the rear, and shed-roofed porches on each gable end. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and a prominent stepped brick chimney on the façade. There are replacement vinyl windows in the dormers and paired original windows in the second floor gable ends. The front door is located in a projecting, off-center gabled bay and has a classical surround with broken pediment, dentils, and fluted pilasters. The door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing. The shed-roofed porch on the north elevation has been enclosed to form a sunporch and rests on a below-grade garage. The shed-roofed porch on the south elevation has also been enclosed with windows. A stone retaining wall extends across the front and north sides of the property. The earliest known occupant is James W. Page in 1950; county tax records date the building to 1948.

1503 Lincoln – D. Fuller Spaulding House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing with a porch on the north elevation and a side-gabled wing extending from the south elevation. The house has a brick and stucco foundation, aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior

brick chimney on the northeast corner. It has replacement vinyl windows throughout with vinyl shutters on the facade. The projecting, front-gabled entrance bay has a replacement door on the left and a four-light, round window on the right. A low stone retaining wall extends along the front of the property and along the driveway on the north side of the house. The earliest known occupant is D. Fuller Spaulding (clerk, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1930.

1507 Lincoln – Thomas L. Williams House – c. 1950 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the left end of the facade. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and two brick chimneys; an interior chimney near the ridgeline and an exterior brick chimney on the south gable end. The house retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum awnings. The shed-roofed front porch has been fully enclosed with jalousie windows and is sheltered by aluminum awnings. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Thomas L. Williams (clerk, Dixie Sport Shop) in 1950.

1509 Lincoln – Bettie L. Foster House – 1960 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation, replacement windows, and wide overhanging eaves with wood soffits. The entrance and the paired windows to its left are sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by wrought iron posts on a terra cotta-covered slab with metal railing. A second aluminum awning on the south elevation is supported by metal posts and shelters a six-light-over-three-panel door. The 1960 city directory lists the building as "under construction": the earliest known occupant is Bettie L. Foster (teacher, Pearson School) in 1965.

NC-ageShed, c. 2000 – This front-gabled, frame shed has a hollow-core wood door and vinyl siding.

1511 Lincoln – Vacant

1601 Lincoln – M. Fields Carr House – c. 1935 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell at northeast corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior chimneys. It has replacement doors and windows, but retains knee braces in the gable ends. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with granite caps and has a replacement wood railing between the piers; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The house is listed as vacant is the 1935 city directory; the earliest known occupant is M. Fields Carr (cashier, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1940.

1603 Lincoln – Booker B. Spaulding House – 1962 NC-age – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed ell at the northeast corner. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with a prominent brick chimney on the façade and an interior brick chimney near the center of the house. A brick rowlock watertable marks the ground level and the metal slider windows have brick sills. A decorative brick rowlock course extends across the

façade, connecting the windowsills at each corner. The hip-roofed entrance bay projects slightly and contains a modern front door with original sidelight. The roof has wide eaves with wood soffits and fascia. In lieu of a front porch, there is a concrete terrace trimmed with brick. County tax records date the building to 1962; the earliest known occupant is Booker B. Spaulding in 1965. Booker Spaulding was the youngest son of C. C. Spaulding who, with John Merrick and Dr. Aaron Moore, led the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Spaulding was an actuarial assistant for the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

1605 Lincoln – House – 1969 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows, and no visible chimneys. An inset front porch on the left end of the façade is supported by a single wood column. The exterior walls beneath the porch are sheathed with plywood. A second entrance on the north elevation is accessed by a brick stoop and stair and is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. The brick veneer extends beyond the façade on the south end of the house to form a low planter. There are no known occupants prior to 1965; county tax records date the building to 1969.

1607 Lincoln – William H. Bullock House – 1948 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Cape Cod house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade and a side-gabled, screened porch on the south elevation, flush with the facade. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end. It has vinyl windows throughout and the front door is a modern replacement with the sidelights removed. A brick stoop with concrete slab floor leads to the front door; it is sheltered by an aluminum awning and has a metal railing. The earliest known occupant is William H. Bullock (tobacco worker, Liggett & Myers) in 1950; county tax records date the building to 1948.

1608 Lincoln – Asa T. Spaulding House – 1936 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is located on a large lot on the northwest corner of Lincoln and Dupree Streets. It is three bays wide and triple-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers across the façade and rear elevation. There is a one-story, gabled wing on the north end of the house, and a two-story, shed-roofed ell at the rear. The building has a brick foundation and brick veneer at the first floor level. The second floor, dormers, and entrance bay are covered with aluminum siding. The entrance is located in a projecting bay with a very tall, steeply-pitched, gabled roof and a narrow window at the second floor level; the replacement front door is sheltered by an arched wood hood with decorative consoles and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing. The house has six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows throughout. A partially engaged porch extends across the left side of the façade and is supported by large Tuscan columns. A shed-roofed porch at the rear is supported by matching columns. The site slopes to the rear to expose a garage at the basement level. A low, stone wall extends across the front and south sides of the property; stone steps and a slate walk lead to the front entrance. The earliest known occupant is Asa T. Spaulding (actuary, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1940; county tax records date the building to 1936 and the building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. The home is still owned by the Spaulding family.

1609 Lincoln – Spaulding-Payne Duplex – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-story symmetrical brick duplex is four bays wide and four-pile with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. An exterior brick chimney on the façade has granite block detailing and appears to have been re-built at the top. The structure features square granite blocks above each bay on the façade. Brick soldier courses form a frieze across the parapet and headers over the door and window openings. The building has replacement doors and windows throughout. Inset front porches on the front corners are supported by a single square brick post on a brick knee wall with concrete cap. The building is accessed by brick steps, stone walks, and a shared brick stair to the street. There are interior brick chimneys at the rear corner of each unit, adjacent to a rear entrance with a brick stoop and stair with brick knee walls. Asa T. Spaulding likely lived in the duplex while he built his home across the street. The earliest known occupants are Asa T. Spaulding and John E. Payne (clerk) in 1935.

Linwood Avenue

601 Linwood – Hattie Meadows House – 1930 **NC-alt – Buidling**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and five bays deep with a full-width, gabled rear ell and a projecting, side-gabled bay on the west elevation. The house retains little original fabric; the frame structure it has been covered entirely with modern brick and door and window openings have been altered. The rear ell has a continuous brick veneer. There is an incomplete rear addition beyond the ell with an open foundation. Most window and door openings have been boarded over, but some have vinyl windows. A shed-roofed ell projects from the right end of the façade and a front-gabled porch exists on the left end. The porch is supported by grouped or single posts on brick piers and has a full brick column on the left end. The porch gable has vinyl siding, but retains a knee brace. County tax records date the building to 1930; the earliest known occupant is Hattie Meadows (employee, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1935.

603 Linwood – H. C. Coleman House – 1920 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile, with a side-gabled roof that extends across the façade and a gabled rear ell. It has a stuccoed foundation, asbestos siding, and no remaining chimneys. It retains two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows on the façade and east elevation with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows at the rear. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by simple square posts with a replacement railing and new wood decking. The house retains partial gable returns and louvered vents in the gable ends. A stepped brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property and along the driveway on the east side of the house. County tax records date the building to 1920; the earliest known occupant is H. C. Coleman (laborer) in 1925.

605 Linwood – Arthur Hood House – c. 1925 **NC-alt – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, shed-roofed rear ell. It has been heavily altered with the addition of a continuous modern brick veneer, replacement windows, and small slider windows on the side elevations. Larger windows on the facade have metal railings in front of them. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade has a large louvered vent. The two replacement front doors are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by solid metal posts and railings on a terra cotta-

covered stoop. The front yard is landscaped with low brick planters on either side of the walk. The earliest known occupant is Arthur Hood (plasterer) in 1925.

607 Linwood – Adam Jones House – c. 1925 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, original wood weatherboards, and two brick chimneys; an interior chimney just left of the ridgeline and an exterior chimney on the east elevation. A one-story, canted bay on the west elevation has a hipped roof. The house retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows on the first floor, but second floor windows have been replaced. There is a low gable centered on the façade with a three-light window. The gabled front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with aluminum awnings shielding the porch. It is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. A low stone retaining wall that extends across the front of the property and along the driveway; according to the current owner, it was built using the materials from a deconstructed building on the campus of NCCU. The site slopes to the rear to expose a basement with access from the driveway side. According to the current owner, the house was constructed around 1908 and was owned by Wilma Milo; however, the house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Adam Jones (laborer) in 1925.

C Garage, c. 1940 – The front-gabled, concrete-block garage has wood weatherboards in the gable and a metal overhead garage door.

609 Linwood – James K. Borland House II – c. 1937 C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled Foursquare house is two bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, one-story gabled rear ell and a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed bay on the west elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the façade, and metal casement windows at the first floor rear. The front door is a modern replacement. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers; it has a concrete slab floor and is sheltered by aluminum awnings. The building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is James K. Borland in 1940; Borland lived at 611 Linwood previously.

611 Linwood – James K. Borland House I – c. 1915 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with low gables on the side elevations and on the right end of the façade. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left end of the façade, a hip-roofed rear ell on the northwest corner and a shed-roofed block east of the rear ell. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall, aluminum siding, and three interior chimneys. The pressed metal shingle roof has been recently replaced with asphalt shingles. Two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows have vinyl shutters. A six-panel wood door with a three-light-over-one-panel sidelight is centered on the façade. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch has a standing seam metal roof, replacement metal posts, a wood railing, and a concrete floor. The earliest known occupant is James K. Borland in 1925; Borland worked in a meat store on Fayetteville Street and by 1940 had moved next door to 609 Linwood.

County tax records indicate a 1925 construction date, though the form and materials indicate an earlier construction.

701 Linwood – Lester Bass House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation, asbestos siding, three interior brick chimneys, and a centered front-gabled dormer. It retains notched raking boards, knee braces in the gables, and some four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows; windows on the façade and west elevation have been replaced with vinyl. An original three-light-over-one-panel front door is centered on the façade. The full-width, shed-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on stuccoed brick piers with granite caps. A replacement wood railing runs between the piers and the brick stair and knee walls have been stuccoed. A stone retaining wall extends along the street. The earliest known occupant is Lester Bass (fireman) in 1930.

702 Linwood – Clarence Branch House – c. 1925 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a side-gabled roof that extends across the façade and a a full-width gabled rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has been altered with the addition of vinyl windows, smaller than the original openings. The gabled front porch is supported by replacement wood posts with a modern, turned wood railing. The earliest known occupant is Clarence Branch (bricklayer) in 1925.

NC-ageShed, c. 1980 – Pre-fabricated metal shed with metal, gambrel roof.

703 Linwood – Ollie Brown House – c. 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a continuous brushed brick foundation and veneer and wide wood eaves. It has vinyl replacement windows, a wood door with three horizontal lights on the façade, and a three-light-over-three-panel door on the west elevation. A picture window, flanked by six-over-six, double-hung windows is to the right of the front door. An aluminum awning shelters the terra cotta-covered porch and metal railings. Brick steps lead from the concrete driveway to each entrance. The earliest known occupant is Ollie Brown in 1960.

704 Linwood – Stephen N. Davis House – 1925 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell at the southwest corner. The house has a brick foundation and brick veneer separated by a brick water table and soldier course. It has brick windowsills and surrounds and two interior brick chimneys. The house retains original three-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows on the first floor façade only; all other windows are replacement vinyl windows. A pair of four-light, Craftsman-style casement windows remain in the hipped dormer centered on the façade. The shed-roofed front porch extends across the right two-thirds of the façade and is supported by brick posts on brick piers and has a brick balustrade running between the piers. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. On the left end of the façade is a one-story, hip-roofed room with an entrance from the porch. Both entrances from the front porch are fifteen-light French doors. County tax records date the building to 1925; the earliest known occupant is Stephen N. Davis (bricklayer) in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1925 – The flat-roofed, brick garage features a stepped brick parapet with terra cotta coping and a two-bay vehicle entrance at the front.

705 Linwood – Charles Branch House – c. 1925 C – Building

This one-and-a half-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a block foundation, aluminum siding, and four interior chimneys. It has a replacement front door on the facade, an original four-light-over-one-panel door on the east elevation, and four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows throughout. The hip-roofed front porch wraps around the east elevation and is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with concrete caps on the front and full-height tapered tapered posts on the east side. The porch retains an original, decorative sawn wood railing. A projecting, front-gabled bay on the left end of the façade has vinyl windows. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with metal railing. There is a concrete retaining wall on the west side of the property and a high stone retaining wall with integrated, curved stone stair at the front. The earliest known occupant is Charles Branch (carpenter) in 1925.

706 Linwood – J. William Fortune House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an engaged front porch and a clipped-gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has an original wood railing. Braces in the dormer and gable ends have been covered with vinyl. An eight-light wood casement window remains in the dormer. A stuccoed retaining wall extends along the driveway on the west side of the house and a brick stair provides access to the house from the street. The earliest known occupant is J. William Fortune (cook, Hotel Malbourne) in 1930.

707 Linwood – House – 1987 NC-age – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a block foundation, vinyl siding, and one-over-one, double-hung windows centered in the right and left bays of the first and second floors. An engaged, two-story porch is supported by slender metal poles. The six-panel wood door is flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is accessed by a low, wood deck with wood railings. The front yard is completely paved and a low concrete wall separates it from the driveway of the house on the left. County tax records date the building to 1987.

708 Linwood – James Hawkins House – 1950 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, brick windowsills, and an interior brick chimney. It has a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right side of the façade in which the entrance and a picture window are located. The front door is a modern replacement with a decorative metal storm door and a colonial wood surround with dentil molding and fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts accessed from the driveway by a brick stair. The picture window has metal casement windows on each side and wraps around the west side of the building. All other windows on the house are eight-over-eight or six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property and along

the driveway, which leads to a garage on the lower level of the left side of the façade. The earliest known occupant is James Hawkins (Bull City Garage) in 1950; county tax records also date the building to 1950.

710 Linwood – Mary Webb House – c. 1930 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with an offset shed-roofed ell across the rear. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. The house was altered significantly with the enclosure of the engaged porch; now covered with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and a modern door with sidelight, the brick piers are still visible. A timber retaining wall extends across the front of the property and a concrete retaining wall spans the length of the driveway west of the house. The earliest known occupant is Mary Webb (laundress) in 1930.

711 Linwood – William B. Solice House – c. 1950 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and four-pile with a wide, shed-roofed ell across the rear. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left side of the façade. The eight-panel wood door is centered on a projecting, gabled bay with a small four-pane wood window to its right. The brick front stoop is covered by a metal awning, has a concrete slab floor, metal railing, and brick stair. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a partial basement. The earliest known occupant is William B. Solice in 1950.

712 Linwood – James J. Pinchback House – c. 1960 NC-alt – Building

This one-story hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile. It was altered significantly when the house was converted to a day-care center. The building has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The front entrance has been removed and a storybook painting has been painted over the brick on the façade. A pair of windows on the east elevation have been altered to create an entrance with sidelight that is accessed by a ramp along the east side of the building. The site slopes to the rear to expose a basement, which is accessed from the ground level on Lincoln Street. The front lawn has been paved to create parking for the building. The earliest known occupant is James J. Pinchback in 1960.

713 Linwood – Celesta R. Martin House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell and an unfinished plywood addition beyond the ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. It retains six-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows on the east elevation, but all other windows have been replaced with windows smaller than original windows. Knee braces and rafter tails in the gables have been covered with vinyl. The front door, to the right of the exterior chimney and under an eyebrow gable, is a modern replacement without the original Craftsman-style sidelights. An inset front porch in the front right corner is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Celesta R. Martin (grocer) in 1930.

800 Linwood – Mrs. Loraine G. Thorpe House – 1951 C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Cape Cod house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear. A shed-roofed bay extends from the east elevation and a side-gabled wing on the west elevation is flush with the façade and has an inset porch at its rear. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and metal casement windows throughout. The front entrance is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing around the brick stoop and stair. The inset side porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a nine-light-over-two-panel door. A low stone retaining wall extends around the front and west sides of the property. County tax records date the building to 1951; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Loraine G. Thorpe in 1955.

Massey Street

506 Massey – William E. Waller House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, single-pile, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, three interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows, paired on the façade. The replacement front door has an original ten-light sidelight. A shed-roofed dormer on the façade has a single replacement window. The engaged front porch wraps around the west side of the house and is supported by tapered wood columns with a replacement railing and concrete steps. On the west elevation, an exterior wood stairs leads to the second story. The earliest known occupant is William E. Waller (meat store on Fayetteville) in 1925; county tax records confirm a 1925 construction date.

508 Massey – Nannie J. Cooper House – c. 1940 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick foundation and veneer and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It has been altered significantly with the replacement of the front door and all of the windows; door and windows openings were all reduced to accommodate smaller windows. Three gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and windows. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the east elevation has been fully enclosed with vinyl siding and sliding windows. A brick front stoop with brick latticework knee walls is not original. The address is listed as vacant in the 1940 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Nannie J. Cooper, the widow of James L. Cooper, in 1945. Earlier the Groveland Presbyterian Church was located at this address.

510 Massey – Andrew C. Whisenton House – c. 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left side of the façade. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, vinyl windows, including corner windows on the rear corners, and a prominent exterior brick chimney on the northeast corner. A front porch on the right end of the façade has been enclosed with jalousie windows and a modern storm door. A brick planter extends across the left side of the façade beneath the picture window. There is a decorative “W” in the brickwork of the chimney and the earliest known occupant is Andrew C. Whisenton in 1955.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – The shed-roofed frame shed has plywood sheathing, a metal roof, and exposed eaves.

512 Massey – Maria P. Oglesby House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. There is a pair of gabled dormers on the façade with a shed-roofed dormer between them. On the rear elevation is a wide shed-roofed dormer. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the east gable end. The inset front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The left end of the porch was enclosed as early as the 1970s. The house retains deep gable returns over the porch, four-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor gable ends, and a one-story projecting bay on the west elevation. County tax records date the building to 1925. The earliest known occupant is Maria P. Oglesby in 1930.

602 Massey – Vacant

604 Massey – William Jackson House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. It has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, aluminum siding, and two interior brick chimneys. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a carpeted floor and metal railing. The house has been altered with the installation of a brick veneer on the lower half of the façade and the partial enclosure of the porch with board-and-batten sheathing and metal windows. Beneath the porch roof, façade windows have been replaced with a sixteen-light colonial picture window. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is William Jackson (laundryworker, Durham Laundry Company) in 1930.

NC-ageShed, c. 1980 – The pre-fabricated metal shed has metal sheathing and a metal roof.

606 Massey – Henry Barnes House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled enclosed porch on the west elevation and a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The front door, an original three-light-over-four-panel door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a small gable with scalloped vertical sheathing and knee braces; it is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with a metal railing. The enclosed side porch has jalousie windows with aluminum awnings and has scalloped sheathing in the fascia and gable end. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is Henry Barnes (laborer) in 1930.

608 Massey – Nathaniel Walker House – c. 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with an engaged carport on the right end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, vinyl windows and trim, and a prominent exterior brick chimney on

the left end of the façade that forms the east wall of the front porch. There is a low gable over the engaged front porch that is supported by decorative metal posts. To the left of the front door is a large picture window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The carport is supported by a louvered wood wall on the west elevation. Nathaniel Walker is the earliest known occupant in 1955.

610 Massey – Ferdinand V. Allison, Jr. House – 1956 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and a large interior brick chimney. Windows are wood and include louvered windows flanking a large picture window on the right side of the façade and wood corner windows on the left side. The front door and picture window are slightly recessed beneath the wide roof eaves and are accessed by a painted brick stair with metal railing; there is a brick terrace to the right of the door. The house stands slightly above grade and has a garage entrance at the basement level on the left end of the facade. The garage door has been replaced with a pair of standard doors and is sheltered by a shed roof on turned wood posts. There is a screened porch at the southwest corner of the house. The current resident indicated a construction date of 1956 and county tax records confirm this date. The earliest known occupant is Ferdinand V. Allison, Jr. in 1960.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – The pre-fabricated frame shed has plywood sheathing.

612 Massey – Sadie Wilson House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has a painted stucco foundation, asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. It retains a single six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window on the east elevation, exposed rafter tails, and knee braces in the gable ends. The front door is a modern replacement and is sheltered by an engaged front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers concrete caps. The left half of the porch has been enclosed with plywood sheathing and vinyl windows, though the brick piers remain visible. A pressure treated wood retaining wall extends along the street. The earliest known occupant is Sadie Wilson (tobacco worker) in 1930.

NC-age Shed, c. 1970 – The pre-fabricated, side-gabled shed has a metal roof and metal sheathing.

614 Massey – Robert McLean House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is two bays wide and five-pile. It has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and a pair of two-light casement windows in the hip-roofed front dormer. The front door is a modern replacement and is sheltered by an inset porch at the right end of the façade; the porch is supported by tapered wood columns with a wood railing. The left end of the facade has a picture window flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. Aluminum awnings cover the windows on the façade and west elevation. A stone retaining wall extends along the street with a brick stair leading to the house. The earliest known occupant is Robert McClean (truck farmer) in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame one-car garage with wood siding.

616 Massey - Vacant

617 Massey – James E. Jones House – 1956 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a flush gable on the right end of the façade. The building has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and a large exterior chimney on the façade. The front door has three lights and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with a terra cotta-tiled floor. A projecting, side-gabled bay on the west elevation features an inset porch at the front and an enclosed room at the rear; the porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a terra cotta floor. A third entrance with a brick stoop is located on the east elevation. The building retains wood trim and louvered wood vents in the gables. County tax records date the house to 1956; the earliest known occupant is James E. Jones in 1960.

618 Massey – George W. Logan, Jr. House – 1946 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Cape Cod house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-story, flat-roofed, single pile rear ell at the southeast corner. The house has a raised brick foundation, aluminum siding, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. There are two gabled dormers on the façade and a projecting, gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The original two-light-over-two-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A raised brick terrace extends across the full front of the house and has a brick stair and metal railing. The flat-roofed addition at the rear has a metal railing at the second-floor level. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the lot with a concrete stair leading to the house. County tax records date the house to 1946; the earliest known occupant is George W. Logan, Jr. (Regal Theatre) in 1950. The same family owns the house and confirmed the construction date of 1946.

619 Massey – Charles Dunigan House – 1941 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the front elevation, a two-story, shed-roofed ell at the center of rear elevation, and a one-story, shed-roofed ell at the northeast corner. The house retains little visible historic fabric; it has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, windows, and trim, and two painted brick chimneys, an interior chimney on the east end and an exterior chimney on the west elevation. The replacement front door retains a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is located in a projecting, gabled entrance bay accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railings. The house is nearly identical in form to the home at 618 Massey. County tax records date the building to 1941; the earliest known occupant is Charles Dunigan in 1945.

620 Massey – Howard E. Harris House – 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a low gable centered on the facade. The house has a full-width, gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed block at the far rear. It retains original two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows on the east elevation, but has vinyl windows on the facade and west elevation, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the rear ell. The replacement front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers with a decorative concrete-block balustrade running between them. It is accessed by a terra cotta-tiled stair with brick knee walls. The earliest

known occupant is Howard E. Harris (agent, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1945; county tax records confirm the 1945 construction date.

NC-age Carport, c. 2000 – Flat-roofed, one-car metal carport has metal pole supports and flat metal roof.

621 Massey – Eugene C. Harrington House – c. 1950 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, side-gabled porch that wraps around the east side of the house and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left side of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. Replacement vinyl windows are paired on the side elevations and arranged as groups of three on the façade. The house retains an original four-light-over-four-panel front door and knee braces in the gable ends. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns wrapped in aluminum and has a concrete floor, original wood railing, and a brick stair with metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Eugene D. Harrington (teacher, County Schools) in 1950.

622 Massey – Gilbert E. Harden House – c. 1955 C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay centered on the façade, a hip-roofed wing on the west elevation, and a wide, gabled rear ell. It has a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows throughout as well as a four-light-over-four-panel front door. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay centered on the front gable with windows on all three sides. A hip-roofed dormer on the east elevation has three six-over-six, double-hung windows. An enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the house has grouped windows and wood sheathing. There is a brick and concrete terrace with brick stairs and metal railings at the right end of the facade. The front yard has been paved to create a concrete parking area. The earliest known occupant is Gilbert E. Harden (teacher, Public Schools) in 1955.

623 Massey – House – 1965 NC-age – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right end of the façade and a shed-roofed porch to its left. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, two-over-two, double-hung horizontal pane windows, and an interior brick chimney on the east end. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a brick stair. The house stands above grade with a raised basement accessed from beneath the porch. County tax records date the building to 1964; however, the address is listed as “under construction” in the 1965 city directory.

626 Massey – David J. James House – 1945 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left end of the facade. The house has a painted brick foundation, asphalt siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, a six-light-over-two-panel wood door, and louvered wood vents in the side gables. The shed-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has a concrete slab floor, wood

railing, and terra cotta-tiled steps. County tax records date the building to 1945; the earliest known occupant is David J. James (blacksmith) in 1950.

NC-ageShed, c. 2000 – Pre-fabricated, side-gabled shed has plywood sheathing and a single window and pair of doors on the front elevation.

628 Massey – James D. Bryant House – 1952 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an attached, hip-roofed, one-car garage on the right end of the façade. The house has a continuous textured brick foundation and veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation, and metal casement windows throughout, including corner windows on three of the four corners. A replacement front door is centered on the façade with a picture window to its right. The picture window has a large central pane flanked by operable casement windows. An aluminum awning supported by wrought iron posts with metal railings shelters the front door and brick stoop and front stair. County tax records date the building to 1952; the earliest known occupant is James D. Bryant (carpenter) in 1955.

Merrick Street

1211 Merrick – Joseph Simms House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an enclosed shed-roofed rear porch on the southeast corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, original molded weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. Synthetic shingle siding covers parts of the left front corner. The house retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and a rectangular vent in the front gable. The replacement front door is sheltered by a small gabled roof on metal braces. There are aluminum awnings over the windows on the façade. The concrete stoop abuts a two-tier brick planter that is attached to the chimney. The earliest known occupant is Joseph Simms (laborer, Liggett & Myers) in 1945.

1213 Merrick – Edna Barbee Duplex – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with two shed-roofed porches on the rear elevation, the northern-most one of which has been enclosed. The house has a brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and a pair of low gables on the façade. It retains original two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows, six-panel wood doors, and exposed rafter tails. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with granite caps and a replacement wood railing. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with concrete-capped brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Edna Barbee (tobacco worker) in 1940.

1605 Merrick – Louis E. Austin House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, engaged front porch and a shed-roofed rear porch. The house has a brick pier foundation with siding-covered curtain wall, aluminum siding throughout, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains original four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows throughout and a set of three, four-light windows in the front gable. The front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers and is accessed by a brick stair. It retains

knee braces in the gable ends. A concrete retaining wall with brick cap spans the front of the property and along the south side of the driveway. The earliest known occupant is Louis E. Austin in 1930. Austin was the president of Carolina Times Publishing Company and editor of The Carolina Times.

1607 Merrick – Fannie McQuade House – 1928 C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed, partially enclosed porch across the rear of the house. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. It retains nine-over-one, wood sash windows with brick sills. The shed-roofed, engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a terra cotta-tiled floor. The clipped-gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has replacement windows and asphalt siding. Other Craftsman features include knee braces in the gable ends and exposed, curved purlins. County tax records date the building to 1928; the earliest known occupant is Fannie McQuade (tobacco worker) in 1930.

1608 Merrick – Peter Jeffrey House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, shed-roofed rear ell. The house is of solid brick construction, with wood shingle siding on the front shed-roofed dormer and vinyl siding on the rear ell. The house has an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. It retains original nine-over-one windows, paired on the façade. There are vinyl replacement windows on the second floor and a metal casement window toward the rear of the south elevation. All windows have concrete lintels and sills. Vinyl-covered knee braces remain in the gable ends and on the dormer. The front door is a modern replacement, but a one-light-over-one-panel sidelight remains. The engaged front porch is supported by brick posts on tapered brick piers with a replacement wood railing. The earliest known occupant is Peter Jeffrey (bricklayer) in 1930.

1609 Merrick – Rebecca Geer House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with an engaged front porch and a gabled front dormer. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding, and one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The gabled front dormer retains exposed rafter tails and a pair of four-light, Craftsman-style casement windows. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has a replacement wood railing and a terra cotta-tiled floor. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement with windows and doors on the south elevation. The earliest known occupant is Rebecca Geer in 1930.

1611 Merrick – Mrs. Hilda F. Johnson House – 1958 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, double-hung horizontal pane wood sash windows. The front door is a replacement door, but original wood soffits and fascia remain. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement and rear deck. County tax records date the building to 1958; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Hilda F. Johnson in 1960.

1612 Merrick – William M. Forte House – 1950 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell. It has a concrete-block foundation, wide weatherboard siding, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and wide wood eaves and soffits. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement with casement windows. A projecting, hip-roofed entrance bay is centered on the façade with a replacement front door. The flat-roofed front porch has decorative metal porch supports and railings, aluminum awnings, and a brick stair. County tax records date the building to 1950; the earliest known occupant is William M. Forte (laborer) in 1955.

1614 Merrick - Vacant

Moline Street

401 Moline – Mrs. Juanita T. Brown House – 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick foundation and veneer with wood eaves and two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. A picture window on the left end of the façade is flanked by a pair of double-hung windows. The replacement front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair that is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. The building is nearly identical to 405 Moline Street. County tax records date the building to 1960; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Juanita T. Brown in 1965.

NC-ageShed, c. 1990 – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed shed has plywood sheathing and a door on the front elevation.

403 Moline – Vacant

405 Moline – Clyde Little House – 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation and veneer and wide wood eaves. Windows are two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows and there is a picture window on the left end of the façade that is flanked by two-over-two wood sash windows. The replacement front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing. The building is nearly identical to 401 Moline Street. County tax records date the building to 1960; the earliest known occupant is Clyde Little in 1965.

407 Moline – Willie L. Thompson House – 1948 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, asymmetrical catslide front-gabled entrance bay and a gabled dormer on the right end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation and veneer and a prominent exterior brick chimney on the façade with a yellow-brick "T" on it. It has six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows and an original arched wood front door with four lights. The projecting entrance bay has faux half-timbering in the gable, stone detailing around the door, and a small four-light window to the right of the door. The brick stoop and stair are sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. A stone planter and brick terrace with brick lattice knee wall are of later construction. There is a low stone retaining wall across the front of the property.

County tax records date the building to 1948; the earliest known occupant is Willie L. Thompson (bricklayer) in 1950.

C Garage, c. 1950 – Front-gabled brick garage with vinyl siding in the front gable and batten wood doors.

409 Moline – Clifton Rogers House – 1950 **C – Building**

This one-and-a half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and wood weatherboards on the dormer. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows throughout, paired on the façade, with a pair of four-light windows flanking the chimney. The front door is a modern replacement and the shed-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a brick stair with metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1950; the building is listed as "under construction" in the 1950 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Clifton Rogers (janitor, Wright Machinery) in 1955.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1970 – Front-gabled carport on metal pole supports with concrete-block storage area at the rear.

411 Moline – Earl F. Hill House – 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an engaged carport and screened porch on the left end of the façade. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer and a broad, prominent brick chimney centered on the façade. It has a large bank of metal windows to the left of the chimney and double-hung metal windows throughout. The replacement front door has a wide textured glass sidelight; it is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing and sheltered by an aluminum awning with decorative metal posts. The engaged carport on the left side is also supported by decorative metal posts on brick knee walls. County tax records date the building to 1960; the earliest known occupant is Earl F. Hill in 1965.

412 Moline – James E. Huggins House – 1957 **C – Building**

The one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an attached hip-roofed carport on the east end. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer, and interior brick chimney. It has replacement windows and doors throughout, but retains the original configuration including a picture window flanked by double-hung windows to the right of the front door. The brick stoop and stair have a decorative metal railing. The hip-roofed carport bay is supported by metal poles. County tax records date the building to 1957; the earliest known occupant is James E. Huggins in 1960.

416 Moline – Augustus R. Thompson House – 1958 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Ranch house is four bays wide and single-pile with a projecting hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. It has a brick foundation, brick veneer, and wide interior brick chimney. It retains two-over-two, double-hung horizontal-pane wood sash windows including a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the projecting front wing. The original front door, a solid wood door with three diagonal lights, is located to the right of the projecting wing and has a brick stoop and stair. On the east end

of the house a hip-roofed carport has been enclosed to form a screened porch. There appears to be a frame addition behind the enclosed carport. County tax records date the building to 1958; the earliest known occupant is Augustus R. Thompson in 1960.

Price Avenue

503 Price – Hairston-Pemberton Duplex – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and double-pile. The building has a painted brick foundation, asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a clipped-gabled front dormer with asphalt siding and a louvered vent. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows paired on the façade. One of the original nine-light-over-three-panel doors remains. The hip-roofed shared front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The building has a two-story, shed-roofed ell at the rear and a one-story, shed-roofed ell behind the first ell. The building is listed as vacant in the 1930 city directory; the earliest known occupants are Henry H. Hairston (reverend) and Hezekia P. Pemberton in 1935.

505 Price – Pavo Pemberton House – c. 1950 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two brick chimneys, an interior chimney just left of the ridgeline and an exterior chimney on the east elevation. The house has been altered with the partial enclosure of the inset front porch to accommodate a second entrance for the conversion of the home to a duplex. The house retains two hollow-core front doors, each with a single, small glass pane near the top. The inset porch retains decorative metal porch supports and metal railings. The earliest known occupant is Pavo Pemberton (orderly) in 1950; it is unclear when the home was converted to a duplex.

NC-ageShed, c. 1980 – A hip-roofed shed with flush sheathing is located in the rear of the lot, but was not visible to photograph.

506 Price – Vacant

507 Price – Thomas Charleston House – 1925 **C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a nearly full-width, one-story, front-gabled porch and a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and three brick chimneys. An original three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door remains centered on the façade. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and retains an original wood railing between the piers. Other Craftsman features include knee braces in the gable ends. County tax records date the house to 1925; the earliest known occupant is Thomas Charleston (laborer) in 1925.

508 Price – Walter G. Rhodes House II – 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with an inset porch at the southwest corner. The house has a continuous brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and a

prominent exterior brick chimney on the façade. It has metal casement windows throughout including corner windows on three of the four corners of the building. The front door has a louvered wood storm door and a glass-block surround; it is sheltered by a flat-roofed awning supported by decorative metal brackets. Wide overhanging eaves with original wood soffits, fascia, and bedmoldings remain. There is an uncovered concrete terrace with a metal railing at the front of the house. The site slopes to the rear to expose the brick foundation and basement level. County tax records date the building to 1950; the earliest known occupant is Walter G. Rhodes (manager, Rhodes Cleaners) in 1955. Rhodes is listed previously at 607 Price Street.

509 Price – Hosea Barbee House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile, with an enclosed rear hip-roofed porch on the northwest corner. It has a projecting gabled bay on the right side of the façade and shallow projecting gabled bays on the east and west elevations. The house has a brick foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. It retains six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, paired on the facade and side gables. The original, fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. Craftsman-style purlins remain in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Hosea Barbee (house mover) in 1925.

C Shed, c. 1930 – Small front-gabled shed, barely visible from street.

510 Price – Clyde Carrington House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and four-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, vinyl siding and trim, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It has two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane wood sash windows and a replacement front door. The engaged front porch is supported by aluminum-wrapped, tapered posts and has a metal railing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. The earliest known occupant is Clyde Carrington (tobacco worker) in 1930.

511 Price – William T. Williams House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell on the northwest corner and a shed-roofed addition across the rear of the house. There is a projecting hip-roofed wing on the east elevation and a gable-roofed, canted bay on the west elevation. The house has a painted, rock-face concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and three interior brick chimneys. It has replacement windows on the façade, nine-over-one, double-hung windows on the rear, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the rear ell. There is a low gable centered on the façade with wood weatherboards and a single-pane window. The shed-roofed porch wraps around the east side of the house, supported by wrought iron posts on concrete piers with a metal railing. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with concrete knee walls. A low concrete-block retaining wall extends across the front and east sides of the property. County tax records date the building to 1925; however, the earliest known occupant is William T. Williams (laborer) in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1925 – The front-gabled, concrete-block, one-car garage has weatherboards in the gable and a wood overhead garage door. It is accessed by a driveway on Merrick Street.

512 Price – David J. James House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the southeast corner. The house has a painted brick foundation with open piers supporting the rear ell. It has vinyl siding and windows and four painted-brick chimneys, two interior and two exterior. The front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has a concrete slab floor. There is a modern wood deck on the west elevation. The site slopes to the rear where the garage and exposed basement are accessed by Merrick Street. The earliest known occupant is David J. James (blacksmith) in 1940.

NC-ageGarage, c. 1980 – The front-gabled, one-car garage has plywood sheathing, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a metal overhead garage door. It is accessed by a driveway on Merrick Street.

600 Price – Emmett L. Martin House – 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide flush gable on the west elevation, a gabled rear ell, and a shed-roofed block east of the ell. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and three brick chimneys, including an exterior stepped brick chimney on the west elevation. It has vinyl replacement windows throughout with the exception of a pair of three-light, Craftsman-style casement windows that flank the chimney. A front-gabled porch on the right end of the façade is supported by square posts on brick piers and has modern wood lattice between the piers. There is a low stone retaining wall across the front of the site, which slopes to the rear to expose the basement. County tax records date the building to 1940; the earliest known occupant is Emmett L. Martin (head waiter, Washington Duke Hotel) in 1945.

601 Price – William M. Badie House – 1930 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shallow shed-roofed projecting bay on the east elevation and a full-width gabled rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. A gabled dormer on the façade has a pair of vinyl casement windows. The side-gabled porch wraps around the west side of the house and is supported by decorative metal posts on painted brick piers with a metal railing. The earliest known occupant is William M. Badie (tobacco worker) in 1930; county tax records confirm the 1930 construction date.

C Garage, c. 1940 – The side-gabled, two-car garage with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and aluminum overhead doors is accessed by Merrick Street.

603 Price – Adulphus Brewington House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double-pile with an engaged shed-roofed porch and two, shed-roofed rear additions. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall and an interior brick chimney. It retains original molded wood weatherboards on the main block of the house with vinyl on the rear ells and large knee braces in the gable ends. An original, shed-roofed dormer has been removed. The house has replacement windows throughout, several boarded-over windows on the east elevation, and a replacement front door. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has an original porch railing, tongue-and-groove flooring, and beautifully detailed rake boards sawn with an

angular pattern. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property with a brick stair to the front walk. County tax records date the building to 1925; the earliest known occupant is Adulphus Brewington (reverend) in 1925.

604 Price – John C. Jackson House – c. 1945 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left side of the façade and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It retains three-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows and louvered vents in the gable ends. A hip-roofed porch on the right side of the façade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing between the piers. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is John C. Jackson (wholesalesman, J M Mathes Company) in 1945.

605 Price – William Pegram House – 1928 C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, one-story, shed-roofed bay on the west elevation. The house has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. It has vinyl siding on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor, and knee braces in the gable ends. The house has a replacement front door and vinyl windows. The wide, gabled front dormer has three windows, plywood siding, and knee braces supporting the roof. The engaged porch is supported by paired posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing. It is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and metal railings. A stone retaining wall extends along the front of the property and the driveway on the east side of the house. County tax records date the building to 1928; the earliest known occupant is William Pegram (tobacco worker) in 1930.

606 Price – Andrew D. Brewington House – c. 1930 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled front dormer, an engaged front porch, and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house retains little visible historic fabric. The brick foundation has been covered with tar; it has vinyl siding, and trim, and no remaining chimneys. Vinyl windows on the façade are installed as individual units in place the original paired windows. The front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers (covered with tar) and has a modern wood railing between the piers. The dormer vent and front door are modern replacements. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. The earliest known occupant is Andrew D. Brewington (carpenter) in 1930.

607 Price – Walter G. Rhodes House I – c. 1940 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell centered on the rear elevation and a flat roofed shed addition to its right. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. It has two interior brick chimneys and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The replacement front door is sheltered by an off-center front-gabled porch supported by wood posts on brick piers; it has a wood floor and a replacement wood railing and is accessed by a carpeted stair with brick knee walls. There are aluminum awnings on the façade. A low concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the lot and along the concrete driveway to the east of the house. The

earliest known occupant is Walter G. Rhodes (dry cleaner, Cheek Dry Cleaning Company) in 1940. By 1950, Rhodes had moved to 508 Price Street and had started his own business.

608 Price – George W. Whitley House - c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled rear ell and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the west elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The small, gabled front dormer has a single-pane window. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a metal railing. The house is listed as vacant in 1930; the earliest known occupant is George W. Whitley in 1935.

609 Price – Benjamin McAllister House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width rear gable with a shed-roofed rear ell beyond it. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the right end of the façade and large, gabled dormers on the façade, and side elevations. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The house retains nine-over-one windows, paired on the façade, and knee braces in the gables. The front door is a nine-light, Craftsman-style door matching the windows. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers with replacement railing. The porch is accessed by a concrete stair with brick knee walls. The earliest known occupant is Benjamin McAllister (elevator operator, Geer Building) in 1935.

NC-ageCarport, c. 2000 – Front-gabled carport has aluminum roof and gable ends and is framed and supported by thin pipe.

610 Price – Mary F. Mitchell House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an engaged front porch. The house retains little visible original fabric; it has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding throughout, and no remaining chimneys. It has two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor and the front door is a modern replacement. The house was listed as vacant in 1930; the earliest known occupant is Mary F. Mitchell in 1935.

611 Price – Page House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, gabled bay on the east elevation. It has a raised concrete-block foundation and vinyl siding and trim. It retains nine-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and an original twelve-light French front door. The front-gabled porch is supported by round columns with a replacement wood railing and extends, uncovered, around the east side of the house. It is accessed by a brick stair with knee walls. Preservation Durham moved the house from its original Brant Street location, approximately three blocks southwest of the district on what is now the campus of N.C. Central University, in 2002. The very high raised foundation and wraparound porch are not consistent with the house height and porch treatments of comparable houses in the district.

C Shed, c. 1930 – Front-gabled shed has a metal roof, exposed rafters, a batten door, and weatherboard siding. The shed was moved with the house from Brant Street.

NC-ageShed, c. 2005 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled, aluminum shed.

612 Price – Jacob B. Overby House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled front dormer, a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the east elevation, and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has four interior brick chimneys and one exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. There are vinyl windows throughout, including a simulated divided-light picture window to the left of the front door. A single, four-light wood window remains in the front dormer. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts with decorative brackets and has a metal railing. The site slopes to the rear to expose the stuccoed foundation with several basement-level windows and an entrance on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Jacob B. Overby (manager, N C Barber Shop) in 1930.

613 Price – Isaac Flintall House – 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has a replacement front door and replacement one-over-one windows throughout. The front-gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has a vinyl louvered vent. The engaged porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with a metal railing; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. There are aluminum awnings on the porch and west elevation. County tax records date the building to 1925. The earliest known occupant is Isaac Flintall (tobacco worker) in 1925; Flintall still owns the house.

C Garage, c. 1925 – This shed-roofed, frame garage has cedar siding, an open vehicular bay, and a storage bay on the right side.

614 Price – Lonnie Smith House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a painted brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. The house has vinyl windows, paired on the façade, and a replacement front door. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a modern lattice wood railing. Soffits and trim are vinyl and a half-round window in the gable end has been painted over. The earliest known occupant is Lonnie Smith (barber) in 1925.

615 Price – C. Bruce Noel House – c. 1937 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and four pile with projecting, side-gabled bays on the side elevations and a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It has vinyl windows, paired on the left side of the facade. There is a replacement one-light window in the hip-roofed front dormer. The replacement front door is sheltered by the engaged front porch, which is supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers. The porch has a terra cotta-tiled floor, metal railing, and brick stair with brick knee walls. A brick retaining wall extends along the front of the property and along the driveway on the east side of the house. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is C. Bruce Noel (presser, Eakes-Hood Inc.) in 1940.

C Garage, c. 1940 – The front-gabled, one-car garage has concrete-block walls with wood weatherboards in the gable.

616 Price – Charles H. Dunnigan House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting clipped-gabled bay on the left end of the façade and a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding on the main block, vinyl siding on the rear gable, and an interior brick chimney. It has vinyl windows throughout, except in the projecting front-gabled bay where six-over-nine, double-hung wood sash windows remain. Two windows on the west elevation have been boarded over and a group of three windows in the front gable have been replaced. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a metal railing. Original beadboard remains in the soffits and the original wood porch trim remains exposed. The earliest known occupant is Charles H. Dunnigan (plasterer) in 1925.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1960 – Shed-roofed, metal carport is supported by metal poles.

617 Price – James D. McAdams House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell on the northeast corner and a shed-roofed addition west of the ell. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It has replacement windows and doors throughout, half-round vents in the gable ends, and molded rake boards. The front-gabled porch is supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers and has been enclosed with screens; it is accessed by a painted brick stair with brick knee walls and a metal railing. Aluminum awnings shield the porch and windows on the façade. A low brick retaining wall with integrated steps and a wood railing extends across the front of the property and adjoins a low concrete retaining wall along the driveway. The earliest known occupant is James D. McAdams in 1945.

618 Price – Davis Duplex – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. It has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and two interior brick chimneys. The building retains beadboard soffits in the wide overhanging eaves, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the first floor, and four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows on the second floor. Both front doors are modern replacements. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a concrete slab floor. The earliest known occupants are Samuel Davis (laborer) and McCoy Davis (tobacco worker) in 1930.

619 Price – Ulysses S. Evans House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northeast corner and a shed-roofed addition to its west. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has a replacement front door but retains a three-light-over-three-panel door near the rear of the west elevation and three-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout. Windows are paired on the façade and there is a square vent and molded rake boards in the gabled porch roof. The front-gabled porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with a metal railing; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and metal railings. Aluminum

awnings shelter the porch and windows on the façade. A low stone retaining wall extends along the driveway on the east side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Ulysses S. Evans (tobacco worker) in 1940.

622 Price – Alston-Tyler Duplex – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear ell with a porch. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, wide weatherboards on the first floor, narrow wood weatherboards on the second floor, and two interior brick chimneys, likely re-constructed in the 1950s. It has vinyl siding and windows on the west elevation. Windows on the first floor are four-over-one and five-over-one, double-hung windows on the façade and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the east elevation; second floor windows are four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style windows. An original single-pane-over-single-panel door remains on the façade. The one-story, hip-roofed front porch is supported by Ionic wood posts with Composite capitols on painted brick piers. It has a metal railing between the piers and a tongue-and-groove floor on a block foundation. There is a concrete and wood retaining wall that extends across the front of the property. According to a resident of the house it was constructed as a single-family home, but appears to have been converted to a duplex by 1930. The earliest known occupants are Josephine Alston and Robert Tyler (bricklayer) in 1930.

624 Price – William Patterson House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows, paired on the first floor. The front door is a modern replacement and there is a modern, half-round vent in the dormer. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a metal railing. A brick retaining wall with integrated brick stair extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is William Patterson (driver) in 1930. Patterson purchased the property from North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1943.

625 Price – J. Otis Peacock House – c. 1940 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, gable-front-and-wing bungalow is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the northeast corner and a shed-roofed addition beyond the ell. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has a replacement front door and vinyl windows throughout, but retains purlins in the gable ends and a square vent in the front gable. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers with a metal railing running between them; it is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and a metal railing. A shed-roofed sunroom with louvered windows has been added to the right end of the façade, within the L of the gable-front-and-wing roof. There are aluminum awnings around the porch and sunroom and over windows on the west elevation. A flat roofed corrugated metal carport with v-pipe supports is attached to the west elevation. A concrete retaining wall, with concrete stair extends along the street. The earliest known occupant is J. Otis Peacock (tobacco worker) in 1940.

626 Price – James R. Henry House – 1946 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled entrance bay projecting slightly from the right end of the façade. The house has a continuous

brick foundation and veneer, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the east gable end. There is wood siding and a louvered vent in each gable end. The replacement front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning; the porch has a brick foundation, concrete slab floor and stair, and metal railings. There is a full-width gables rear ell and a flat-roofed bay projecting from the east elevation a brick veneer and high, sliding windows. A second flat-roofed addition exists across the rear of the house. A low stone retaining wall with brick stair extends across the front of the property and along the driveway where it has been covered with stucco. County tax records date the building to 1946; the earliest known occupant is James R. Henry (clerk, N C Mutual Life Insurance Company) in 1950.

627 Price – Rufus H. Johnson House – 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled porch on the east elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The three-light-over-four-panel wood door and brick front stoop are sheltered by a small gable supported by wood knee braces. The stoop has a modern lattice railing and brick stair. The gabled side porch is supported by tapered wood columns with a modern lattice railing. There are aluminum awnings on all elevations. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1945; the earliest known occupant is Rufus H. Johnson (reverend) in 1950.

C Carport, c. 1960 – The flat-roofed metal is supported by metal poles in a V-form.

Simmons Street

509 Simmons – William H. Curry House – 1938 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled ell on the east elevation, an attached carport on the west elevation, and a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. The six-over-six and six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows have been boarded over throughout. There is a low projecting gable supported by knee braces over the front door, which has also been boarded over. An aluminum awning on decorative metal posts shelters the front porch, which has a brick foundation, brick stair and knee walls, a concrete slab floor, and metal railing. A small, gabled roof shelters an entrance on the west elevation. This roof is connected to a low gabled carport supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1938; the earliest known occupant is William H. Curry (barber, Cosmopolitan Barber Shop) in 1940.

Spaulding Street

1212 Spaulding – William Bell House – c. 1965 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the northwest corner. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and replacement doors. It retains two-over-two, double-hung, horizontal-pane wood sash windows and a picture window on the right end of the facade, flanked by a pair of two-over-two, double-hung horizontal-pane wood sash

windows. There is a wood deck with wood railing on the right end of the façade. The earliest known occupant is William Bell in 1965.

1214 Spaulding – William M. Rich House – c. 1945 C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Cape Cod house is five bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a continuous painted brick foundation and veneer, three gabled dormers across the façade, and an exterior chimney in the south gable end. There is vinyl siding on the dormers and rear gable and dentil molding along the roofline on the façade. It has replacement vinyl windows on the façade and dormers with original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows in the gable ends. The replacement front door retains an original classical surround with fluted pilasters; the door is accessed by a replacement wood stoop and stair. According to a neighbor, the house was moved from the southwest corner of Spaulding and Linwood in order to accommodate an expansion of the Lincoln Heath Center, likely in the late 1970s. The earliest known occupant (at 612 Linwood) is William M. Rich (director of Lincoln Hospital) in 1945; the house remained on Linwood through at least 1965.

1305 Spaulding –William Luther Palmer House – 1925 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting side-gabled bay on the north elevation that is flush with the façade and a shed-roofed block behind that bay. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and trim, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows throughout, but has a replacement front door. The partially engaged front porch is sheltered by the main gable roof on the right end and a shed-roofed extension of the gable on the left end, both supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1925; the earliest known occupant is William Luther Palmer (reverend) in 1930; the Palmer family remained in the house through at least 1965.

NC-ageShed, c. 1990 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing, asphalt-shingled roof, metal one-over-one windows on the façade and a single hinged door.

<u>East Umstead Street</u>

508 E. Umstead – Mary C. Evans House – c. 1925 C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed front dormer. The house has a brick pier foundation with a concrete-block curtain wall, original wood weatherboards, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows throughout; a small window in the dormer has been removed. The front door is a modern replacement and is sheltered by a replacement shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts with a concrete slab floor. The earliest known occupant is Mary C. Evans (domestic) in 1925. When Evans died in 1958, the property was sold to the Durham Colored Library.

510 E. Umstead – Carter C. Smith Jr. House – 1930 C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. It has a brick foundation, original molded wood weatherboards, and nine-over-one wood sash windows, paired on the façade. There are nine-light windows and knee braces in the gable ends. The

clipped-gabled front porch is supported by decorative metal posts, though there is evidence of former post-on-pier porch supports that have been removed. There is a six-light window and knee braces in the porch gable. The front door is a nine-light French door with a sash configuration matching the windows. According to deeds, the Community Damp Wash Laundry & Corporation controlled the site through the 1920s and the Crystal Laundry is listed at this address in 1930. However, the property changed ownership in 1929 and county tax records date the current structure to 1930. The earliest known occupant is Carter C. Smith Jr. in 1935.

NC-ageCarport, c. 1970 – Flat-roofed, metal carport with metal pole supports.

512 E. Umstead – Eula W. Perry House – 1935 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width front gable and a hip-roofed bay window toward the rear of the east elevation. The house has a brick foundation, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, aluminum siding, and four-over-one, double-hung, Craftsman-style wood sash windows. A picture window on the right side of the façade is flanked by two-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the left end of the facade has paired windows and a solid, three-light door. There are exposed eaves and knee braces in the gable ends. An aluminum awning shelters the concrete front stoop and stair, each with a metal railing. There is a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner and the shed-roofed porch east of the ell has been enclosed with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The earliest known occupant is Eula W. Perry (domestic) in 1935; county tax records confirm the 1935 construction date.

514 E. Umstead – Matilda Townsend House – c. 1925

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell on the southwest corner and series of shed-roofed rear additions east of the ell. The house has a brick pier-and-curtain-wall foundation, molded wood weatherboards, and three interior brick chimneys. It retains four-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sash windows, but has a replacement front door. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and retains an original beadboard ceiling and tongue-and-groove flooring. The earliest known occupant is Matilda Townsend (maid) in 1925. According to her obituary, she was employed by Professor C. W. Toms and later Mrs. J. A. Buchanan. Townsend remained in the house until her death in 1965.

600 E. Umstead – W. G. Pearson Elementary School – 1928 C – Building

The main block of the W. G. Pearson Elementary School faces Merrick Street and is three stories high and seven bays wide. It has a brick veneer with concrete beltcourse between the first and second floors and concrete windowsills. The building has a very low, side-gabled roof with flush metal cornice in a guilloche pattern – a repetitive architectural pattern of two ribbons interwoven around a series of circles. Each of the bays on the façade has a bank of five windows on each level; all of the windows were replaced after 1976 and the middle window in each group has been replaced with a solid panel since 1981. The center bay features a stylized classical entrance with cast stone door surround and paired windows above. It is accessed by a long tree-lined walk from Merrick Street. The site slopes to the right to reveal a stuccoed basement level accessed by Spaulding Street. The school was designed by George Watts Carr Sr. and was erected in 1928. According

to Tim Carr with Durham Public Schools, the one-story, flat-roofed cafeteria at the northeast corner of the structure is original to the school. The gymnasium was erected in 1957 and later connected to the main school building. The media wing, located at the left end of the façade was completed in 1975 and an elevator tower added to the rear of the school in 1993. The school is named for W. G. Pearson, a well-known businessman and educator, respected for his stewardship of Whitted Graded School and Hillside High School. Since 2007, the building has been used as the W. G. Pearson Magnet Middle School.

C Gymnasium, 1957 – This large, flat-roofed gymnasium stands just east of the school and is connected to the main building by a one-story brick structure. The building is roughly two-stories tall with a brick veneer and clerestory windows with continuous concrete windowsill around the perimeter of the building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stokesdale Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and planning and for the ethnic history of African Americans. The district represents the southern, and only remaining, portion of the largest historically African American community in Durham. The development of the neighborhood in the racially segregated early-twentieth century Durham was a direct response to the rise of the tobacco industry and the rapid growth of the city during that period. More importantly, the district exemplifies the self-sufficiency of the black community and the growing African American middle-class in Durham during this period. The influence of primary black institutions on the neighborhood, including the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lincoln Hospital, and North Carolina Central University, is evident in the architecture and planning of the district as well as the health, education, and financial stability of its residents. Hayti, the African American business district, stood just north of the district; it paralleled downtown Durham several blocks away, providing goods and services as well as work opportunities to the black community.

The Stokesdale Historic District is also significant under National Register Criterion C as a largely intact early-twentieth century, city-center neighborhood with architectural resources ranging from simple triple-A and Foursquare forms to bungalows, minimal traditional, and ranch forms. Stylistic influences include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Mission, and Moderne styles.

Context for community development and African American history may be found in "Historic Resources of Durham, (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)," in section 8, pages 20-35. The historic architectural context for the district and property type discussion may be found in "Historic Resources of Durham, (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)," specifically in section 7, chapter C, "Durham's Architecture," under the headings for Residential Neoclassicism, 1900-1920 (pages 13-14), Period Revival Styles, 1910s-1940 (page 15), Colonial and Related Revival Styles: Institutional Buildings (page 16), Period Houses (pages 18-19), Bungalows (pages 19-20), and Post-1940 Developments (pages 20-21). Additional context for the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles are included below. The Stokesdale Historic District ranks as one of Durham's most important historic African-American neighborhoods as evaluated under the two criteria.

The Stokesdale Historic District encompasses an approximately seventeen-block area extending from Fayetteville Street east to Lincoln Street and from Lawson Street north to Umstead Street. It also includes portions of Dunstan and Moline Streets west of Fayetteville Street. It is considered by residents to be a residential area south of the Hayti business district. The majority of the district was platted as Stokesdale, a residential development, in 1912. The 203 primary contributing buildings consist of houses, churches, and commercial buildings constructed during the period of significance from 1912 to 1960. While infill housing continued to be erected throughout the district through the 1950s, very little development has taken place since 1960. The district includes a strong concentration of intact buildings from the early twentieth-century development and contains prominent single-family housing, more modest middle-income housing, and multi-unit dwellings constructed to house Durham's growing African American

upper-, middle-, and working-class. This combination of housing types and styles illustrates the gradual development of the area over approximately fifty years and the integration of economic classes within the neighborhood.

Historical Background:
The urbanization that occurred in the post-Civil War South was especially noticeable in Durham, where the population increased steadily in the late nineteenth century and then more rapidly in the early decades of the twentieth century. Blacks and whites alike migrated from rural areas to the city to obtain work in the tobacco factories, mills, and other industrial enterprises. While tobacco was the magnet attracting the majority of workers to town, there were also opportunities for skilled workers and those looking to locate new businesses in the growing city. Additionally, domestic work for the very visible upper-class in Durham provided employment for the wives and daughters of the former farm workers. From a population of just 256 people in 1870, the town grew to 2,041 people in 1880, to 5,485 people in 1890, and finally to 6,679 people in 1900. The largest increase in population occurred between 1900 and 1910 when the city tripled in population to 18,241; however, a portion of this growth can be directly attributed to the expansion of the city limits in 1901. The city continued to grow with another large increase in population occurring between 1920 and 1925 when the population nearly doubled from 21,719 to 42,258 (again, due in part to an expansion of the city limits in 1925). African Americans flocked to the city in numbers proportionate to the overall population increase with their population increasing from 1,859 people in 1890, to 2,241 people in 1900, and finally to 6,869 people in 1910.[1] Indeed, the 1910s was the beginning of a new era marked by an urban majority in Durham County.

While blacks and whites may have come to the city with similar goals for work and community, some even working side-by-side in the tobacco factories, segregation was a fact of life in developing southern towns. Because blacks were only allowed to live in certain areas of town, they gathered into small enclaves, generally close to manufacturing centers, and in low-lying areas at the edge of town. The wooded areas south of the railroad, between Pettigrew and Umstead Streets, was the first area in Durham to be settled by blacks, as it was near the tobacco factories and warehouses but still distinctly separate from the white neighborhoods to the north. The earliest housing for the black population was rental housing, constructed by factory owners or investors.[2] However, as their population grew, the community expanded to the south along Fayetteville Street as large farms were sold off slowly and developed. What resulted was the largest concentration of blacks in Durham, a residential area centered on Fayetteville Street.

While most blacks were desperately poor on the farms, leaving the farm meant losing their supportive network. Thus, it is no surprise that close-knit communities within the new city quickly developed where,

[1] Weare, Walter B. Black Business in the New South: A social history of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Durham: Duke University Press, 1993, pg. 44.
[2] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 113.

"the blacks began to form their own alliances and a thriving self-contained community was born."[3] While their primary concern was obtaining work and establishing places of worship, the segregated community quickly established businesses to serve some of their most basic needs and then turned their attention to manufacturing endeavors and business ventures beyond their own neighborhood. Upon visiting Durham in 1912, the beginning of the period of significance, W.E.B. DuBois noted "fifteen grocery stores, eight barber shops, seven meat and fish dealers, two drugstores, a shoe store, a haberdashery, and an undertaking establishment. In addition to this [black Durham] developed five manufacturing establishments which turn out mattresses, hosiery, brick, iron articles, and dressed lumber. Beyond this the colored people have a building and loan association, a real estate company, a bank, and three industrial insurance companies."[4] Far more than a simple community, the African Americans had created a city within a city.

Key Leaders:
The story of Stokesdale, Hayti, and the African American experience in Durham in the early twentieth century cannot be told without highlighting several key leaders. These men were not only successful businessmen, but also educators and philanthropists. They were the driving force behind the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, the largest black-owned business in the country at the time, and their influence extended to a myriad of related companies as well as Lincoln Hospital, North Carolina Central University, the Stanford L. Warren Library, local schools and churches, and a host of other businesses and organizations. According to Pauli Murray, a descendant of well-known brickmaker Richard Fitzgerald, along Fayetteville lived the "Moores, Spauldings, Whitteds, Merricks, Pearsons, Scarboroughs, Shepards, and others. We had no lack of role models for successful business and professional careers."[5]

For example, John Merrick was born in 1859, the son of a dark-skinned slave and a white man. With no formal education, in the late 1870s Merrick worked as a bricklayer in Raleigh, helping to build Shaw University. During a lull in his construction career, he worked as a blackboot in a Raleigh barber shop and eventually graduated to cutting hair. Members of Durham's Duke and Carr families, who traveled to Raleigh to get their hair cut, eventually convinced Merrick and his senior colleague John Wright to relocate to Durham in 1880. Once in Durham, Merrick and Wright worked as partners until 1892 when Wright sold out to Merrick.[6] Merrick proved to be a successful small business owner with six barber shops (three for whites and three for blacks) where he served some of Durham's most influential white leaders including the Dukes and, no doubt, learned from their discussions of business in his presence.[7] During this time he also obtained a contract to dismantle old barns from the American Tobacco Company and used the materials to build rental properties for the African American community, forming a small

[3] Jones, Dorothy Phelps. The End of an Era. Durham, N.C.: Brown Enterprises, Inc., 2001, pg. 19.
[4] Weare, pg. 44.
[5] Vann, Andre D. and Beverly Washington Jones. Durham's Hayti. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia, 1999.
[6] Weare, pg. 51.
[7] Weare, pg. 38.

black construction company and a real estate business.[8] However, it was his role in forming North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company (the Mutual) in 1898 that made him one of the most well-respected businessmen in Durham. Together with Dr. Aaron McDuffie Moore and Charles Clinton Spaulding, Merrick carried the fledgling life-insurance company through the difficult early years to become a thriving business. Merrick lived at 506 Fayetteville, several blocks north of the district, until his death in 1919. His house was destroyed, but Merrick Street, in the district, was named for him.

Dr. Aaron McDuffie Moore was born in 1863 in Columbus County to a black yeoman farmer. He attended county schools and normal schools in Lumberton and Fayetteville before enrolling in the Leonard Medical School at Shaw University in Raleigh. Upon graduation from Shaw, Moore became Durham's first black physician in 1888, operating first out of his home on Fayetteville and later from an office downtown on Kemper Street.[9] Seeing the need for better care and more medical resources for the black community, Moore helped to launch a pharmacy for blacks, the Durham Drug Company, in 1895 and was active in numerous other business venture in black Durham from then on. He is perhaps best known for his role, with Merrick and C. C. Spaulding, in the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, and was also active in the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and the Bull City Drug Store. While he was very successful in business, he spent much of his time contributing to local causes. One source describes Moore as "the studied example of the frugal, serious-minded philanthropist who sought material gain only as a necessity and quietly gave away what he did accumulate."[10] He was one of the founders of Lincoln Hospital and its first superintendent from 1901 to 1923 and was also superintendent at White Rock Baptist Church for twenty-five years during which time it operated the biggest Sunday School in Durham.[11] His wife, Sarah McCotter Dancy Moore, was a schoolteacher and Moore himself found ways to support education by founding the first colored library in Durham in 1913 and leading the movement for improved rural schools for black children in North Carolina. Moore lived at 606 Fayetteville until his death in 1923; his house was destroyed, likely in the 1960s.

Dr. Charles Clinton (C.C.) Spaulding, a young cousin of Dr. Moore, was born in 1874 in Columbus County, a descendent of free blacks with a long landholding and farming tradition. Spaulding "attended the local school and worked on his father's farm in a puritanical environment of early risers who took immense pride in their crops and land, their homes and families, and who looked to religion and work as the mainstay of life."[12] This tradition of hard work continued when Spaulding moved to Durham in 1894, working part-time as a dishwasher, bellhop, and butler. By 1898, he was managing a cooperative black grocery store when he was asked to keep office at Merrick and Moore's newly formed North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Spaulding rose quickly in the ranks at the Mutual, due in large part to the restructuring of the company in 1900 that left him as the first full-time employee. After Dr. Moore's

[8] Weare, pg. 38.
[9] Weare, pg. 53.
[10] Weare, pg. 52.
[11] Wilson, Emily Herring. Hope and Dignity: Older Black Women of the South. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983, pg. 71.
[12] Weare, pg. 57.

death in 1923, Spaulding served as president of the Mutual until his own death in 1952. Spaulding was a knowledgeable and competent business leader and was also a leader in the National Negro Business League. Yet he followed in the shadow of Dr. Moore, frugal in business while generous in his personal philanthropy. "He saw himself as the Christian steward of the community's wealth and honor, and he practiced an often unconscious but nonetheless domineering paternalism."[13] Spaulding was a disciplinarian and an authoritative father figure for the "Mutual girls" and established the Mutual Clerk's Home next door to his own residence at 1006 Fayetteville for single female employees without a local family or guardian.[14] Spaulding Street was named for him.

William Gaston (W. G.) Pearson was born in 1859 and, a graduate of Shaw University, Pearson began teaching at the Whitted School (the first graded school for blacks) in the fall of 1886. He was a leader in black education in Durham and "improved the quality of public education for blacks by recruiting teachers who had graduated from universities when the law permitted graduates of the ninth grade to teach at public black schools."[15] He eventually became principal of Hillside High School (the city's first black high school), a position he remained in until his death in 1940 and for which he is best remembered. While education was always his passion, Pearson also succeeded in business. Together with Merrick, Pearson organized the fraternal organization, The Royal Knights of King David, arguably a pre-cursor to the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.[16] He also worked with Moore to start the Durham Drug Company in 1895, was founding member and secretary of the Mutual, and acted as Spaulding's right-hand man.[17] He also started the Peoples Savings and Loan Association in 1915 and the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company in 1920 (though both were short-lived). In collaboration with Mutual leaders, Pearson chartered the Bankers Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Building and Loan Association in 1922 and started the Southern Fidelity and Surety Company in 1926.[18] His home at 808 Fayetteville has been destroyed, but the 1928 W. G. Pearson Elementary School on East Umstead Street is named for him.

Richard Lewis McDougald, was born in Columbus County about 1897. He attended North Carolina College and after his graduation in 1918, worked as a bookkeeper at Mechanics and Farmers Bank. He started the Mutual Building and Loan Association in 1921 and by 1922 was employed by the Finance Department at the Mutual where he became an expert on investment. He was an officer and director of both the Mutual and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank until his death in 1944.[19] Like his predecessors at the Mutual, McDougald was gifted in business, but dedicated to civic causes. He encouraged home ownership among blacks and scrutinized bond issues for their value in the black community and oversaw municipal policies. As early as the 1930, "he prevailed up on the city to rezone undeveloped areas of the

[13] Weare, pg. 195.
[14] Wilson, pg 131.
[15] Roberts, pg 124.
[16] Roberts, pg 124.
[17] Anderson, Jean Bradley. Durham County: A History of Durham County, North Carolina. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1990, pg. 258.
[18] Weare, pg. 120.
[19] Weare, pg. 114.

Negro quarter, to cut streets, and to extend public services so that he and Wheeler could finance new housing for Negros through low-cost FHA loans."[20] Neighborhood residents referred to him as "our banker" and an early housing development, McDougald Terrace, was named for him in 1954. McDougald lived at 609 Fayetteville, and after his premature death, his widow Dorothy erected the house at 617 East Lawson.

Asa Timothy Spaulding was born in 1902 in Columbus County, a second cousin to C.C. Spaulding. Gifted in mathematics, he came to Durham in 1919 to enroll in North Carolina College during which time he spent summers working for the Mutual. He earned his degree in 1923 and returned to Columbus County to teach. He worked off and on for the Mutual for several years before attending New York University from 1927-1930 and then the University of Michigan where he graduated in 1932 with a degree in actuarial mathematics.[21] As the nation's first black actuary, Asa Spaulding joined the Mutual full-time in the 1930s and focused on linking the scientific nature of life insurance with an understanding of the black culture. He established a rigid training program for the agency, stringency in risk selection, and an exhaustive scientific study of the Company's claims experience. Like his predecessors, Asa Spaulding was active in numerous business ventures while president of the Mutual from 1959 to 1967. He was appointed to the board of the W. T. Grant Company and served on the boards of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and the National Urban League. He was also active in social and political areas inaccessible to his predecessors. In 1946, he received a Presidential Citation from Harry S. Truman for his contributions to the welfare of the nation and was a delegate to the United Nations conference in New Delhi, India in 1956.[22] His house stands at 1608 Lincoln Street.

Dr. Stanford L. Warren was born about 1863 in Orange County. Warren attended Durham Public Schools, Kitrell College, and later Shaw University's Leonard Medical School. The noted physician was also a businessman and civic leader, with membership on the Board of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Lincoln Hospital, and St. Joseph's AME Church. However, he is best remembered for his term as president of the Durham Colored Library from 1923-40. He donated the land for the new colored library at 1201 Fayetteville Street and the Stanford L. Warren Library was completed in 1940, the same year as his death. His wife, Mrs. Julia McCauley Warren, owned a prominent beauty salon at Five Points in downtown Durham[23] and his only daughter, Selena Warren Wheeler was active in the library after his death.

Brothers Dr. James Edward Shepard and Dr. Charles Haddon Shepard were both active in the neighborhood in its early years. Born in the 1870s to Augustus Shepard, a Raleigh minister and later minister of White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, both brothers attended medical school at Shaw University. James E. Shepard earned a degree in pharmacy and worked as a druggist and preacher in

[20] Weare, pg. 247.
[21] Weare, pg. 164.
[22] Vann.
[23] Jones, pg. 65.

Durham.[24] He helped Moore launch the Durham Drug Company in 1895 and was one of the initial founders of the Mutual, remaining a close friend of Mutual officers even after withdrawing his financial support. In 1901, Shepard also ran a real estate loans and investment business in Durham.[25] In 1907, inspired by his father's work and Durham Sunday school, Shepard traveled to Europe and Africa on Sunday school work, attending the international Sunday school convention in Rome. When he returned to Durham, he was more passionate about the ministry than ever and sought to provide a religious training school for blacks in his own community.[26] He founded of National Religious Training School and Chautauqua (later North Carolina Central University) in 1910 and served as its president until his death in 1947. Shepard was married to Annie Day, of Yanceyville, North Carolina, granddaughter of renowned furniture-maker Thomas Day. Shepard's brother, Charles Haddon Shepard was noted physician on the staff of the Lincoln Hospital and served as the superintendent of Lincoln Hospital from 1924-1934.[27] The James E. Shepard House remains at 1902 Fayetteville Street, across from North Carolina Central University; the Charles H. Shepard House stands within the district at 1608 Fayetteville Street.

John Clarence Scarborough was born in Kinston, North Carolina, in 1878 and as a young errand boy drew the attention of black dry goods storeowner, Joseph C. Hargett. Hargett hired Scarborough, sent him to Kittrell College and eventually provided the capital for Scarborough to start a funeral home in Kinston. Scarborough became the first black man to complete courses at the Renouard Training School for Embalmers in New York City. In 1901, Scarborough married Hargett's daughter, Daisy, and opened his funeral home in the Five Points area of Durham, at the encouragement of Alex Moore, a Mutual agent.[28] The Scarborough Funeral Home has changed locations several times, but remains in operation today. Of equal renown is the Scarborough Nursery School. In 1925, with the completion of the new Lincoln Hospital, the former hospital buildings were donated by Scarborough to the Ministers' Alliance for use as an "old people's and orphan's home." The concept was later expanded to include a day nursery, the origin of the Scarborough Nursery (now at the intersection of Holloway and Queen Streets).[29] Scarborough also donated land on Fayetteville Street for a campsite for the black girl scouts in the 1940s; it was named for his wife, Daisy E. Scarborough.[30]

Louis Austin was born about 1898 in Wayne County. He attended the National Training School and Chautauqua (later North Carolina Central University) and was active in registering black voters in the 1920s. By 1926, Austin was an agent at the Mutual and a sports editor for the *Standard Advertiser* in Durham. Austin was urged by McDougald to buy a controlling share in the paper and to become its editor; McDougald even lent Austin the $250 necessary to buy the shares. Austin renamed the paper the

[24] Anderson, pg. 259.
[25] Anderson, pg. 224.
[26] Anderson, pg. 259.
[27] Vann.
[28] Jones, pg. 41.
[29] Anderson, pg. 224.
[30] Anderson, pg. 365.

Carolina Times, and made it an "unrelenting crusader for all black causes."[31] He remained tied to the Mutual with financial support for the newspaper as well as in his campaigns for public office, however, the newspaper reflected his views as editor more than those of the Mutual.[32] Austin pursued political office as a way to further his causes and by 1938, Austin was one of two black magistrates in Durham, and ran for a position on the board of education.[33] Austin died in 1971; the *Carolina Times* still remains in production and his house stands at 1605 Merrick Street.

As community leaders, the contributions of these men reached every part of the historic district. They "established cultural and health care facilities that would improve the quality of life in Hayti."[34] Additionally, they "symbolized an era of Afro-American history; they represented a middle range of leadership – bishops, editors, college professors, government functionaries, and fellow businessmen – who quietly dominated the interregnum between Booker T. Washington and Martin Luther King."[35] From providing jobs and business loans, to selling land and erecting houses, to funding libraries, hospitals, schools, and churches, these men shaped nearly every facet of the Stokesdale community.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company:
While the economic environment was slowly beginning to change for blacks by the turn of the twentieth century, the move to an urban environment did not resolve health problems and low life expectancies within their communities. In 1900, the life expectancy for black men in Durham was 32.5 years and about 33.5 years for black women.[36] Short life expectancy and precarious health made blacks poor risks for white insurance companies, which didn't insure them at all or charged high premiums and paid low benefits. Thus, the environment was ripe for a company to cover this gap in the market. As early as 1883, Merrick and Pearson had launched a fraternal insurance society, the Royal Knights of King David. According to Pearson, the society provided more than insurance; it was a trailblazer for black business, training business leaders and pioneering the way for North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.[37]

By 1898, the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association was established by seven men: Merrick, Moore, Pearson, James E. Shepard, Edward Austin Johnson (historian, attorney, and dean of the Law School at Shaw University), Pinckney William Dawkins (Durham schoolteacher), and Dock Watson (local tinsmith). Each founder pledged $50 to the association,[38] and the Mutual's earliest office was shared with Dr. Moore's office for $2/month in rent.[39] With a shoestring budget and no full-time employees, the early years of the company were difficult with premiums barely (if at all) covering the

[31] Anderson, pg. 373.
[32] Weare, pg. 225.
[33] Anderson, pg. 373.
[34] Roberts, pg. 114.
[35] Weare, pg. 262.
[36] Anderson, pg. 221.
[37] Weare, pg. 15.
[38] Weare, pg. 29.
[39] Weare, pg. 46.

operating expenses; the original founders began to withdraw their financial support. In 1900, Merrick and Moore re-organized the company as North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, bringing in C. C. Spaulding to serve as part-time agent and general manager. Even after reorganization, the company struggled. In 1901, Merrick and Moore lent the company $300 to meet past-due accounts, pay death claims, and to buy out the $50 interests of Pearson, Watson, and Shepard.[40] Good luck, in terms of few claims being made in the next few years, gave Merrick and Moore the footing they needed to build the business. By 1903, the company had grown to employ the first full-time agents as well as three clerks in a larger office space.[41]

Merrick, Moore, and Spaulding would come to be known as the 'triumverate' expanding the company to become the largest black-owned business in the country while simultaneously putting Durham on the map as an important center of African-American business. By 1906, the Mutual had moved to a new office building on Parrish Street, leasing additional space in the building to the Royal Knights of King David, the Oddfellows, two black lawyers, and Dr. Moore. Merrick bought the surrounding land on Parrish Street and within two years, had created a black business complex that included two clothing stores, a barber shop, a large drugstore, a tailoring shop, office of the black newspaper, and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank.[42] The block of Parrish Street would come to be known as the Black Wall Street, for the number of black-owned banks and businesses that took up residence there. For example, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, started by Richard Fitzgerald and Pearson, who raised ten thousand dollars in subscriptions to fund the bank, was incorporated in 1907 and shared a building with the Mutual.[43] Moore's Durham Drug Company, reorganized in 1901 as the Fitzgerald Drug Company, and the Bull City Drug Company, incorporated in 1908, with Dr. Charles H. Shepard as president, were also located on Parrish Street.[44]

While the headquarters of the Mutual was located downtown, the company had a profound impact on Hayti, as its leaders reinvested their profits in black Durham, creating banks, real estate companies and other firms.[45] The Mutual quickly expanded into the building construction and real estate markets. Merrick had already been deconstructing buildings for the Dukes in exchange for the materials that resulted and, in 1903, the Mutual expanded on Merrick's development efforts when it began buying inexpensive real estate and developing it with rental units to satisfy the demand for housing the influx of black workers employed by the tobacco factories.[46] Merrick led the effort for the Mutual, acting as the company's realtor and builder, and at one point owned more than sixty rental houses in Hayti. By the end of 1907, real estate holdings accounted for more than three-fourths of the Mutual's total assets. The insurance commissioner advised directors that too much of their assets were tied up in real estate (which

[40] Weare, pg. 60.
[41] Weare. Pg. 62.
[42] Weare, pg. 76.
[43] Anderson, pg. 257.
[44] Anderson, pg. 257.
[45] Roberts, pg. 114.
[46] Roberts, pg. 115.

was not liquid) and should be replaced with secured bonds and mortgage loans.[47] Thus, the Merrick-Moore-Spaulding Land Company was established in 1910, and was responsible for platting the west end of the district, including Dunstan, Concord, and Moline Streets, in 1911.

After Merrick's death in 1919, the company lingered as the Moore-Spaulding Company until 1922 when it became the (E.R.) Merrick-McDougald-Wilson Company (E. R. being John Merrick's son Edward), which bought and sold real estate, managed the Mutual's rental properties, and sold liability insurance. This company in turn evolved into the Union Insurance and Realty Company by the end of the 1920s.[48] Additionally, the Mutual Building and Loan Association was established in 1921 with McDougald as lead organizer, teaching the blacks the importance of owning their own homes. They aimed for the masses and their program, which sold shares that were then converted to savings certificates that matured in 333 weeks, enabled black workers to accumulate a down payment on a home and then borrow the balance from the Mutual. Spaulding states that, "the company [MB&LA] has built several hundred homes on the easy payment plan and we feel that home ownership makes better citizens."[49] Finally, in 1929, Spaulding, E.R. Merrick, and McDougald organized the Mortgage Company of Durham, which refinanced mortgages, granted long-term loans, dealt in stocks and bonds, and served as a financial clearinghouse for the black business community.[50] It is unclear through which of these companies Spaulding was acting when he purchased 111 parcels in Stokesdale between 1924 and 1925. Spaulding compared the company and its offshoots to the "hub and spokes within a 'wheel of racial progress' that ultimately stood to encompass every community institution in a utopian drive for a self-sufficient black metropolis."[51]

While Mutual leaders expanded into banking and real estate, they never lost their original focus on the local community; their investment proved to be a reciprocal relationship that in-turn expanded their business. Mutual leaders were active in politics, but given the political environment, they chose to direct their energies into businesses and educational institutions. By 1910, the they had helped to found the Lincoln Hospital, the Colored Library, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, and three newspapers, as well as provided support to the local churches.[52] Thus, the Mutual's motto, "The Company with a Soul and a Service," was more than mere lip service.

Lincoln Hospital:
The philanthropy of Mutual executives is evident in the beginnings of Lincoln Hospital. Moore was Durham's first African American doctor and according to his daughter, Lyda Moore Merrick, the Lincoln Hospital was born in the Moore house. Dr. Moore lived in a twelve-room house in the 600 block of Fayetteville Street and used their screened-in back porch as an operating room while his wife sterilized

[47] Weare, pg. 81.
[48] Weare, pg. 122.
[49] Weare, pg. 122.
[50] Weare, pg .123.
[51] Weare, pg. 196.
[52] Weare, pg. 101.

his instruments.[53] However, by the time the Mutual was started in 1898, Moore had moved to an office downtown on Parrish Street. As the Mutual began to find its footing, Merrick and Moore turned their attention to the medical needs of the community. Recognizing the need for a hospital to provide much-needed medical care, in 1903 they raised $25,000 in the black community and $100,000 in the white community, including $75,000 from the Duke family alone, for the construction of a frame hospital at the corner of Proctor and Cozart Streets in Hayti.[54] Because of their activity in the formation of the hospital, Mutual leaders had much influence over the hirings and operations of the hospital. The charter of the hospital required that at least two of its trustees come from the Mutual: Spaulding served on the board of trustees and on its finance committee, Merrick was the first president of the hospital board of directors, Moore was the superintendent, and Pearson was the secretary.[55] Annual reports for 1902 indicate that seventy-five patients were treated in the first year of operation with eight patients dying of pneumonia.[56]

Statistic from the 1920s indicate that, despite improvements in health insurance and health care, the black population still lagged behind the white population in life expectancy and health. The death rate in Durham County in 1920 was 17.4 per thousand for blacks versus only 11.8 per thousand for whites. Within the city limits the numbers showed an even larger gap with 29.9 per thousand for blacks and only 10 per thousand for whites. As late as 1927-28, almost one-third of black infants died in their first year and sixty-four percent of blacks died before the age of forty.[57] The Durham Business League ordered a survey of health and living conditions among blacks, which found that eighty percent of blacks in Durham were living in substandard conditions. The Mutual responded in 1921 by setting aside a floor in its newly-constructed building on Parrish Street to serve as a medical department that treated as many as sixty patients a day.[58]

The growing need for medical services, coupled with a fire that destroyed part of the original Lincoln Hospital in 1922, made the need for a new hospital eminent. George Watts, seeing the need for additional hospitals in Durham, announced his intention of constructing a new hospital for the white community and including a ward for colored patients. However, Dr. Moore convinced him that a separate facility would be both more appropriate for the rapidly growing black community and would allow black physicians a chance to develop their skills and knowledge. Watts agreed and withdrew his plan for a colored ward.[59] Instead, George Watts and John Sprunt Hill purchased and contributed a four-acre tract on Fayetteville Street, the Stokes property, and James B. Duke and Benjamin N. Duke contributed another $75,000 that was to be matched by the community to cover the cost of the $150,000 hospital. The three-story brick building with Neoclassical two-story portico was designed by the firm Milburn and Heister Company and was completed in 1924.

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[53] Wilson.
[54] Weare, pg. 223.
[55] Weare, pg. 224.
[56] Anderson, pg. 223.
[57] Anderson, pg. 307.
[58] Anderson, pg. 307.
[59] Jones, pg. 36.

With the new brick facility anchoring the 1400 block of Fayetteville Street, the surrounding community continued to develop. Several doctors had already settled along Fayetteville prior to the construction of the new hospital, with Dr. J. N. Mills at 1211 Fayetteville, Dr. J. W. V. Cordice at 1503 Fayetteville, and Dr. Charles H. Shepard at 1608 Fayetteville. Others, including Moore, lived further north on Fayetteville, nearer the old hospital and downtown. Never missing an opportunity to insert himself into the heart of development in the neighborhood, Spaulding purchased the undeveloped land surrounding the hospital and through his building and loan companies, gradually sold them for development over the next forty years.

Like other black enterprises in Durham, the Lincoln Hospital included provisions for the training of a black nurses. The Nurses' Training School was established in 1910 and Ms. Pattie Hawkins Carter was instrumental in its success, serving as assistant director of the Lincoln Hospital in 1911 and working as head nurse, anesthetist, bookkeeper, stewardess, and later the director of nurses until her retirement in 1938.[60] The Stokes family home appears to have been used as a nurses' home for some time, but was eventually removed and the salvaged parts used in the construction of several homes in the area.[61] Additionally, with the new Lincoln Hospital complete, the Duke family donated $25,000 in 1925 for the construction of a nurses' home in memory of Angier Duke, who died in 1923. Dr. Moore's family furnished the home in memory of his 1923 death.[62]

By the 1960s, however, Lincoln Hospital was outmoded and ill-equipped. Many black residents, who were by this time admitted to Duke and Watts Hospitals, felt the conditions and treatment at Lincoln to be substandard and some preferred the white facilities across town.[63] A bond issue to build a new integrated hospital north of town passed in 1968 and construction on Durham County General Hospital (now Durham Regional Hospital) was completed in 1976. The historic Lincoln Hospital was retained for use as a clinic, but quickly outgrew its accommodations and was demolished for the construction of the Lincoln Community Health Center, which remains on the site today.

North Carolina Central University:
North Carolina Central University, like every major black institution in Durham, was tied to the Mutual. Dr. James E. Shepard, a pharmacist, was one of the original organizers of the Mutual in 1898. While Dr. James Edward Shepard was educated in medicine, like his co-founders at the Mutual, he had a passion for philanthropy. Inspired by his father Augustus Shepard, a minister, and a 1907 trip to Europe and Africa on Sunday school work, Shepard set out to provide a religious training school for blacks in his own community.[64] In 1908, Shepard began raising money to put together a school based on a precedent in Northfield, Massachusetts, that would provide training in languages and some medicine as well as biblical

[60] Vann.
[61] Roberts, pg. 117.
[62] Anderson, pg. 308.
[63] Rentrope, Gloria Evans. Personal Interview. 11 March 2010.
[64] Anderson, pg. 259.

studies, and by 1909 he had raised $1,000. The Merchants Association in Durham persuaded Brodie Duke to sell twenty acres on Fayetteville (part of a section of land originally platted as Hammond Place, just south of the Stokesdale plat) to the school and to donate the proceeds to the school as well. As the idea for the school grew, it came to include courses in agriculture, horticulture, and domestic science.

Construction began in November of 1909 and the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua opened in 1910 with two dormitories, a dining room, and an auditorium. Its earliest leaders included Shepard serving as president, Moore as secretary, and Julian Carr as treasurer.[65] The school faced financial challenges throughout the 1910s and organization changes throughout the 1920s. In 1912, the failing of one of his key creditors required Shepard to repay his loans, forcing the auctioning of the school property as well as Shepard's private home and belongings. Julian Carr bid on the school at auction, paying $25,000 to keep the school open.[66] In 1916, the school became known as the National Training School and was saved from financial ruin again by a gift from Mrs. Russell Sage.

By 1921 when the school was facing closure yet again, Shepard offered it to the state. The state accepted, renaming the school the Durham State Normal School, and operating it as a college for the training of black teachers. It retained the thirty-three-acre campus, the sixteen faculty members, and Shepard as president.[67] In 1925, it was changed to a liberal arts college, the nation's first state-supported four-year liberal arts college for blacks, and was renamed the North Carolina College for Negroes. In 1929, the state proposed a plan to close the North Carolina College for Negroes and give the proceeds to North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro. However, John Sprunt Hill and other local leaders, white and black alike, lobbied to keep the school in Durham and open.[68] The school remained in Durham and embarked on a building campaign in 1929 that started with the construction of a physical plant and saw the construction of three additional buildings before the Depression slowed its growth.

Despite the economic downturn throughout the country, the school flourished in the 1930s due in part to the Spaulding-Shepard partnership, in part by the economic recovery practices in place after the Depression, and in part by the outside support of agencies like the NAACP.[69] Weare notes that, "Spaulding and Shepard shared the poignant consciousness of race pioneers building their black institutions from the ground up against great odds on the dangerous frontiers of the New South."[70] The college and the Mutual worked in reciprocal roles. The college trained students in business and the Mutual employed more than a few of them and provided finances to keep the school open.[71] Building construction on campus was funded in large part by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. In fact, nearly half of the $280,000 cost of construction of the new North Carolina College for Negroes was

[65] Anderson, pg. 259.
[66] Anderson, pg. 260.
[67] Anderson, pg. 260.
[68] Anderson, pg. 368.
[69] Weare, pg. 232.
[70] Weare, pg. 227.
[71] Weare, pg. 228.

paid for by the WPA.[72] Additionally, in 1938, the Supreme Court ruled that state universities must admit black students to graduate and professional programs when no comparable program was offered at a black institution. Not willing to open up the University of North Carolina or Duke University to the students, the state poured $250,000 into new buildings on the campus and brought professors from Duke and UNC to teach in the newly formed law school.[73]

North Carolina College for Negroes flourished throughout the twentieth century. While most professors and staff resided to the south and west of the school, the sheer number of neighborhood residents who attended the school forged a direct connection between the school and the Stokesdale neighborhood. In 1947, the school changed its name again, to North Carolina College at Durham. It became North Carolina Central University in 1969 and joined the University of North Carolina system in 1972. As the school continues to grow and expand its curriculum, it has also expanded its campus into the surrounding neighborhoods.

Community Life:
Occupations and incomes varied greatly among residents in the Stokesdale Historic District due in part to the limited number of locations in which blacks were allowed to reside. Blacks of all financial and social statuses were living alongside each other and communicated regardless of income. According to resident, Amelia Thorpe, "Dunbar was called the street of principals and teachers; there were also nurses, doctors, and factory workers."[74] On Dunstan Street, Ralph Judd remembers doctors, professors, lawyers, and workers living side-by-side. Gloria Evans Rentrope, who grew up on Price Avenue, was the daughter of a domestic worker and tobacco worker; she noted that, "there were a mixture of teachers and laborers in the neighborhood and they went to school and church together."[75]

Jobs as laborers in the tobacco factories and textile mills were the main draw for blacks migrating from the surrounding countryside around the turn-of-the-century. By 1910, the Durham Hosiery Mill employed over 250 blacks, a number that continued to rise into the 1920s.[76] Additionally, American Tobacco and Liggett and Myers Tobacco employed large numbers of blacks. Initially, this working class settled in rental property west of the district, nearer the tobacco factories. However, by the 1920s and with the help of black-operated real estate and banking institutions, members of the working class had begun to erect homes in the Stokesdale neighborhood.

The increasing black population, the proximity of the Stokesdale neighborhood to downtown Durham, and the rise of establishments like the Lincoln Hospital and the Mutual resulted in a growing middle class of blacks and gave Durham the title of "Capital of the Black Middle Class" in the early twentieth century. The middle class was often formally educated (through at least high school) and was employed in careers

[72] Anderson, pg. 351.
[73] Anderson, pg. 369.
[74] Thorpe, Amelia. Personal Interview. 4 March 2010.
[75] Rentrope.
[76] Weare, pg. 45.

as teachers, clerks, nurses, and other positions that "required responsibility, dependability, good manners, and neat dress."[77] The middle class also included small business owners in the area who operated grocery stores, barbershops, laundries, and similar service-oriented industries. Like the laborers whom they lived next to, middle-class homeowners benefited greatly from the black-operated real estate and banking industries in Durham.

At the upper echelon of black Durham were the doctors, ministers, professors, and educated businessmen that founded and operated some of the city's largest banking and insurance agencies. While their homes tended to be concentrated along Fayetteville, as a natural outgrowth of the prominent development in Hayti, the upper-middle class constructed houses in the heart of the Stokesdale district as well.

Residents of varying social and economic status co-existed both physical and spiritually within the neighborhood. As early as the 1860s, churches were established in the area to provide a religious community and social framework for the growing black population. The two earliest and largest of these were the White Rock Baptist Church, founded in 1866, and St. Joseph's AME Church, founded in 1869. In the early 1890s, both churches erected permanent brick and stone structures in Hayti, just north of the Stokesdale district. White Rock and St. Joseph's were attended by Durham's upper- and middle-class businessmen and both received financial support from the Mutual. The churches knew that they could count on the Mutual and its leaders for personal contributions, but more importantly, Mutual support opened up a whole realm of grants and funding from the Dukes, the Rosenwald Fund, and the Slater Fund.[78] White Rock and St. Joseph's remain two of the most prominent churches in the area today, though both congregations are now located south of the district.

Additional churches were founded and constructed in and around the district throughout the early twentieth century and included, Kyles AME Zion Church, Covenant United Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventist Church, and Mount Vernon Baptist Church. Kyles AME Zion was founded in 1929 as an offshoot of St. Mark's AME Zion Church; the current structure on Dunstan Street completed in 1944. Presbyterians, led by Reverend L. D. Twine, built their first church in 1893 at Roxboro and Poplar Streets; in 1948 the constructed their Covenant United Presbyterian Church on Lincoln Street.[79] The Seventh Day Adventists erected their first building at Roxboro and Piedmont Streets in 1911; between 1929 and 1935, the current structure was built on the northeast corner of Lincoln and Massey Streets. Mount Vernon Baptist Church was founded by Reverend Kirkland as an offshoot of the White Rock Baptist Church; it served many members of the community, often splitting family members between it and White Rock.[80] It moved to its currently location on Roxboro Street, just northeast of the district, in 1941.

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[77] Leyburn, James G. The Way We Lived-Durham, 1900-1920. Elliston, Virginia: Northcross House, 1989, pg. 81.
[78] Weare, pg. 188.
[79] Anderson, pg. 225.
[80] Judd, Ralph. Personal Interview. 19 April 2010.

In addition to fulfilling the spiritual necessities of the community, churches were instrumental in satisfying the social, educational, and recreational needs of the area. Miles Mark Fisher, the longest-serving minister at White Rock practiced a social gospel that reminded his congregation of Dr. Moore. During his tenure from 1933 to 1965, White Rock provided such services as recreation, employment information, adult education classes, summer softball league, and a boxing team.[81] Additionally, under his direction, "White Rock sponsored the Boy Scouts, began a nursery school, established a health clinic, and brought visiting artists and lecturers to the black community."[82] Among these was Martin Luther King, Jr., who spoke at White Rock in 1960.[83] Other churches in the area, no doubt, provided a similar social component in the lives of their members; growing up in Stokesdale and Hayti, children were raised with the understanding that one couldn't go to the movies or participate in other Sunday outings unless they went to church.[84]

With the destruction of the commercial center and residential area north of Umstead Street in the 1960s, the area's churches experienced a similar migration. In 1971, White Rock Baptist Church moved to a new structure in the 3400 block of Fayetteville. Two years later the congregation of St. Joseph's AME Church moved to a new church in the 2500 block of Fayetteville. Their historic structure was saved from demolition, listed to the National Register of Historic Places and now houses the St. Josephs Historic Foundation and the Hayti Heritage Center. A second group of churches relocated out of the neighborhood only recently. The Seventh Day Adventist Church moved in 2000 to a new building at 2102 South Alston Avenue but operates the historic church as a community outreach center, the Lincoln Community Development Center. Covenant United Presbyterian Church moved to a new structure on East Weaver Street in 2002; their building on Lincoln Street is now First Chronicles Community Church.

Education was nearly as important as religion in the developing neighborhood. For many who came to Durham with a limited education, if any, they wanted more opportunities for their children than they had had growing up. Rentrope noted that, "the parents ideal was that their children would learn more and do more; the children themselves saw no limits and recognized the need to do more."[85] As early as 1889, a grade school for African American children opened in Durham. The school met in the Primitive Baptist Church and then a prizery house before erecting a frame structure in 1893 at Ramsey and Proctor Streets.[86] The school was named for James A. Whitted, noted educator and the school's first principal.

The growing black population in the early twentieth century and the philanthropy of local businessmen, both black and white, led to the construction of several new schools in the area in the 1920s and 1930s including Hillside Park High School in 1922, W. G. Pearson Elementary School in 1928, and a new Whitted Elementary School in 1935. In 1922, the two-story brick T-shaped Hillside Park High School

[81] Vann.
[82] Weare, pg. 192.
[83] Anderson, pg. 438.
[84] Judd.
[85] Rentrope.
[86] Anderson, pg. 232.

was erected at 200 East Umstead Street, (just east of the district) on land that had been the J. N. Umstead tobacco farm and was donated by John Sprunt Hill. This was the first African-American school in Durham to educate students beyond the eighth grade; the school taught ninth through eleventh grades until 1937, when the twelfth grade was added (though it offered solely vocational training at the twelfth grade level until the 1940s). The Whitted Elementary School was re-built in 1935 on Concord Street (southwest of the district). Around 1950, the Whitted Elementary School and Hillside High School switched buildings, and the high school was expanded several times.

Whitted Elementary and Hillside High Schools suffered the same fate as neighborhood businesses and churches, and were destroyed for new development or abandoned for newer structures south of town. Whitted Elementary on East Umstead Street remained in use through the early 1970s; it served as the headquarters for Operation Breakthrough in the 1970s and 1980s, but has remained vacant since. Hillside High School on Concord Street remained in use until 1995, when a new school complex was built south of town on Fayetteville Street; the building was demolished by North Carolina Central University for a new science building shortly thereafter. The W. G. Pearson Elementary School at 600 East Umstead Street is the only school in the neighborhood to survive the late twentieth century intact. The school was erected in 1928, designed by noted architect, George Watts Carr Sr. It was named for William Gaston Pearson, one of the first teachers at the Whitted School and the principal of Hillside High School until his death in 1940. The school, still called W. G. Pearson Elementary, is now a magnet school for gifted and talented students in the kindergarten through fifth grades.

The integration of social and economic classes within the neighborhood was also felt in the schools. With worker- and lower-class housing located west of the district, nearer the factories, those students shared elementary schools with the middle-class Stokesdale residents. Additionally, since Hillside High School was the only black high school in Durham, blacks from all across town, including North Durham, Walltown, and West End all came to the neighborhood for school.[87] Yet, for all of the integration of economic and social class within the schools, there was still discrimination based on the shade of one's skin; a long-time resident recounts that light-skinned blacks of all ages received more opportunities on both sides of the tracks, in the white-dominated downtown as well as in the African-American community.[88]

In the mid-twentieth century, North Carolina Central University served the neighborhood in many of the same ways as the public elementary and high schools. Rentrope noted that the children in the neighborhood were expected to finish high school, at the very least, and most went on to college. Students paid their own way through college, most attending NCCU, Winston-Salem State University, or North Carolina Agricultural &Technical College in Greensboro, since the UNC schools didn't admit black students during the early- and mid-twentieth century.[89] Judd agrees, noting that going to school and

[87] Mabry, Corinne. Personal Interview. 4 March 2010.
[88] Rentrope.
[89] Rentrope.

college was an assumed way of life in the black community by mid-century. With university teachers and professors living in the neighborhoods surrounding NCCU, college students had the same type of continual oversight that they did in elementary school, with their teachers sharing their community. Finally, the influx of students to the area created an income stream for middle-class families who rented rooms to college students in order to make extra cash.[90]

Equally important in the education of the black youth was a library for their use. As early as 1913, Dr. Moore organized a library in the basement of the White Rock Baptist Church. In order to enlarge the library and make it more sectarian, Merrick helped to raise the money for a formal building. This frame structure, completed in 1916, stood at Fayetteville Street and East Pettigrew Streets and was known as the Durham Colored Library. The board of trustees was made up of members of the black elite including, Moore, Spaulding, Pearson, Warren, J. M. Avery, M. T. Norfleet, Mrs. S. B. Norfleet, E. D. Mickle, and J. A. Dyer.[91] The library began to receive support from the City of Durham in 1917 and Durham County in 1918 and continued to receive support from both black and white donors. By 1919, the collection had increased from 1,942 volumes to 2,389 volumes.[92]

The library continued to grow under the watchful eyes of Hattie B. Wooten, the first librarian, and her successor, Selena Warren Wheeler (Dr. Warren's daughter), who served as director of the library from 1932-1945. During Warren's tenure, local services including the bookmobile, service to the hospital and school, and an enlargement of the collection by 11,000 catalogued volumes.[93] By 1940, the library had outgrown its frame building and a new structure, designed by architect Robert R. Markley, was erected at 1201 Fayetteville Street, on land donated by Dr. Warren. With the completion of the new structure, the library became part of the Durham County Library system in 1940. The building was expanded in 1950 and was renovated again in 1985 and a new entrance added on the south side of the structure. The library remains named for Warren, who had served as president of the library from 1925 to his death in 1940.

Recreation in the neighborhood was tied primarily to school or church functions, though neighborhood associations, clubs, and parks existed throughout the area. The Price Avenue Neighborhood Club, started in the 1920s and included several streets around Price Avenue, was responsible for setting up a neighborhood watch, hosting Halloween parties, organizing a committee to visit the sick, and taking up collections for the deceased; it was a way for neighborhood residents, who attended different churches, to gather together and support each other.[94] Many clubs and organizations in the area addressed health care in addition to their primary concerns. These included the Negro Civic League, the Business Men's League, Mothers' Club, Ladies' Board of Lincoln Hospital, Federation of Women's Clubs, and the

[90] Rentrope.
[91] Anderson, pg. 286.
[92] Anderson, pg. 286.
[93] Vann.
[94] Rentrope.

Ministerial Union.[95] There were also local chapters of the NAACP, the YMCA, and an African American branch of the American Legion.

While the Algonquin Tennis Club was a popular social spot for the wealthy upper class, Hillside Park and the W. D. Hill Recreation Center served all members of the neighborhood. Located on the west side of Fayetteville, just west of the district, the Algonquin Club had a social affiliation with the Mutual. Its membership represented the "new aristocracy" or black gentry.[96] Little is known of the Algonquin, which experienced great popularity in the 1930s and 1940s, but was defunct by 1964. Hillside Park, which stands just west of the district and adjoins the site of the original Hillside High School, received a swimming pool in 1937; the WPA-funded project was awarded, in part, because of the support and encouragement of Spaulding and Shepard.[97] Additionally, during World War II, W. D. Hill and John H. Wheeler convinced the USO (United Service Organizations), who handled the on-leave recreation needs of the U.S. armed forces, to locate a branch in black Durham on a site owned by Merrick. Spaulding convinced the city council to turn the building into the W. D. Hill Recreation Center, named for William Daniel Hill, a social, civic, business executive, and religious leader who worked at the Mutual from 1917 to 1945.[98] Hill was also a board member of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and Bankers Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Volkamenia Literary Club, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and White Rock Baptist Church.[99] The W. D. Hill Center has been expanded and remains in use today at 1400 Fayetteville Street.

The relationship betweens whites and blacks evolved throughout the early- to mid-twentieth century, from an era of paternalistic coexistence and political restraint to visible segregation and discrimination. As early as the 1890s, whites in Durham recognized the growing black population, but most adopted a laissez-faire attitude toward their culture and achievements. While physical and social separation and political restrictions were the norm, the upper-class white population simultaneously voted blacks educational opportunities and acknowledged their economic advancements. Thus, "a strong, self-sustaining, and dynamic black culture was able to emerge and flourish alongside these contradictory white impulses."[100] While race riots were breaking out in Wilmington in 1898, an article in the Durham Morning Herald around 1900 advised, "if the Negro is going down, for God's sake let it be because of his own fault, not because of our pushing him."[101]

Throughout the early twentieth century, most whites were very comfortable with their segregated lives; they tolerated blacks in their interactions, while generally downplaying their achievements. Leaders at the Mutual and other businesses played a stabilizing role in race relations, encouraging progress (however

[95] Anderson, pg. 255.
[96] Roberts, pg. 118.
[97] Anderson, pg. 371.
[98] Weare, pg. 197.
[99] Vann.
[100] Anderson, pg. 164.
[101] Jones, pg. 49.

slow) through existing social and political channels. In the 1920s and 1930s their leaders fought for improved roads, police protection, schools, and other services that were owed them as tax-paying citizens. Yet, while upper- and middle-class blacks gained respect in the white community, the working-class still experienced the brunt of racial discrimination. By the close of World War II, with the return of black servicemen who had served alongside whites in battle, the black community was no longer willing to submit to humiliation at the hands of white residents.

Starting with W. E. B. DuBois's visit in 1912, Durham drew the attention of national black leaders and was active in mid-century civil rights and desegregation efforts. With the Brown vs. Board of Education ruling in 1954, Durham slowly began to desegregate its schools. By 1959, the mothers of Jocelyn McKissick and Elian Richardson successfully brought suit to have their daughters admitted to Durham High School, an all-white school.[102] Martin Luther King, Jr. arrived in Durham in 1960, speaking to a group at White Rock Baptist Church. Sit-ins occurred at the Royal Ice Cream Parlor and other locations throughout Durham. Unfortunately, the social equality that blacks sought was slow to develop. While the schools were legally integrated, de facto segregation remained the norm for many years with Hillside High remaining 85-90% black through the 1970s, a visible reminder of the progress yet to be made in racial equality.

Later Development of the Neighborhood:
The 1950s and 1960s saw a decline in the economy that had fueled Durham for so many years. Industrial employment dropped nineteen percent in Durham from 1947 to 1959 and Durham slid from second to fourth place among manufacturing cities in the Piedmont.[103] Concurrently, the death of C.C. Spaulding in 1952 signaled the end of an era in black Durham. With the succession of new presidents for the Mutual, the company began to turn away from the segregated persona that had dominated its image for over half a century. There came an increase in white policyholders, white employees, and white tenants. Additionally, the leaders that had been so instrumental in the formation of the Mutual and in advocating for the needs of the neighborhood had passed away. The Mutual built a new building on West Chapel Hill Street in 1966, at a time when both downtown Durham and Hayti were experiencing a significant decline.

The single-largest influence on the fabric and spirit of the neighborhood in the second half of the twentieth century was Urban Renewal. Originating with the Federal government, Urban Renewal financing allowed for the revitalization of inner-city neighborhoods. In 1957, a study completed by the students of the University of North Carolina's Department of City and Regional Planning identified a plan to renovate a 200-acre blighted area of Hayti. The plan, supported by the city council and local newspapers, was put into action and a bond passed to raise the $8.6 million sum that would constitute the local contribution to the project.[104] "The people who would lose their homes and businesses were assured

[102] Vann.
[103] Anderson, pg. 400.
[104] Anderson, pg. 407.

that they would be fully compensated and that better or equal accommodations would be provided for them" and citizens, though not necessarily residents of the target neighborhoods, saw the project as an opportunity to revitalize the aging business district in Hayti and to eliminate substandard housing throughout the city. However, the result was not as promised; after 4,057 households and 502 businesses citywide were removed (most of them in Hayti), the land that was once the thriving center of black Durham stood as a vacant wasteland, overgrown with weeds and cut off from the downtown by the newly created expressway.[105] Resident Corrine Mabry laments that, "there has been selective erasing of the community for years, erasing the history of the neighborhood."[106]

As houses and businesses were bulldozed in the name of progress in the early 1960s, residents of Durham's Hayti who could afford to rebuild moved south to the new edge of town, their churches following them south in the early 1970s. Those that could not afford to rebuild were housed in subsidized housing or in one of several "projects" that had been created in the early 1950s, including Few Gardens (just north of the district) in 1953 and McDougald Terrace (several blocks east of the district) in 1954.[107] Today, redevelopment plans for Rolling Hills (a subdivision just northwest of the district), plans to rebuild low- to moderate-income housing in place of the recently destroyed Few Gardens complex, and plans for a revitalized streetscape along Fayetteville Street promise to bring development dollars and interest to the neighborhood. However, it is also facing development pressure from North Carolina Central University, its neighbor to the south, who has continued to grow in recent decades; its gradual expansion to the north and west into the district and surrounding neighborhoods threatens to continue the destruction begun by urban renewal over fifty years ago.

Architectural Context:
Though the name Hayti did not appear in census records or deeds until 1877, by the turn of the twentieth century it was the most prominent black neighborhood in Durham. Extending along Fayetteville Street from Pettigrew to south to Umstead Street, it was not a part of incorporated Durham until 1901. Yet, exclusion from the city limits served both whites and blacks, by providing racial separation, as well as saving blacks from the city's tax burdens. At the same time, the proximity of the neighborhood to town provided blacks easy access to work in tobacco factories and related businesses. Built on the farmland of some of Durham's early white merchants, the development, centered on the ridge of Fayetteville Street, had shops and offices interspersed with the community's finest houses, some equivalent to those built by white businessmen north of the tracks. Aaron McDuffie Moore had a two-story home on Fayetteville, next to White Rock Baptist Church and John Merrick had a large Queen Anne style home at 506 Fayetteville. These turn-of-the-century homes displayed Victorian details typical of 1880-1910 development throughout Durham.

[105] Anderson, pg. 409.
[106] Mabry.
[107] Anderson, pg. 411.

Also developed around the turn of the twentieth century, housing in the area to the north and west of the district, closer to the American Tobacco and Liggett and Myers factories, was modest and generally rental. This simple, worker housing resembled textile mill housing and was built for tobacco factory workers, Durham's largest work force. Brown notes, "this sort of development is found most frequently in Durham's traditionally black neighborhoods where they comprise a significant portion of the housing."[108]

There was very little development south of Umstead Street prior to 1910. Instead, development was concentrated to the north, in Hayti proper. By 1910, the aging wood structures in the business district along Fayetteville and Pettigrew were beginning to be replaced with brick buildings while fashionable dwellings continued to be erected along Fayetteville Street to the south. The 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows homes along the west side of Fayetteville as far south as Linwood Avenue, while the east side of the street remained largely undeveloped.

Lands south of Umstead Street were platted and developed beginning in the 1910s. The Hammond Property was platted by B. L. Duke in the early twentieth century, prior to the establishment of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The land extended from Dupree (then Lucille) Avenue south to Creo Avenue and from Lincoln (then Oriole) Street west to Swift Street. The Hammond Property was re-platted after 1909 when Duke donated a large section of the property south of Lawson (then Thomas) Street for the construction of the school. Likely noting the potential impact of the developing school on the surrounding neighborhoods, the Merrick, Moore, Spaulding Company subdivided the lands of Dunstan, Mincey, and Roberson in 1911, creating individual parcels along Price (then Mincey), Concord, and Moline (then Doctor Moore) Streets west of Fayetteville. While the area was available for development and near the newly-established National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, it was several blocks from the rest of developing Hayti and, thus was not developed immediately.

The largest portion of the district was platted in 1912 as "Stokesdale," the property of Mrs. Mary G. Stokes, widow of Alvin H. Stokes. Stokes was a prominent white businessman in Durham in the nineteenth century and lived in a large house on the east side of Fayetteville Street. Stokes was principal of the Mangum Male Academy, joined the Durham City Council in 1881, and was a stockholder in the Morehead Banking Company by 1884, when he joined his brother-in-law John C. Angier to help erect the Durham Woolen and Wooden Mills Company. He was also associated with the Fidelity Trust Company and Savings Bank in 1887 and served two terms as a County Commissioner in 1890 and 1892. Stokes presumably died before 1912, when his wife divided their land along Fayetteville Street into parcels, with the newly platted neighborhood being called Stokesdale and their 'mansion' remaining in the center of the neighborhood.

[108] Brown, Claudia Roberts. "Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)." Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1982. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, pg. 10-11.

The Stokesdale plat adjoined the Hammond Property to the north and encompassed all of the land from Lawson Street (formerly Thomas Street) north to Simmons Street (formerly Sherman Street) and from Fayetteville Street east to the lots on the east side of Lincoln Street. The land was divided into 190 lots, most of them 50-feet wide and 125- or 150-feet deep. Indexes from the Durham County Register of Deeds indicate that Mrs. Stokes began selling the lots in 1913 and those lots along Fayetteville Street and surrounding the Stokes home were the first to sell. In 1917, the Duke, Watts, and Hill families supplied the money to purchase the home tract of the Stokes estate for the construction of the new Lincoln Hospital, which opened in 1925. Construction of the hospital spurred development south and east of the new facility and by the early 1920s nearly all of the parcels between Fayetteville and Merrick Streets, as well as the westernmost parcels in the blocks just east of Merrick Street had been sold by Mrs. Stokes to private homeowners.

Development in the east end of the neighborhood was sporatic in the early years with fewer than twenty individual parcels being sold east of Spaulding Street by 1924. However, by the mid-1920s, Mrs. Stokes began selling large amounts of land in the neighborhood to Spaulding and other banking and development agencies. In 1924 and 1925, Spaulding purchased nearly all of the undeveloped lots in the Stokesdale neighborhood, eventually purchasing at least 111 of the 190 parcels. In addition to her transfers to Spaulding, Mrs. Stokes also deeded property to Mechanics and Farmers Bank, McDougald, McDougald-Merrick, and the Mutual by 1932. In 1928, Stokesdale was re-platted by T. D. Parham and Associates with twenty-nine parcels marked by number, presumable to be sold at auction by Durham Auction Company, Inc, listed as "selling agents" on the plat. It is unclear how Parham may have been associated with Spaulding, as many of the numbered lots include those originally sold to Spaulding. The real estate subsidiaries of the Mutual evolved over time, but at this point appear to have bought and sold land, without erecting structures themselves. Rentrope, who grew up at 619 Price Street, noted that the company tied the sale of the property to her parents in1938 with construction financing through Mechanics and Farmers or another local bank, but the construction of the house was left to the purchaser.[109]

By the late 1930s most of the land between Hayti and NCCU had been developed with vacant parcels still available in the interior of the neighborhood, but construction continuing to the south and west of the district, particularly as NCCU expanded its enrollment and curriculum. Stokesdale was viewed as an extension of Hayti, which, according to Pauli Murray, "was the cultural center of Durham's colored community. Along Fayetteville Street, its main thoroughfare, were the library, the two fashionable churches – White Rock Baptist and Saint Joseph's AME – the Negro college, numerous colored-owned business enterprises, Lincoln Hospital, and the spacious homes of many of the leading colored families."[110]

[109] Rentrope.
[110] Vann.

With the success of property sales in the Stokesdale area and the growth of NCCU, development west of Fayetteville began again in the 1930s. In 1927, the property of W. G. Vickers (retained as a single parcel near the center of the 1911 plat of Dunstan, Mincey, Roberson Lands) was subdivided into thirty-four parcels on the newly laid-out Dunstan Street. The area, platted as College Heights, was owned by T. D. Parham and Associates and was developed between the wars to accommodate the continually growing black middle-class in Durham. Unlike the Stokesdale area, Dunstan Street was developed on speculation, again financing through Mechanics and Farmers Bank or another local bank. Ralph Judd remembers his mother purchasing the completed house at 306 Dunstan Street from Ed Merrick, reportedly for $3300.[111] This type of speculative development is consistent with the style of house on Dunstan, Minimal Traditional homes that are all variations on a single form.

The area continued to grow and prosper through the middle of the twentieth century. In 1947, Coy Phillips described the area: "Negroes who have attained positions of prominence in the business, professional, and social life of their race have created for themselves a rather selective community on the crest of a ridge in the heart of the southeastern part of the city. They occupy most of Fayetteville Street south of the negro business district, the east facing slopes between the Lincoln Hospital and the North Carolina College for Negroes and a few blocks that lie just west of the college campus… The largest concentration of [middle-class negro residences] is in the southeast on the rolling and well-drained land around and beyond the high-grade negro section."[112] The thriving center of the black middle class was known throughout the county, but by 1960, the end of the period of significance, the Hayti and Stokesdale neighborhoods had begun to decline and urban renewal would bring to a close seventy-five years of development.

Architectural Styles:
The scattered development of the neighborhood, coupled with the fact that architectural styles in the black community sometimes lagged behind those employed in white development, has resulted in overlapping stylistic periods in the Stokesdale district. While residents continued to erect vernacular forms through 1930, they whole-heartedly embraced the bungalow form and Colonial Revival style, building them simultaneously from the 1920s to the 1940s. Likely in response to the continued need for worker- and middle-class housing, Minimal Traditional houses appeared in the neighborhood as early as the 1930s and continued to be constructed through the late 1940s, after which point the Ranch house dominated the landscape.

The best example of residential Neoclassicism, and one of the earliest houses in the neighborhood is the National Register-listed Scarborough House (1406 Fayetteville). Built in 1913-14, the house features a monumental two-story portico supported by fluted columns with a denticulated entablature around the entire house. The portico extends over a full-façade porch supported by smaller fluted columns.

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[111] Judd.
[112] Phillips, Coy T. "City Pattern of Durham, N.C." Economic Geography, Vol. 23, No. 4 (October 1947), pp. 233-247, pg. 246.

Reportedly built from the salvage of other deconstructed houses, the Scarborough House has twenty-over-one windows on the first floor façade, a bowed window on the north elevation, and a lunette window in the gabled front dormer. The front door retains beveled glass sidelights and an etched glass transom. Interior elements include Baroque and Rococo style mantels.

Far more common in the 1910s and early 1920s were one- and two-story, vernacular houses with varying levels of original detail remaining. The c. 1913 John L. Page House (1302 Fayetteville) is a typical one-story, front-gable-and-wing form that retains four-over-four wood sash windows throughout. The c. 1915 James K. Borland House I (611 Linwood) features a more complicated one-story form with projecting gables on the side elevations; it retains two-over-two wood sash windows and the pressed metal shingle roof has been replaced only recently. Two-story examples include the 1917 Dr. J. N. Mills House (1211 Fayetteville) with a pyramidal slate roof and two-story gables that project slightly from each elevation. The wraparound porch is supported by tapered wood posts on granite piers and extends beyond the house on the south end to form a porte-cochere with matching supports. Similar in form is the 1921 C. W. Thompson House (1217 Fayetteville), which has been divided into multiple units, but retains nine-over-one wood windows and a wraparound porch and porte-cochere.

Like the Dr. J. N. Mills and C. W. Thompson Houses, most homes along Fayetteville Street tend to be large, formal, rectilinear houses with full-width or wraparound porches and simple finishes. The most common form is the Foursquare of which examples exist from 1913 to 1930. The earliest are the c. 1913 Henry and Laura Burnett House (1208 Fayetteville) and the c. 1913 “King” Watkins House (1218 Fayetteville). Both are simple in detail with hipped dormers and wraparound porches. The Henry and Laura Burnett House features original weatherboards and nine-over-two wood windows. The “King” Watkins House has rough stone porch piers and foundation and a pedimented porte-cochere on the south end. By the mid-1920s, the Foursquare form had begun to display Craftsman details. The c. 1925 Edward D. Green House (1502 Fayetteville) has four-over-one Craftsman-style windows, a hipped front dormer with paired four-light windows, and an original Craftsman-style, nine-light front door with matching sidelights; the wraparound porch is supported by fluted, tapered posts on brick piers and extends to form a porte-cochere on the south end of the house. The c. 1925 Adam James House (607 Linwood) features original wood weatherboards, partial gable returns, and four-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The c. 1930 Carrie Austin House (509 Dunbar) is a later example of the form in the district. The house has four-over-one Craftsman windows and a wraparound porch.

The bungalow was by far the most prevalent house form in the neighborhood in the 1920s and 1930s with examples being constructed as late as 1950. The full- or partial-width front porch that defines the style is most often applied to the façade, but can also be inset or engaged. Many bungalows also feature decorative braces, purlins, or rake boards. Front- and side-gabled bungalows are present in the district, as well as hip-roofed examples, most with dormers. The variations in roof form as well as exterior materials and porch styles and configurations illustrate the versatility of the bungalow form.

The earliest examples of the style are two bungalows (originally with shingled exteriors) along Fayetteville Street built from Sears, Roebuck and Company plans.[113] The 1920 C. A. Harris House (1213 Fayetteville) is a one-story, side-gabled bungalow with a gabled front dormer and an inset front porch. The porch has been enclosed with glass panels and the house covered with vinyl, but the form remains along with Craftsman windows and doors. The more prominent 1925 A. S. Nurse House (1215 Fayetteville) is a one-and-a-half story form with a large front-gabled dormer that opens to a small second-floor balcony; the engaged, first-floor porch is supported by grouped posts on weatherboard-covered piers. The Craftsman-style posts are paired on either side of the center stair and are in groups of three on the outside corners of the porch; wood cross-braces tie each group of posts together and they are connected to a wide beam just below the porch roofline.

More common throughout the district are smaller-scale bungalows with Craftsman-style windows and architectural details and front porches supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The 1936 Henry C. Davis House (503 Dunbar) displays these typical porch supports as well as knee braces in the gables and Craftsman windows, including a pair of six-light windows in the dormer. The c. 1930 J. William Fortune House (706 Linwood) features a clipped side-gabled roof supported by Craftsman knee braces and an original wood porch railing between the brick porch piers. The 1930 Leona Tilley House (625 Dunbar) and the 1935 William Earl William House (615 Dunbar) both retain six-over-one wood windows as well as original multi-light front doors and decorative knee braces or purlins in the gables.

One of the most common variations on the typical bungalow porch supports is the use of smaller, grouped posts on brick or stone piers. The one-and-a-half story 1930 Samuel Green House (602 Dupree) features an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by paired posts with simple wood trim on brick piers; it also retains a large front gable with paired double-hung windows, an original eight-light-over-one-panel door with matching ten-light sidelight, and knee braces in the gable ends. The c. 1925 Hosea Barbee House (509 Price) has a clipped front-gabled roof with a projecting gabled bay on the right end of the façade and a hip-roofed porch on the left end; the porch is supported by grouped wood posts and retains purlins in the gables. The 1928 William Pegram House (605 Price), the c. 1930 Sidney Verbal House (1506 Concord), and the c. 1937 Ella L. Cotton House (605 E. Lawson) also illustrate this multi-post alternative.

The use of full-height tapered posts in lieu of the shorter post-on-pier porch support also exists in the district. The 1925 Adulphus Brewington House (603 Price) has a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by tapered posts with modest wood trim; the house also features molded wood weatherboards, knee braces in the gable ends, and decorative, sawn rake boards. The c. 1930 Robert McLean House (614 Massey) features a hipped roof with hipped front dormer and an inset front porch at the front right corner supported by full-height tapered posts. The c. 1930 Clyde Richardson House (613 Dupree) has four even-spaced tapered posts supporting a wide, front-gabled porch with decorative purlins; it also retains four-over-one Craftsman-style windows and beadboard in the eaves.

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[113] Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 128.

Several bungalows in the district have wraparound porches supported by the typical post-on-pier porch supports. The c. 1925 Charles Branch House (705 Linwood) has a hip-roofed porch that extends from a projecting gable on the left end of the façade and wraps around the right (east) end of the house; it is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has an original sawn railing. The 1930 William M. Badie House (601 Price) has a side-gabled porch that extends across the façade and around the left (west) end of the house; it is supported by replacement metal posts on painted brick piers. The 1925 James M. Husband House (620 Dunbar) has a side-gabled porch that wraps around the left (east) side of the house; it retains decorative purlins in the gables and multi-light Craftsman windows and sidelight.

Bungalows of frame construction appear in the district in a variety of forms and sizes. Less common, and generally simpler in form, are those of brick construction. A pair of hip-roofed brick bungalows on Fayetteville Street are nearly identical, indicating that they were likely constructed by a single builder. The 1920 James R. Rogers House (1505 Fayetteville) and the 1925 William A. Allen House (1507 Fayetteville) each has a hip-roofed front dormer over an engaged porch supported by battered wood posts on brick piers and brick columns on a solid brick knee wall respectively. The houses both have exterior brick chimneys and concrete windowsills and lintels. The William A. Allen House displays polychrome brickwork with a brick band below the cornice and piers of grey brick, and walls of red brick. The c. 1930 Peter Jeffrey House (1608 Merrick) is a unique example of a one-and-a-half story side-gabled brick bungalow with small shed-roofed dormer. The house is finely detailed with exposed rafter tails, knee braces in the gable ends, and Craftsman windows with concrete lintels and sills. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by large tapered brick columns.

The versatile form of the bungalow contributed to its popularity as a housing form from the 1920s through the early 1950s. The c. 1950 Eugene C. Harrington House (621 Massey) has a side-gabled wraparound porch supported by full-height tapered wood posts and knee braces in a projecting front-gabled bay; windows are grouped on the façade as a larger four-over-one windows flanked by narrower one-over-one windows. More common in the 1940s was the application of the bungalow porch to Minimal Traditional house forms in the district. Examples include the c. 1940 Clyde S. Brown House (411 Dunstan) with a prominent front-gabled porch on the left (west) end of the façade supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The 1940 Clarence C. Tilley House (308 Dunstan) has a front-gabled porch with wood weatherboards in the gable and tapered columns supporting the porch. The c. 1945 John C. Cousins House (306 Dunstan) has a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

The only example of the Mission style in the district is the c. 1930 Dr. Charles H. Shepard House (1608 Fayetteville). The two-story, hip-roofed house is defined by decorative parapets centered on the façade and over the projecting one-story front porch, which is supported by massive brick piers. The brick structure retains deep overhanging eaves and a fifteen-light French door and nine-over-one windows, often grouped.

Period Cottages, often with Tudor or Colonial influences, were erected in the district from the 1930s through the mid-1950s, most with a brick veneer and all with prominent gabled entrances and brick or stone chimneys. The 1932 Ezra L. Wilson House (615 Dupree) features a front-gable with Tudor-inspired faux half-timbering and stucco. The 1948 James W. Page House (1502 Lincoln) and Willie L. Thompson House (407 Moline) are each one-and-a-half stories with an asymmetrical entrance gable and a prominent brick chimney on the façade. The c. 1950 Clifton Weems House (410 Dunstan) and the c. 1955 Reginald C. George House (618 Dupree) are each one-and-a-half story forms with large, front gables and prominent front chimneys.

Several one-story duplexes in the district display elements of the Tudor style. The Wendell G. White Duplex (1605 Fayetteville) and the John A. Cain, Jr. Duplex (1607 Fayetteville), were erected side-by-side around 1935, likely by a single owner. While nearly identical in form, the John A. Cain, Jr. Duplex is the more decorative of the two with steeply-pitched gables over the entrances, which are comprised of six-light-over-two-panel fanlighted doors surrounded by decorative rustic stonework. There is stucco and half-timbering in the gables, casement windows, and a prominent brick chimney with stone detailing centered on the façade. The Wendell G. White Duplex features a skintled brick veneer with diaper-patterned brick chimney. The c. 1935 Spaulding-Payne Duplex (1609 Lincoln) also features a prominent battered brick chimney with stone details. The flat-roofed duplex has patterned brickwork and the parapet is finished with terra cotta coping. Inset porches on each end of the façade are framed by corner brick piers.

The Colonial Revival style and stylized classical details were employed in institutional buildings in the district. The 1928 W. G. Pearson Elementary School (600 E. Umstead) is a three-story brick structure with concrete detailing. It features a flush metal cornice around the roof and an elaborate, classically-inspired cast concrete door surround. The Colonial Revival style, 1940 Stanford L. Warren Library (1201 Fayetteville) is a one-story, red brick building with projecting entrance bay with concrete pilasters and pediment as well as a concrete cornice and beltcourses below the windows and at the water table. It features multi-light arched windows throughout and Palladian windows on the side elevations. The c. 1935 Seventh Day Adventist Church (1311 Lincoln) and the 1948 Covenants Presbyterian Church (1306 Lincoln) are both front-gabled brick forms with arched windows. The Seventh Day Adventist Church has a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with double-leaf door in a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters. While the front-gabled sanctuary of the Covenants Presbyterian Church is similar to the sanctuary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, the entrance tower and support building make the overall massing more complex. A prominent entrance tower with frame cupola is set into the intersection of the front-gabled sanctuary and hip-roofed support building; a second “tower” at the south end of the support building mimics the quoins of the sanctuary and entrance tower with an oculus window on the south elevation and a metal casement window (matching the support building) on the east elevation. While the massing is more complex, the arched windows, brick quoins, and limestone keystones all illustrate the Colonial Revival style of the building.

The Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial styles were popular in the neighborhood from the 1930s through the 1950s and manifested themselves primarily through two-story, side-gabled or gambrel-roofed homes respectively. The 1936 Asa T. Spaulding House (1608 Lincoln) is dominated by a steeply pitched front-gabled entrance with a hooded door surround and narrow window at the second floor level. The 1940 C. C. Spaulding, Jr. House (614 Dupree) has a projecting entrance bay with a colonial surround with pilasters and broken pediment around a four-light-over-four-panel door; it also has a screened porch supported by Tuscan columns and eight-over-eight wood windows throughout. The 1950 Mrs. Dorothy McDougald House (617 E. Lawson) has a continuous brick exterior and a recessed entrance with classical surround and fluted pilasters. The c. 1930 Eugene Tatum House (1409 Fayetteville) is the best example of Dutch Colonial architecture in the district. It features a gambrel roof with full-width shed dormers, a projecting front-gabled entrance stoop with Craftsman windows and sidelights, and a gabled porch on the left (north) elevation supported by tapered wood columns. Several smaller homes in the neighborhood display Colonial Revival porch details. The c. 1937 J. Lindsay Eason House (511 Dunbar) has a projecting, front-gabled porch with vaulted ceiling supported by square posts and sheltering an eight-light-over-two-panel front door with matching sidelights.

A series of Cape Cod homes were erected in the district between 1941 and 1951; these one-and-a-half story homes are defined by their symmetrical facades with side-gabled roofs and multiple gabled front dormers. The earliest and best examples retain Colonial detailing. The 1941 George W. Logan, Jr. House (618 Massey) retains projecting front-gabled entrance bay with an original two-light-over-two-panel door in a colonial surround with fluted pilasters. The 1942 Ulysses M. George House (616 Dupree) also features a projecting gable entrance, this time with a pedimented door surround and partial gable returns. The 1948 William H. Bullock House (1607 Lincoln) and Mrs. Loraine G. Thorpe House (800 Linwood) are later examples of the style, with flush entrance bays defined only by an aluminum awning and one-story gabled bays projecting from a side elevation, but flush with the façade.

The Minimal Traditional style dominated the landscape from the late 1930s through the 1940s. These one-story structures are small in scale and employ simple architectural forms with minimal detailing. While the side-gabled form is most common, front-gabled and L-shaped examples were also constructed. Architectural details were pared down, roof overhangs eliminated, and an entry stoop erected in lieu of the front porch common on earlier house forms. The lack of decorative features made the homes quick and efficient to build.

Entire streetscapes and subdivisions of Minimal Traditional housing were developed throughout the country from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. The healthy economy that took hold during World War II and the influx of returning veterans who sought to pursue the American dream of education and homeownership necessitated a simplified housing style that could be rapidly constructed. Additionally, standards set forth in the 1940s by the Federal Housing Administration provided guidelines for all aspects of new development from lot sizes and setbacks to floor plans and porch placements. Many builders and investors during this period employed FHA standards and recommendations regardless of whether or not their intended buyers were utilizing FHA loans. Many of the undeveloped lots in the Stokesdale Historic

District, especially those on Dunstan Street were developed during this period with houses built speculatively in the Minimal Traditional style.

Traditionally, the most common form of Minimal Traditional housing is the side-gabled house with small entrance stoop. The 1937 Frank G. Barnett House (622 Dunbar) and the 1938 William H. Curry House (509 Simmons) feature paired windows on either side of a central front door, both with aluminum awnings sheltering an enlarged concrete stoop. Examples from 1945 show a projecting gabled covering, supported by knee braces sheltering the front door as seen in the John C. Nelvin House (301 Dunstan) and the Rufus H. Johnson (627 Price). Alternatively, several Minimal Traditional homes in the district have projecting front gables with small, inset porches supported by metal posts. These include the 1939 J. Preston Thorpe House (608 Dunbar) and the 1940 Major Geer House (313 Dunstan).

Within the district, a significant number of side- and front-gabled Minimal Traditional houses retain the wide, front-gabled porches, more common on earlier homes. These most often have slender wood or metal posts, but sometimes employ the post-on-pier porch supports more common on bungalows. The 1939 Pratha Edwards House (405 Dunstan) features a centered front-gabled porch supported by square columns with an arched span between the columns. The c. 1945 Frank H. Jeffries House (303 Dunstan) features a front-gabled porch with simplified wood supports sheltering the original six-light-over-two-panel door. The c. 1940 William Washington House (312 Dunstan) features an off-center, front-gabled porch supported by battered posts on brick piers. Other homes with post-on-pier porch supports include the c. 1940 Ulysses S. Evans House (619 Price) and the c. 1945 John C. Jackson House (604 Price).

By the 1950s, housing had shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch home. The one-story Ranch house with its low-pitched roofs and rambling facades originated in California in the 1930s, but by the 1950s it had become the dominant house form throughout the country and remains popular in some areas even today.[114] Most Ranch houses have side-gabled or hipped roofs, though gable-on-hip and other variations also occur; whatever the roof form, it generally had wide eaves, in marked contrast to the Minimal Traditional homes built just a decade earlier. They are most-often clad in brick and may feature ribbon, picture, or corner windows, decorative metal porch supports, prominent chimneys, planters, and other brick features. Especially when constructed in suburban areas, the Ranch typically had an elongated façade, up to eight bays wide, sometimes incorporating a garage or carport. However, the narrow width of lots within the Stokesdale neighborhood called for the Ranch homes to be constructed with their narrow dimension facing the street.

The earliest Ranch houses were erected on vacant lots in the Stokesdale neighborhood in the early 1950s. The 1950 Walter G. Rhodes House II (508 Price), the 1952 James D. Bryant House (628 Massey), and the 1953 Judson G. Parker House (620 Dupree) all retain metal casement windows, unique for their

[114] McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, pg. 479.

placement at the corner of each structure. The Walter G. Rhodes II house has an integrated front terrace, a prominent brick chimney on the façade, and a glass-block door surround. The James D. Bryant House has an attached hip-roofed garage. The Judson G. Parker House, the largest of the three, has brick banding under the windows with a diamond pattern of darker brick between the windows; the front door has a glass-block surround.

The most common form of Ranch house in the district is a simple, hip-roofed Ranch, three- to four-bays wide, with an interior chimney and a picture window (generally flanked by operable windows), on the façade. The 1956 Ferdinand V. Allison, Jr. House (610 Massey) has a slightly recessed entrance and corner window on the left front corner. The 1960 Clyde Little House (405 Moline) and George L. Suggs House (614 Dunbar) also represent the style, both with picture windows and brick stoops with metal railing.

While narrow lot widths were suitable for the construction of earlier house forms, they could not accommodate the rambling facades of the Ranch style. Often Ranch homes were sited with their narrower elevation facing the street and extending three or four bays deep toward the interior of the lot. Examples include the 1955 Cashius M. Thomas House (621 Dunbar) with an attached aluminum awning sheltering a enlarged brick stoop and the 1960 Albert D. Eaton House (616 Dunbar). The Eaton house has a bank of windows at the far left of the façade and a prominent brick chimney anchorsing an offset front gable that shelters a shallow front porch.

Several Ranch homes in the district include decorative modern details, wide prominent brick chimneys, and engaged carports extending the horizontal nature of the structures even further. The c. 1955 Nathaniel Walker House (608 Massey) features a wide chimney anchoring the left front corner of the façade and providing a wall for the engaged porch supported by decorative metal posts; an engaged carport is supported by a louvered wood wall on the right elevation. Similarly, the 1960 Earl F. Hill House (411 Moline) has a wide chimney centered on the façade, a wall of windows to the left of the chimney, and an engaged carport supported by metal posts at the far left end of the structure.

The 1948 Medical Building (1111 Fayetteville) represents the best example of the Art Moderne style in the district. The yellow-brick building has an asymmetrical façade and flat roof with concrete coping. A portion of the second-floor terrace has been enclosed, but features a flat-roof consistent with the style. Glass-block windows and sidelights as well as the horizontal lines created by the brick soldier courses under the windows and between the floors of the building are all typical of the Art Moderne style.

Section 9 – Bibliography

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Section 10 – Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description –
The district boundary expansion is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1:200 scale.

Boundary Justification –
The Stokesdale Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the 1912 – c.1960 period of development within the neighborhood. Land to the north of the district is vacant. The east boundary of the district is defined by a ravine that runs along the rear property lines of the houses on the east side of Lincoln Street. The south boundary of the district borders the campus of North Carolina Central University. Areas to the southwest and northwest of the district do not retain sufficient historic integrity to be included in the district. The district includes the lands platted as Stokesdale in 1912.

Additional UTM References –
5. 17 / 689435 / 3983370
6. 17 / 689360 / 3983525
7. 17 / 689010 / 3983640
8. 17 / 689115 / 3983735
9. 17 / 689300 / 3983830