

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number College Hill Historic District

2. Location

All or part of the blocks bounded roughly by West Market Street, South Cedar Street, Oakland street & number Avenue & McIver Street. (see accompanying base map) N/A not for publication

city or town Greensboro N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27412

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William S. King, Jr. 7-14-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
320	66	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
321	66	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Historic and Architectural Resources of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 Domestic/secondary structure
 Religion/religious structure

Domestic/single dwelling
 Domestic/secondary structure
 Religion/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
 Other: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
 Queen Anne
 Colonial Revival
 Other: Foursquare
 Tudor Revival
 Spanish Colonial Revival

foundation brick
 walls weatherboard
 brick
 asphalt
 roof
 other stone

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1837-1941

Significant Dates

1837
1892
1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Epps, Orlo
Barton, Harry

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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 72

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	607290	3992440
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	17	607940	3992560

3	17	608250	3991830
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	17	607600	3991480

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 Marvin A. Brown and Kaye Graybeal

organization Greensboro Preservation Society date May 5, 1993

street & number 447 West Washington Street telephone 919/272-5003

city or town Greensboro state NC zip code 27401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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 time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

College Hill Historic District
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Appearance and Character

The College Hill Historic District adjoins downtown Greensboro, set on a gentle rise a bare half mile west of the intersection of Elm and Market streets, which once marked the center of town. Since 1891, when Greensboro's bounds were extended to a mile from the central intersection, the entire historic district has been within city limits. It is embraced by the University of North Carolina at Greensboro on the west, Greensboro College on the east, and the major thoroughfare of West Market Street on the north. But for two block-long dips, it is confined on the south by Spring Garden Street, another busy route leading west out of downtown.

Dotting College Hill's irregular grid of streets, which continues downtown Greensboro's grid plan, is one of the largest collections of Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residences in the city. Erected in the 1890s and the following decade, these generally substantial dwellings were joined in the following two decades by an impressive assortment of bungalows and Colonial Revival and Craftsman style foursquares. Modest Period and Colonial Revival style dwellings filled the district's few remaining open lots in the 1930s. Interspersed among the primarily frame single-family residences are a small number of apartment buildings and non-residential buildings--including three churches, two former firehouses, and two former groceries--erected to meet the needs of the busy, densely populated neighborhood. All of the district's buildings stand shoulder to shoulder on deep, narrow, urban lots, buffered from the street by shallow front lawns and mature shade trees.

Its lots almost all developed by World War II, the College Hill Historic District has experienced little rebuilding in the last fifty years. Of its 387 resources, only 66 are non-contributing, 32 of these outbuildings. Most of the changes in the character of the district have occurred on Spring Garden and South Mendenhall streets, where some new apartment buildings have been constructed and some houses converted into stores, largely in response of to the demands of the student population. These incursions are limited, however, and College Hill remains a neighborhood of imposing late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences and quiet, tree-lined streets.

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Prior to the late nineteenth century, few residences were erected within the College Hill Historic District. An 1879 map, which includes that part of the district closest to downtown and the Greensboro Female College, the neighborhood's first hub, pictures only about ten houses. Three of these, all constructed prior to the Civil War, still stand. The earliest, the Walker-Scarborough House at 911 McGee Street [#48], is thought to have been built by Gov. John Motley Morehead for his daughter, Letitia, upon her marriage in 1845 to Stephen Walker. It was located at the western edge of Morehead's expansive Blandwood estate, part of which comprised the southeastern corner of the district until subdivided in 1891 (Guilford County Deed Book 53, Page 550). The dwelling's low hipped roof and eave brackets recall the much grander Italian villa style of the Blandwood mansion. Its two-story, one-room-deep, I-house form, however, is part of a vernacular tradition popular in the region throughout the century. Even at the century's close, a few of the district's dwellings continued to make use of the I-house form.

The Walkers' house overlooked the campus of the Greensboro Female College, but was probably not located on its site because of the school. The other two antebellum dwellings surviving in the district, however, owed their existence to the college, built for Methodist ministers on property sold for development by the Methodist-affiliated institution. Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass, whose home was constructed at 114 South Mendenhall Street [#215] in 1847, was a trustee of the college. The Greek Revival style, brick residence is shaded by a full-height portico, the massive columns of which are said to have been shifted forward in 1911, when the house was expanded and altered. Since that time, its straightforward Greek Revival style interior has shared equal billing with rich Craftsman style paneling and woodwork. The only resource in the district individually listed in the National Register, the house was restored and converted to an inn in 1992.

The N.H.D. Wilson House, two doors north at 102 South Mendenhall [#213], is believed to have been built about 1859, three years after Rev. Wilson purchased its lot from the estate of Rev. Bumpass. The original appearance of the two-story, weatherboarded structure is difficult to discern, for in the 1950s bay windows, brackets, finials, and other woodwork salvaged from other nineteenth-century Greensboro dwellings were added to its apparently once basic, Italianate style finish.

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In the 1890s and 1900s College Hill blossomed, in large part because of annexation by the city, corporate real estate activity, the establishment of the state Normal and Industrial School for White Girls (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro), and the running of a streetcar line down West Market, Tate, and Spring Garden streets. Numerous Queen Anne and, particularly, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwellings still stand in the neighborhood dating from these bustling two decades.

Among Greensboro's two finest examples of the Queen Anne style are the Orlo Epps House at 808 Walker Avenue [#65] and the Ward-Foust House at 6 Springdale Court [#195]. According to city directories, Epps was a professor at the state Agricultural and Mechanical College in east Greensboro. He was also part of the architectural firm of Epps and Hackett, which designed the Julius I. Foust Building (1891-92) for the new state women's college. He likely designed his own residence, which was built around the same time as the Foust Building. The dwelling's expression of the Queen Anne style is unmatched in the city, cutaway and projecting bays, shingles and weatherboards, and gables, dormers, and a corner balcony and turret all combining to fancifully bend, pierce, and adorn its walls and roofs. Its principal front window, fringed with colored glass and topped by a projecting triangular pediment, is matched in its exuberant expression by a porch outlined with bowed and scalloped latticework and oversized finials.

The form and finish of the Ward-Gaston House is more typical of the city's Queen Anne residences, its walls marching back in parallel planes beneath a high-hip-and-cross-gable roof and its wraparound porch and corner balcony adorned with brackets and balusters, turned posts, and latticed aprons. Probably built for druggist Gaston W. Ward about 1895, the house was apparently shifted from present Springdale Park and Spring Garden Street and rotated ninety degrees to face Springdale Court when that street was created in the late 1910s.

The basic form of the Ward-Gaston House, with its stepped-back walls and gable-and-hip roof, was the standard for Queen Anne style dwellings throughout the historic district and the city. Most of these houses, built in the late 1890s and the following decade, are transitional in style between the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival, their picturesque forms outfitted with such classical motifs as columned porches and porticos, triangular pediments, and Palladian windows.

The Robert P. Gorrell House at 500 South Mendenhall Street [#237],

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Trogden-Rackley House at 810 Walker Avenue [#64], and Otis T. Leonard House at 314 South Tate Street [#157] are excellent examples of the convergence of the two styles and the increasing dominance of classical motifs in the new century. The house of saloon-keeper Gorrell, erected within a few years of his 1892 purchase of the lot, features a complicated picturesque roofline and wall planes, complete with two full-height cutaway bays fringed with scrolled brackets and a wraparound porch of turned posts, brackets, pendants, balusters, and spindles. The later houses of civil engineer William B. Trogden (ca. 1904) and lumberman Otis T. Leonard (ca. 1906) feature the same stepped-back, gable-and-hip form, accented at the former by round porch columns, dentils, and modillion blocks, and at the latter by an oval window spiked with keystones, a triangular pediment pierced by a Palladian window, and a Tuscan-columned porch.

Most of the houses erected in College Hill in the 1890s and 1900s were two-story, frame structures similar in form to those described above. Some, however, utilized less complicated L-and one-room-deep plans. Either one or two stories tall, these dwellings, like their more picturesque companions, were finished with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style woodwork. The L-plan is best expressed at the 1899 house of railroad engineer James A. Canaday at 924 Carr Street [#26]. Recently restored, its Queen Anne finish includes projecting bays and turned porch posts connected by spandrels with drop finials. Its multi-colored paint scheme, restored following careful paint analysis, recalls a time when the neighborhood's dwellings sported many colors in addition to the now dominant white.

At 629 Joyner Street [#212] around 1908, Charles Morrison speculatively erected a one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house. Its first residents--brakeman Emory C. Malcolm and carpenter C. Turner Welker--were blue-collar workers, as were many who lived near the industries lining the tracks of the Southern Railway just to the south. The dwelling's finish includes a porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets and a facade gable filled with staggered shingles. Both this dwelling and its neighbor at 627 Joyner Street [#211] are smaller than the vast majority of houses in the College Hill historic district. They are more in character with the modest houses erected in the early twentieth century south of the tracks in the blue-collar neighborhoods of Glenwood and Piedmont Heights.

In the 1910s and 1920s the district's wealthier new residents erected Colonial Revival and Craftsman style foursquares instead of

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large Queen Anne and transitional dwellings. Residents of more limited means constructed bungalows in place of one-story, L-plan and single-pile houses. A few sizeable Colonial Revival style residences were constructed during these decades as well, along with College Hill's first apartment buildings. In the late 1920s and 1930s, a few additional apartment buildings were added, as were a small number of modest Colonial and Tudor Revival style houses. These later single- and multiple-family dwellings were generally clad in brick rather weatherboards.

The foursquare--a two-story, two-room-deep, hip-roofed box--became almost as popular in the district as the more picturesque Queen Anne-form dwellings. Some were quite plainly finished. Most, however, were outfitted with the tapered porch posts, exposed rafter ends, and multi-pane sash of the Craftsman style, the porch columns and classical motifs of the Colonial Revival style, or a combination of the two.

Built around 1912 for attorney Robert C. Strudwick, the brick and frame foursquare at 110 South Mendenhall Street [#214] displays a number of Colonial Revival style features, including a fanlight, leaded and beveled, over its entry; fluted Ionic porch columns; a stained glass Palladian window at its north elevation; and modillion blocks. Across the street at 117 South Mendenhall [#255], the late 1910s house of traveling salesman Will L. Sheppard brings the boxy form of the foursquare together with a Craftsman style finish. Exposed rafter ends underpin its wide overhanging hipped roof; multiple lights fill the tops of its double-hung windows; and tapered posts on brick piers edge its porch and porte cochere.

The Craftsman and Colonial Revival are brought together with other styles at the foursquare of building supply merchant Thomas A. Armstrong at 841 West Market Street (ca. 1912) [#6]. The turned balusters and fluted columns of its porches are Colonial Revival in style, while its smooth brick finish hints at the Mediterranean Revival style and the wide overhanging eaves of its low hipped roofs, accented beneath by deep plain friezeboards, suggest Craftsman and Prairie style influences.

The biggest influence of the Craftsman style is seen at College Hill's bungalows. One or one-and-a-half stories tall, they display such Craftsman style features as exposed rafter ends and triangular knee-braces; windows with multi-paned upper sash; and porches of tapered posts on brick or stone piers.

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A gable-end roof underpinned by shaped rafter ends sweeps over the shingled bungalow at 1001 McGee Street, the front facade of which is marked by a Craftsman style porch of tapered fieldstone piers. Erected around 1914, it was first the residence of Ross N. Ham, cashier of the Southern Express Company. While most of the district's bungalows are clad in weatherboards or shingles, a few are faced with brick--like the gable-front dwellings of teacher James A. Highsmith and salesman Roland A. Wright at 5 [#187] and 7 Springdale Court [#186], constructed shortly before 1920--or stone. The latter material was utilized, not surprisingly, at the multi-gabled bungalow constructed at 800 Walker Avenue [#66] around 1914 for William M. Roach; Roach was president of the Rowe and Roach wholesale granite company.

The few houses constructed in the district in the 1930s were generally Colonial or Period Revival in style, modestly finished, and clad in brick. Ornament for the brick-veneered, gable-end Diffie L. Lambert House at 901 McGee Street [#53] is primarily provided by a full-facade, Doric porch crowned with a broken pediment. The treatment of its gables and its brick sheathing mark the plainly finished, one-story, early 1930s home of bookkeeper F. Lee Suttles at 622 South Mendenhall Street [#248] as Tudor Revival in style.

College Hill's proximity to downtown and easy access to many of the city's jobs led to the construction of a small number of apartment buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. Most are relatively plainly finished structures with few units, such as the Coe Apartments Numbers 1 and 2. Built next door to each other at 406 [#233] and 410 South Mendenhall Street [#234] in the late 1920s, these two-story brick structures feature paired second-story balconies and tiled roofs which lend them a vaguely Spanish Colonial Revival style appearance. The largest and most striking apartment building in the district--the three-story, eighteen-unit Winburn Court Apartments--is clearly Spanish Colonial Revival in style. Erected about 1929 at 203 South Tate Street [#165], it features smooth stuccoed surfaces, round-headed arches, and tiled roofs.

Close to the businesses, schools, and churches of downtown, the district has historically been primarily residential. A few notable non-residential structures are found within its boundaries, however, including a church and a firehouse among the earliest to survive in Greensboro. The first West End Hose Company Firehouse was erected at 547 South Mendenhall Street [#273] in the 1890s. A functional, narrow, two-story, brick structure converted into a garage in the early 1920s, it retains a pedimented entry, pilasters, and recessed second-story

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bays. The brick, Gothic Revival style, second West End Hose Company Firehouse at 442 South Mendenhall Street [#236], has also been supplanted and converted into a dwelling.

The original section of the former Spring Garden Street (now College Place) Methodist Church at 509 South Tate Street [#179] was constructed around the turn of the century. A fanciful structure, it rises from bottom to top through bands of rusticated granite blocks, smooth bricks, and rough stucco. Massive paired brackets divided by oversized circular openings support the flared roof of its squat corner tower. The church's principal Gothic Revival style brick section, facing Spring Garden Street, was added in 1919. College Hill's other notable church, the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, was established at 501 South Mendenhall Street [#272] early in the twentieth century. By 1919 the first church had been replaced by the present structure, which was itself remodeled in 1937. Harry Barton, one of the city's premier architects, was its designer.

College Hill's 66 non-contributing buildings consist primarily of altered early dwellings and small, modern houses, outbuildings, and apartment complexes. Commercial activity on Spring Garden Street has led to the conversion of a few dwellings to stores and significant demand for housing of the student population of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, a major state university, has brought some apartment buildings to the area. These modern intrusions are generally in scale with the district--design guidelines since 1980 have mandated that--and comprise only about seventeen percent of its total resources. They do not adversely affect the integrity of the district, the historic and architectural character of which is still intact.

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INVENTORY LIST OF HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTIES

Methodology

ID#: Resources are numbered consecutively, street by street. East-west streets are listed first, starting with the north side of the street, moving west to east, and then with the south side of the street, also moving west to east. North-south streets are listed second, starting with the west side of the street moving north to south, and then the east side of the street, also moving from north to south. The major resource on a lot is assigned a number. Additional resources associated with that resource, such as garages, are assigned the same number and a letter. So a house would be #1 and its garage #1a. Outbuildings insubstantial in size or scale, such as small utility sheds, are not included in the inventory list. The district map accompanying this nomination is labelled with these ID numbers.

STATUS: The letter "C" standing alone denotes a contributing building. "C-site" denotes a contributing site. "NC" denotes a non-contributing building. The reason a resource was deemed non-contributing is given in this category. "NC-age" indicates that the resource was built within fifty years of the preparation of this nomination. "NC-alt" indicates that the resource, although more than fifty years old, has been altered to the extent that it has lost its integrity.

ADDRESS: The address listed is the present address of the resource.

STYLE/Form: The primary style and/or form of a resource is listed in this category. Style terminology is basically that employed by Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses. Form terminology is basically that employed by Alan Gowans in The Comfortable House. Unless otherwise noted in parenthesis after the style or form, all resources are of frame. The style/form for primary resources built in the district within the last fifty years is generally given as "Modern." The style/form for outbuildings is generally given as "Functional."

PRESENT USE: The information in this category denotes the present, rather than the historic, use of the resource. Any different, earlier use is noted here in parenthesis or along with the additional information that follows some entries.

DATE: Date ranges are given for the construction of most resources. City directories were consulted to determine these ranges. For

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resources constructed after 1900, the street indexes of city directories were consulted, in five-year or shorter intervals, from 1900 to 1942. The first date listed indicates that the resource was not listed in the directory of that year; the second date indicates that the resource was listed in that year. So a resource assigned a date "1920-25" did not appear in the street index of the 1920 city directory, but did appear in the 1925 directory. More precise dates came from additional sources, such as date stones, Sanborn maps, deeds, or individual building histories. The intermittent city directories of the 1880s and 1890s, the earliest available, do not include street indexes. Resources constructed prior to 1900 were dated according to deed information, city directory listings of individuals, physical appearance, and individual building histories.

HGT: The height of a resource is its present height. "1.5" denotes a one-and-a-half-story tall resource; "2.5" denotes a two-and-a-half-story tall resource.

OCCUPANT: The name of the original or earliest known occupant of the resource is listed here. Unless a more precise source was available, the name was taken from the first city directory in which the resource was located. So for a resource dated "1920-25," the occupant is the individual (or individuals) listed in the 1925 directory at that address. For resources built within the last fifty years, no occupants are listed.

OCCUPATION: The occupation listed is the occupation of the original or earliest known occupant, taken from the first city directory in which the resource was located. For resources built within the last fifty years, no occupations are listed.

[]: Additional notable information about a resource is given briefly in brackets underneath the inventory list entry for the resource.

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
WEST MARKET STREET								
1	C	1009 W Market St	Col Rev foursquare	Offices (fmr residence)	1920-25	2	Rev Alva W Plyler	Editor, <u>N C Christian Advocate</u>
1a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
2	C	1005 W Market St	Colonial Revival foursquare (brick)	Day care (fmr residence)	1915-20	2	James H Sparger	Mitchell & Sparger grocery
2a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Apartment				
3	NC-age	925 W Market St	Modern (brick)	Offices	c1970	2		
4	C	903 W Market St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Residence	1925-30	2	William B Ross	Not identified
4a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
5	C	843 W Market St	Craftsman foursquare	Offices (fmr residence)	1915-20	2	C Clifton Frazier	Lawyer
[C. Clifton Frazier House: Wide overhanging roofs with exposed rafter ends, and porches and a chimney of quartzite stone, adorn this former residence, which was occupied by attorney Frazier in 1920.]								
6	C	841 W Market St	Colonial Revival foursquare (brick)	Offices (fmr residence)	c1912	2	Thomas A Armstrong	Owner, Armstrong Bldg & Supply
[Former Thomas A. Armstrong House, now Greensboro College Welcome Center: This refined brick foursquare was erected about 1912 for Armstrong, the owner of Armstrong Building and Supply. Fluted columns mark its porches, raised keystones its lintels, and wide overhanging hipped roofs its eaves and multiple dormers. The Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Mediterranean Revival, and Prairie styles influenced its form and finish.]								
RANKIN PLACE								
7	C	824 Rankin Pl	L-plan	Residence	1920-25	2	Perrel F Payne	Meat cutter, White House Meat Mkt
7a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
8	C	822 Rankin Pl	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1900-03	2	John E Mitchell	General mngr, Greensboro Shade Co
[John E Mitchell House: Built for Mitchell, general manager and secretary/treasurer of the Greensboro Shade Company, this modest Queen Anne cottage is topped by a hipped roof pierced by a central front gable.]								
9	C	820 Rankin Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1904	2	Roy G Craver	Clerk, Railway Mail Service
9a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
10	C	810 Rankin Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1904	2	Philip A Myers	Clerk, Railway Mail Service
11	NC-alt	806 Rankin Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1904	2	Walter H Elliott	Motorman
11a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
12	C	804 Rankin Pl	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	Henry F Starr	Contractor and builder
12a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
13	C	821 Rankin Pl	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	Clarence A Burnham	Machinist
14	C	819 Rankin Pl	Col Rev/Craftsman	Residence	1925-30	2	John Thomas	Printer, Jos J Stone Co
15	C	815 Rankin Pl	Colonial Revival	Haymore Apts	1930-35	2		

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
16	C	809 Rankin Pl	Colonial Revival	Hawthorne Apts	1920-25	2		
[Hawthorne Apartments: Doric-columned porches front the outside bays of this three-bay apartment building.]								
17	C	807 Rankin Pl	Col Rev gable-front	Residence	c1905	2	Charles G Burton	Sec/trsr, Gate City Mutual Life
[Charles G. Burton House: Shingles and a Palladian window adorn the front gable of this frame house. Below are weatherboard cladding, a cutaway side bay, and a wraparound porch of slender columns and turned balusters. Burton, for whom the house was built about 1905, was secretary/treasurer of the Gate City Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company.]								
18	C	805 Rankin Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1906	2	Frederick G Turner	Clerk, Railway Mail Service
19	C	803 Rankin Pl	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Marion S Stokes	Not identified
ODELL PLACE								
20	C	112 Odell Pl	Gable-front Craftsman	Residence	1915-20	2	Artie A Hobbs	Manager, J R Pitts lumberyard
21	C	110 Odell Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1911	1	Mary Lampman	Widow
[Mary Lampman House: In 1911 this one-story cottage was home to widow Mary Lampman. A shingled dormer and gables project from its central high hipped roof and slender columns edge its wraparound porch.]								
22	C	108 Odell Pl	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1906	2	William M Curtis	Reverend & secy/trsr of Gboro Coll
[William M. Curtis House: In 1906 this dwelling was home to Rev. Curtis, the secretary-treasurer of the adjacent Greensboro Female College. With the Transou House around the corner on College Place, it is a rare local brick example of a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house. Attenuated round columns support its wraparound porch and a cutaway two-story bay projects from its front facade. Early alterations include the addition of its cross-gable roof and the extension of its porch around the side.]								
CARR STREET								
23	C	932 Carr St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1930-35	2	Minnie M Hussey	Asst librarian, womens' college
23a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Shed				
24	C	930 Carr St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	Sam Hird	Superintendent
25	C	928 Carr St	Queen Anne I-house	Residence	1900-03	2	Not identified	Not identified
26	C	924 Carr St	Queen Anne L-plan	Residence	1899	1	James A Canaday	Railroad engineer
[James A. Canaday House: Canaday, a railroad engineer, and his wife, Cinderella, erected this L-shaped dwelling in 1899. Carefully restored, its Queen Anne finish includes projecting bays and turned porch posts connected by spandrels with drop finials. Its most striking feature is its accurate, multi-colored paint scheme, determined through careful paint analysis.]								
27	C	922 Carr St	Queen Anne	Residence	1890-99	2	J M Johnson	Clerk
[J. M. Johnson House: Brackets and pierced scalloped jigsaw work decorate the friezeboards of this frame house. Its later-added Craftsman style porch and porte cochere retain the same finish beneath their eaves. Johnson, who occupied the house at the beginning of the twentieth century, was employed as a clerk.]								
28	C	920 Carr St	L-plan	Residence	1900-03	2	Mittie F Ward	Widow
28a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
29	C	918 Carr St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	William M Perdue	Engineer

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30	C	935 Carr St	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1900-07	1	Amelia A Weaver	Widow
31	C	933 Carr St	Craftsman	Residence	1915-20	2	Emory P Grantham	Sales mngr, Southside Hardware Co
[Emory P. Grantham House: Wide overhanging gables shade this Craftsman style residence, the porch of which extends out to a porte cochere.]								
32	C	931 Carr St	Bungalow	Residence	c1924	1.5	Harry G Gaw	Bookkeeper
33	C	927 Carr St	Bungalow	Residence	c1916	1	Guy I McLean	Express messenger
[Guy I. McLean House: This gable-front, shingled bungalows features exposed rafter ends, a diamond-shaped gable ventilator and a band of weatherboards beneath its windows.]								
34	C	925 Carr St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Walter L McColl	Salesman, Odell Hardware Co
35	C	923 Carr St	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1909-12	1	Mary Spencer	Not identified
36	C	921 Carr St	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1909-12	1	Charles E Lloyd	Driver
37	NC-age	919 Carr St	Modern (brick)	Residence	c1961	1		
38	C	917 Carr St	Period Revival cottage (brick)	Residence	1935-40	1	Samuel B Matlock Jr	Proprietor, Matlock Grocery
38a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
McGEE STREET								
39	C	1110 McGee St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Julia Booker	Domestic
40	C	1108 McGee St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	Berta Melvin	Stenographer, Thompson Lumber Co
[Berta Melvin House: Renovations in 1980, which included the addition of a new Queen Anne style porch and the return of weatherboards and period paint colors, brought this circa 1904 dwelling back to life. It was built about 1904 for Melvin, stenographer at the Thompson Lumber Company.]								
41	C	1010 McGee St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1909-12	2	Everett Byerly	Clerk, Railway Mail Service
42	C	1004 McGee St	Craftsman	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Cephus J Kee	Secy/trsr, Justice Drug Co
43	C	1009 McGee St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Don D Folk	Piano tuner, Greensboro Music Co
[Don D. Folk House: Folk's early 1920s, intact bungalow retains shingle cladding; a pyramidal roof; exposed rafter ends; and a one-bay porch adorned with triangular knee-braces and granite posts.]								
44	C	1007 McGee St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1	Charles M Rives	Engineer
44a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
45	C	1005 McGee St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	2	Henry J Weiland	Traveling salesman
45a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
46	C	1003 McGee St	Medit 4sq (brick)	Residence	1925-30	2	James L Nichols	Grocer
46a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				

[James L. Nichols House: Tiled hipped roofs, wide plain friezeboards, and brick cladding give a Mediterranean flair to this boxy dwelling. One of the later houses in the neighborhood, it was constructed by grocer Nichols in the late 1920s.]

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47	C	1001 McGee St	Bungalow	Residence	c1914	1.5	Ross N Ham	Cashier, Southern Express Co
47a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Ross N. Ham House: Shaped rafter ends underpin the wide overhanging eaves of this shingled bungalow, the front facade of which is marked by a Craftsman style porch and a one-story bay. Ham, for whom it was built about 1914, was cashier of the Southern Express Company.]								
48	C	911 McGee St	Italianate I-house	Residence	c1845	2	Stephen Walker	Not identified
48a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Walker-Scarborough House: According to tradition, this frame dwelling was built by Gov. John Motley Morehead at the edge of his estate for his daughter, Letitia, and her husband, Stephen Walker, as a wedding gift in 1845. Its Italianate style features, including a low hipped roof, long windows, and brackets, are reminiscent of the governor's 1844 Italian villa, Blandwood, which stands a few blocks to the east. In 1877 grocer Samuel W. Scarborough purchased the property from Mayor Cyrus P. Mendenhall, who had acquired it from the Walkers, and it remained in the Scarborough family until 1933. Modern renovations include the replacement of a Colonial Revival style wraparound porch with an entry-bay Italianate style porch and the construction of a large rear addition.]								
49	C	909 McGee St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Residence	1935-40	1	Hadley J Sutton	Engine inspector, Southern Ry
49a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
50	C	907 McGee St	Colonial Revival foursquare (brick)	Residence	1925-30	2	Robert L Hooper	Machinist, Newman Machine Co
50a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
51	C	905 McGee St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Henry F Welborn	Post office clerk
51a	C	" " "	Functional	Apartment				
51b	C	" " "	Functional	Shed				
52	C	903 McGee St	Tudor Revival	Residence	1925-30	1.5	William H Hunt	Attendant, Keeley Institute
53	C	901 McGee St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Residence	1930-35	2	Diffie L Lambert	Manager, Odell Hardware Co
53a	C	" " "	Functional (brick)	Garage				
[Diffie L. Lambert House: A Doric porch with a broken pediment stretches across the front facade of this gable-end dwelling, which was occupied by Odell Hardware Company manager Lambert in 1935.]								
WALKER AVENUE								
54	C	930 Walker Ave	Col Rev gable-front	Religious center	1900-05	1		
[Former St. Mary's Memorial Chapel, now the St. Mary's Campus and Community Center; the unique finish of this small, gable front dwelling--which may not be original--includes a classical square-columned front porch; an entry framed by a semicircular transom and sidelights; and a front gable window topped by a keystone arch.]								
55	C	928 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	William B Cook	W B Cook & Co, iron founders
55a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
56	C	926 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	William L Manning	Supt, Greensboro Table Co
57	C	924 Walker Ave	Queen Anne L-plan	Residence	1895-99	2	Jonathon A Poythress	Piano tuner
58	C	920 Walker Ave	Colonial Revival	Residence	1895-99	2	Robert L Wemiss	Bartender
58a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
58b	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
59	C	916 Walker Ave	Colonial Rev L-plan	Residence	1895-99	2	William R Hawkins	Traveling salesman

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
60	C	912 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1900	2	Vacant	
61	C	910 Walker Ave	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1905-10	1.5	Thomas E Hunt	Salesman
61a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
62	C	818 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900	2	Duncan C Waddell	Insurance agent
62a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Shed				
[Duncan C. Waddell House: This neatly renovated house utilizes the stepped-back Queen Anne style form so popular in College Hill in the decades framing 1900, the year it was erected. Built for insurance agent Waddell, it features fluted porch columns and, at the center of its front facade, a one-bay balcony.]								
63	C	816 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900	2	George G Gregory	Odell Hardware Co salesman
[George G. Gregory House: This neatly renovated house utilizes the stepped-back Queen Anne style form so popular in College Hill in the decades framing 1900, the year it was erected. Built for Odell Hardware Company salesman Gregory, it features a cutaway front bay marked by an oval window and large console brackets.]								
64	C	810 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1904	2	William B Trogden	Civil engineer
64a	C	" " "	Craftsman	Garage				
[Trogden-Rackley House: William B. Trogdon, a civil engineer, lived in this house in 1904, the year it was first listed in a city directory. Its next city directory listing, however, had insurance agent W. Gaston Rackley as its occupant, Trogdon having moved to West Market Street. Its many Colonial Revival style features, grafted onto a late Queen Anne style form, include columns at its porch and balcony, and dentils and modillion blocks at its eaves and pedimented gables.]								
65	C	808 Walker Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	1890-95	2.5	Orlo Epps	Architect, professor
65a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Orlo Epps House: Commonly known as the Trogdon House, this exceptional residence was actually built for Orlo Epps, who purchased the property in 1890 from the Greensboro Land & Improvement Co and lived here until about 1903. Epps was part of the architecture firm of Epps and Hackett, which designed the Julius I. Foust Building for the new state women's college in 1891-92 & also the mountain estate of textile magnate Moses Cone. City directories, however, list Epps solely as a professor at the state Agricultural and Mechanical college in east Greensboro. The college had an active building trades program with which he may have been associated. The Queen Anne style finish of the house is unmatched in Greensboro. Weatherboards span its 1st story and shingles fill its 2nd. A triangular pediment tops a front window fringed with colored glass. Lattices, scalloped and bowed and edged with finials, outline its front porch. At its roof are ornate gables and dormers and a corner balcony and turret supported by slender posts.]								
66	C	800 Walker Ave	Bungalow (stone)	Residence	c1914	1.5	William M Roach	Pres, Rowe & Roach granite co
66a	C	" " "	Functional (stone)	Garage/Apt				
[William M. Roach House: Although it is the only stone house in College Hill, the choice of granite for this bungalow and its garage and retaining wall is not surprising. Roach, for whom it was built about 1914, was president of the Rowe and Roach wholesale granite company.]								
67	C	718 Walker Ave	Q Anne L-plan	Residence	1900-05	1	Christopher C Fordham	Pres, Fordham & Alford Drug Store
68	C	716 Walker Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-05	2	Bertha Brockmann	Widow
69	C	710 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1895-99	2	Lindley M H Reynolds	Asst trsr, Peoples Savings Bank
70	C	706 Walker Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	1890-99	2	Charles B Wilson	Grocer
[Charles B. Wilson House: This Queen Anne style residence, its gables filled with shingles, its porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, was built in the 1890s for Wilson, proprietor of a grocery store.]								
71	C	702 Walker Ave	Facade-gable I-house	Residence	1890-96	2	J M Pegram	Traveling salesman
71a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				

[J. M. Pegram House: The basic finish of this early, two-story, one-room-deep dwelling includes boxed cornice returns at its gable ends, a facade gable, and cornerboards. A two-story ell extends it to the rear.]

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72	C	929 Walker Ave	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Adrian O Arvin	Auditor, Southern Ry
73	C	925 Walker Ave	Gable front	Residence	1900-05	2	C Meek Weber	Carpenter
74	C	921 Walker Ave	L-plan	Residence	1895-99	2	Margaret E York	Widow
75	C	917 Walker Ave	Queen Anne I-house	Residence	1895-99	2	Adolphus D Jones	Owner, piano dealership
76	C	913 Walker Ave	Gable front	Residence	1890-96	2	James H Prince	Grocer
77	C	909 Walker Ave	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Flora E Holowell	Widow

[Flora E Holowell House: Wide overhanging eaves underpinned with exposed rafter ends; paneled tapered porch posts on brick piers; and paired windows with multi-paned upper sash provide Craftsman style accents to this foursquare.]

78	C	811 Walker Ave	Queen Anne	Apt bldg	1890-96	3	D A Kirkpatrick	Brickyard owner
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[D. A. Kirkpatrick House: As with the Roach House across the street, the choice of brick for this dwelling, little seen elsewhere at Queen Anne style dwellings in the city, is not surprising when its first owner's profession is revealed. Kirkpatrick, for whom it was built in the 1890s, owned a brickyard. Although substantially altered by the addition of a third story and a large rear ell, its fine brick finish, accented with granite trim, is still dominant and it retains its integrity.]

79	NC-age	801 Walker Ave	Modern	Residence	c1946	1		
80	C	715 Walker Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	1892-95	2	Johnson C Olive	Grocer
80a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				

[Johnson C. Olive House: This substantial dwelling, one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in College Hill, was built for Olive, a grocer, as early as 1892. Careful renovations have returned turned columns to its front porch and balcony and restored its stained glass windows. Period colors further add to its striking appearance, replacing twentieth-century coats of white paint.]

81	C	707 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1910-15	2	Lena Dick	Not identified
82	C	705 Walker Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1910-15	2	Lee V Butler	Traveling salesman
83	C	637 Walker Ave	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Alice R Armfield	Widow
83a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Carport				

MOREHEAD AVENUE

84	NC-age	906 Morehead Ave	Modern (conc blk)	Residence	c1948	1	Charles F Cranford	Carolina Blower Co
85	C	712 Morehead Ave	Bungalow	Residence	c1911	1.5	Sarah A North	Widow
86	C	710 Morehead Ave	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	2	Hugh J Horne	Chemist, Newport Chemical Works
87	C	704 Morehead Ave	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	George C Stewart	Conductor
87a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
88	C	610 Morehead Ave	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	Perry B Whittington	Grocer

[Perry B. Whittington House: Grocer Whittington's neatly maintained, chalet-influenced bungalow, built in the late 1910s, was the second house on this lot. The first, occupied by grocer Samuel B. Matlock at the opening of the century, was moved, at the time Whittington constructed this house, to 507 Cedar Street.]

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89	C	608 Morehead Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1903	2	John M Haller	Supt, Greensboro Furniture Mfg Co
89a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
90	NC-age	911 Morehead Ave	Modern	Apt bldg	c1963	2		
91	NC-age	909 Morehead Ave	Modern	Apt bldg	1970-90	2		
92	C	905 Morehead Ave	Bungalow	Residence	1925-30	1	Mary M Strunks	Cigarmaker, El-Moro Cigar Co
93	C	715 Morehead Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-07	2	George C Wyland	Traveling salesman
94	C	713 Morehead Ave	Q Anne high hip roof	Residence	c1904	2	Thomas C Hobbs	Clerk, Southern Railway Co
95	NC-age	711 Morehead Ave	Modern	Residence	c1953	1		
96	C	705 Morehead Ave	Queen Anne	Residence	c1906	2	Walter S Jobe	Clerk, Cone Export & Commission Co
97	C	701 Morehead Ave	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1905	2	C Augustus Clapp	Grocer

[John M. Haller House: This transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house was constructed around 1903 for Haller, superintendent at the nearby Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Company. An oval stained-glass window peers from the shade of its wraparound classical porch.

[C. Augustus Clapp House: This large Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residence, shaded by a wraparound porch of round columns on brick piers and a corner balcony, takes full advantage of its corner lot. Restored to single-family use in 1984, it was built for grocer Clapp about 1905.]

SPRING GARDEN STREET

98	C-site	Corner of Springdale Ct & Spring Garden St	Springdale		1917-25			
					Park			
99	C	914 Spring Garden St	Bungalow	Residence	c1915	1.5	T Dudley Dupuy	Secretary, Greensboro Securities
100	C	912 Spring Garden St	Gable-front Craftsman	Residence	1915-20	2	Owen Wrenn	Civil engineer
100a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
101	NC-alt	910 Spring Garden St	Bungalow	Residence	c1915	1	Robert S Petty	Manufacturers agent
101a	NC-age	" " " "	Modern	Carport				
102	NC-age	908 Spring Garden St	Modern (brick)	Store	1950-70	1		
102a	NC-age	" " " "	Modern	Garage				
103	C	900-06 Spring Garden	Comm'al Ital (brick)	Bar (former store)	1890-99	1		

[Former Dick & Duffy Grocery, now College Hill Sundries: basic Italianate features include brick row-lock dentil work and a corner entrance.]

104	NC-alt	822 Spring Garden St	Queen Anne	Store (former res)	1890-99	2	M Heywood Middleton	Not identified
105	NC-alt	820 Spring Garden St	Queen Anne L-plan	Store (former residence)	1890-99	2	George T McLamb	Grocer
105a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
106	C	816 Spring Garden St	Queen Anne L-plan	Residence	c1904	2	Frank G Gray	Carpenter

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107	C	812 Spring Garden St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-03	2	James W Angel	Conductor, Southern Railway
108	C	808 Spring Garden St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Jonathon F Fulton	Conductor
109	C	708 Spring Garden St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1910-15	2	Franklin E Snyder Leander H Starmer	Owner, Dixie Sales vulcanizing co Owner, Dixie Sales vulcanizing co
110	C	706 Spring Garden St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1910-15	2	David S Oakley	Sales dept mngr, Wysong & Miles Co
110a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
111	C	704 Spring Garden St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1910-15	2	Samuel T Coggins	Foreman
111a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Shed				
112	C	921 Spring Garden St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1904	2	Priscilla B Hackney	Widow
113	C	919 Spring Garden St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	c1904	2	William A Crawford	Traveling salesman
[William A. Crawford House: The Colonial Revival style features of this early twentieth-century include a wraparound porch with paired columns on paneled piers; windows with multi-paned, diamond-shaped upper sash; and a second-story, center-bay deck.]								
114	C	915 Spring Garden St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1915	1.5	Faucette W Jackson	Conductor
114a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Faucette W. Jackson House: A pyramidal roof and a wraparound porch of paired columns and heavy balusters dominate the 1915 dwelling of conductor Jackson. In 1930 his daughter Mary Louis Jackson, moving from the house for the first time, recalled in a newspaper article that people initially wondered why they were moving to "the country," suggesting that even at that late date College Hill was towards the western edge of town rather than at its center.]								
115	C	913 Spring Garden St	Tudor Revival (stone)	Residence	1935-40	1	Estelle W Phillips	Supervisor, WPA of NC
[Estelle W. Phillips House: One of only two stone houses in the district, this dwelling features multiple gables crowning randomly coursed black, brown and yellow-colored stone walls.]								
116	C	911 Spring Garden St	Bungalow	Residence	c1911	1.5	William G Jackson	Carpenter
116a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
117	C	909 Spring Garden St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Zebulon V Stader	Roberson, Strader box manufactrs
118	C	907 Spring Garden St	Q Anne high hip roof	Residence	c1904	2	Joshua H Merritt	Insurance
118a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
119	NC-age	901 Spring Garden St	Modern (brick)	Store	c1958	1		
120	C	819 Spring Garden St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1925-30	1	Henry H Fuchs	Instructor, state womens' college
120a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
121	C	817 Spring Garden St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1925-30	1	Oley S Poer	Asst mngr, Atlantic Produce Co
122	C	815 Spring Garden St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1925-30	1	Dr Malcolm K Hooke	Instructor, state womens' college

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McIVER STREET								
123	C	111 McIver St	Tudor Rev (brick)	Residence	c1940	1	John F White	Salesman
124	C	113 McIver St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	1.5	H Ivon Bell	Asst mngr, Jefferson Stnd Ins Co
125	C	115 McIver St	Col Rev gable front	Residence	1920-25	2	Bessie N Neal	Widow
[Bessie N. Neal House: A two-tier, full-facade porch shades this gable-front, Colonial Revival style dwelling, which was occupied by Neal in 1925.]								
126	C	117 McIver St	Bungalow (brick)	Day care (Fmr res)	1920-25	1	Peter Womble	Clerk, Matlock grocery
127	C	119 McIver St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1925-30	1	Wallace S Edwards	Department store employee
127a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Wallace S. Edwards House: Shingled gables accented with triangular knee-braces adorn this brick-veneered bungalow.]								
128	C	121 McIver St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Roberta R. Renn	Widow
129	C	123 McIver St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	2	Thomas M Starr	Building contractor
129a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Thomas M. Starr House: A side gambrel roof with a full-width shed dormer tops this Colonial Revival style dwelling, which was occupied by contractor Starr in 1925.]								
130	C	125 McIver St	Craftsman 4sq (brick)	Residence	1920-25	2	Flossie A. Byrd	Not identified
131	C	127 McIver St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1925-30	2	Anderson B. Walker	Clerk
132	NC-age	211 McIver St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1989	1		
133	C	213 McIver St	Col Rev 4sq (brk)	Residence	1925-30	2	Laura M Simmons	Widow
133a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
134	NC-age	215 McIver St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1945-65	1		
135	NC-age	217 McIver St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1945-65	1		
136	C	301 McIver St	Moderne (brick)	Victoria Apts	1935-40	2		
[Basic working of Moderne style, with recessed full-height entry bay and barely projecting corner quoins.]								
137	C	309 McIver St	Col Rev (brick)	McIver Apts	1925-30	2		
137a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[McIver Apartments: Classical details of this small apartment building include a pedimented parapet with concrete coping; a central projecting pavilion; a center window topped by a broken pediment; and quoins at its corners and pavilion.]								
SOUTH TATE STREET								
138	C	118 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-15	2	Benjamin H Lloyd	Conductor

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139	C	120 S Tate St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Herbert V Cobb	Traveling salesman
139a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Herbert V. Cobb House: exposed rafter ends; paired windows with multi-paned upper sash; and a full-facade porch of paired columns mark this two-story Craftsman foursquare, which was occupied by salesman Cobb in 1925.]								
140	C	122 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1910-15	1.5	Horace G Alexander	Clerk
141	C	124 S Tate St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Horace G Alexander	Laborer
142	C	126 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	Lizzie A Battle	Widow
142a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Lizzie A. Battle House: The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style features of this early twentieth-century dwelling include a stepped-back facade; a high-hip-and-cross-gable roof; a cutaway side bay; gables filled with imbricated shingles; and a porch of attenuated columns on brick piers.]								
143	C	128 S Tate St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Jane Oldham	Not identified
144	C	130 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Samuel M Rankin	Reverend
144a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
145	C	200 S Tate St	Foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Herbert V Cobb	Traveling salesman
145a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
146	C	204 S Tate St	Craftsman/Neocl Rev	Residence	c1917	2	James W Brawley	Vice pres, Real Estate Trust Co
[James W. Brawley House: A number of early twentieth-century styles were brought together at this house, which was built about 1917. The Craftsman style and a Swiss chalet influence are apparent at its front gabled roof, exposed framing members, and multi-paned windows. The Neoclassical Revival style lends it two unusual paneled porch posts topped by massive ornate Ionic capitals. It must have been a mail-order house, for an identical dwelling stands downtown at 410 Blandwood Avenue.]								
147	C	206 S Tate St	Prairie foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Alonzo C Hall	Teacher
147a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
147b	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Shed				
[Alonzo C. Hall House: The Prairie style influenced the widely overhanging roof and the cladding of this foursquare--weatherboards sheathing its first story-and-a-half are topped by a half-story-wide band of shingles.]								
148	C	210 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	James F Smith	Bookkeeper, American Natl Bank
149	C	212 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Hampton B Cousins Llewellyn Wattlington	Steamfitter Dressmaker
150	C	216 S Tate St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1925-30	2	John S Michaux	Lawyer
151	C	218 S Tate St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	William R Wright Joseph A Mills Sabrina E Coldwell	Teacher, state womens' college Solicitor Not identified
152	C	220 S Tate St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Oscar F York	Ticket agent, Southern Railway
153	C	300 S Tate St	Foursquare	Residence	1920-30	2	James N Taylor	Physician
154	C	304 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	James P Dillard	Salesman
155	C	306 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	Thomas R Little	Physician
155a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
156	C	308 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Frederick W Loud	Supt, Sherwood Bobbin & Mfg Co
156a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
157	C	314 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1906	2	Otis T Leonard	Lumberman
[Otis T. Leonard House: The stepped-back, Queen Anne form of this dwelling joined by Colonial Revival style elements, including pedimented gables, a Palladian window, and a wraparound porch of Tuscan columns.]								
158	C	316 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Nelson R Richardson	Pastor, Spring Garden St Meth Ch
158a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
159	C	318 S Tate St	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-05	2	Harold Turner	Pastor, Spring Garden St Meth Ch
160	C	320 S Tate St	Foursquare	Residence	1905-10	2	William H Curtis	Carpenter
161	C	322 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1910-15	1.5	John L Hooper	Grocer
161a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
162	C	324 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1910-15	1.5	John R Atwell	Clerk, Jefferson Stnd Life Ins Co
163	C	129 S Tate St	Foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	William S Jobe	Machinist
164	C	201 S Tate St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	Joseph I Husband	Contractor
[Joseph I. Husband House: An ornate porch complete with brackets, spindles, and turned posts wraps around the stepped-back facade and cutaway front bay of this large, intact, Queen Anne style dwelling, which was built for contractor Husband about 1904.]								
165	C	203 S Tate St	Span Col Rev (stucco)	Apt bldg	c1929	3		
[Winburn Court Apartments: The smooth stuccoed surfaces, round-headed arches, and tiled roofs of the Spanish Colonial Revival style set this apartment building apart its College Hill neighbors. It was named for Herman and Janet Winburn, who constructed it--and occupied 1 of its 18 apts--about 1929.]								
166	C	207 S Tate St	Pyramid-roof cottage	Residence	1906-10	1	William J Jones	Salesman
166a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[William J. Jones House: A shingled facade-gable and a full-facade, columned porch mark the front of this pyramidal-roofed dwelling, which was built within a few years of salesman Jones' purchase of the property in 1906.]								
167	C	211 S Tate St	Colonial Rev L-plan	Residence	1910-15	2	Marshall A Smith	Reverend
168	C	215 S Tate St	Colonial Rev (brk)	Apt bldg	1935-40	2		
169	NC-age	217 S Tate St	Modern Queen Anne	Residence	c1985	2		
170	C	301 S Tate St	Gothic Revival	Church	c1907	1.5		
[Greensboro Primitive Baptist Church: established in 1907, this basic, frame, Gothic Revival style church, which features tall pointed-arch windows, was brick-veneered in the 1940s or 1950s.]								
171	C	305 S Tate St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	James K Sanford	Traveling salesman
171a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				

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172	C	307 S Tate St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1915-20	1.5	George D Gurley	Real estate
172a	NC-age	* * * *	Functional	Garage				
[George D. Gurley House: A shingled front gambrel roof and a columned full-facade porch are the most notable Colonial Revival style features of this dwelling, which was occupied by realtor Gurley in 1920.]								
173	C	309 S Tate St	Craftsman	Residence	1920-25	2	Ella V Morgan	Widow
174	C	311-315 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	Abraham Hobbs	Not identified
175	C	317 S Tate St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Allison D Byrd	Not identified
176	NC-age	317-1/2 S Tate St	Modern foursquare	Apartments	1950-70	2		
177	C	319 S Tate St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1900-05	2	Sarah J Hunt	Widow
177a	C	* * * *	Functional	Garage				
178	C	321 S Tate St	Colonial Revival	Residence	c1908	2	Seth Taylor	Salesman
178a	NC-age	* * * *	Functional	Shed				
[Seth Taylor House: A few features set this gambrel-roofed dwelling apart from its neighbors, most notably the baroque gable, pierced by an oval window, which tops its front dormer. Taylor, a salesman, had it built about 1908.]								
179	C	509 S Tate St	Victorian/Gothic Revival (brick)	Church	1890-99	2		
[College Place Methodist Church: The original section of the former Spring Garden Street Methodist Church, partly engulfed by a 1919 Gothic Revival style brick addition, is a wonderfully fanciful structure. From bottom to top the turn-of-the-century structure exchanges rusticated granite blocks for smooth bricks for rough stucco. The flared roof of its squat corner tower is supported by massive paired brackets divided by oversized circular openings.]								
EDGAR STREET (formerly Glenn's Alley)								
180	C	225 Edgar St	1-sty, 1-rm-dp, gable-end	Residence	1900-07	1	Judson B Jones	Contractor
SPRINGDALE COURT								
181	C	17 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Pinckney E Holden	Conductor
182	C	15 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Jasper J Jennings	Asst traffic mngr, Cone Export
183	C	13 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Fred S Petrea	Chemist, Davis Drug Co
184	NC-alt	11 Springdale Ct	Gable-front Craftsman	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Crowell S Lentz	Steamfitter
185	C	9 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1917-20	1	P Hugh Everett	Accountant
185a	C	* * * *	Functional	Garage				
186	C	7 Springdale Ct	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1917-20	1.5	Roland A Wright	Traveling salesman

[Roland A. Wright House: The bungalows at 5 and 7 Springdale Court are almost identical, featuring brick walls and shingle cladding, decorative knee-braces, wide overhanging roofs, and side shed dormers. Their most pronounced difference is the treatment of their porches. The house of traveling salesman Wright is shaded by a porch supported by square, rather than tapered, brick posts.]

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/FORM	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
187	C	5 Springdale Ct	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1917-20	1.5	James A Highsmith	Teacher, state women's college
187a	C	" " "	Craftsman	Garage				
[James A. Highsmith House: The bungalows at 5 and 7 Springdale Court are almost identical, featuring brick walls and shingle cladding, decorative knee-braces, wide overhanging roofs, and side shed dormers. Their most pronounced difference is the treatment of their porches. The house of Highsmith, a teacher at the adjacent women's college, is shaded by a porch supported by tapered, rather than square, brick posts.]								
188	C	3 Springdale Ct	Span Col Rev (stucco)	Apt bldg	1920-25	2		
[A rare example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in College Hill, this stuccoed two-story structure was built as an apartment house in the early 1920s. Its first residents were Dr. J. J. Post, Rev. W. T. Taylor, and clerk A. O. Burke. Concrete coping outlines the crest of its front parapet and heavy porch columns and long brackets underpin its front balcony and tiled pent roof.]								
189	C	1 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Carroll W Walden John W Tyler	Salesman Bookkeeper, NC Public Service Co
[Walden-Tyler House: The 1925 city directory listing for this intact lists two occupants, salesman Walden and bookkeeper Tyler. A shingle-clad structure, it features sweeping overhanging eaves underpinned by large decorative knee-braces.]								
190	C	16 Springdale Ct	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	1	Commie J Carpenter	Acct, McGlamery Automobile Co
191	C	14 Springdale Ct	Craftsman	Residence	1920-25	2	Benjamin B Stockard	Ironworker, Carolina Steel & Iron
191a	NC-age	" " "	Functional	Garage				
192	C	12 Springdale Ct	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Earl D Warren	Mngr, E D Warren Real Estate
193	C	10 Springdale Ct	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1920-25	1	Paul B Stratton	Traveling salesman
194	C	8 Springdale Ct	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	2	Lee A Jackson	Building contractor
195	C	6 Springdale Ct	Queen Anne	Residence	c1895	2	Gaston W Ward	Druggist

[Ward-Foust House: One of the finest Queen Anne style residences in the city, this large structure was probably built for druggist Gaston W. Ward about 1895. Erected on its present site or just to the south, but originally identified by a Spring Garden Street address, it was apparently rotated and shifted to face Springdale Court when that street was created in the teens. Among its many striking original features are paired turned columns, sawn brackets, and latticed aprons at its wraparound porch and front balcony, and half-timbering in its gables. In 1916 it was purchased by Thomas P. Foust, the county superintendent of schools, and remained in the family until sold by his wife Lizzie in 1953.]

JOYNER STREET

196	C	610 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Adam P Kephart	Teacher, state womens's college
197	C	612 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	William R Taylor	Teacher, state womens's college
197a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
198	NC-alt	620 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1909-12	1	Leo B Cole	Clerk, Odell Hardware Co
199	C	622 Joyner St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1904	2	Charles M Bobbitt	Railroad conductor
199a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				

[Charles M. Bobbitt House: Built about 1904, this Queen Anne style dwelling was first home to Bobbitt, a railroad conductor. Covered in weatherboards but for its multiple shingled gables, it features a cutaway side bay and a wraparound porch supported by turned posts edged with sawn brackets.]

200	C	624 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Laura N Simmons	Widow
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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
201	C	626 Joyner St	Foursquare	Residence	1910-15	2	Jacob R Morton	Engineer
202	C	628 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	Joseph Hutchison	Clerk
[Joseph Hutchison House: This intact bungalow features large triangular knee-braces and a weatherboarded first story topped by a shingled shed dormers and shingled gables ends.]								
203	C	630 Joyner St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	William J Moose	Owner, Moose's Studios
204	C	609 Joyner St	Gable-front Craftsman	Residence	1920-25	2	Paul M Johnson	Engineer
204a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
[Paul M. Johnson House: Sweeping gable roofs punctuated with large triangular knee-braces top this dwelling and its full-facade front porch, which is supported by tapered brick posts.]								
205	C	611 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Victor C Welker	Electrician
205a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
206	C	613 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	U Grant Smith	Supt, McGlamroch Mantel Co
207	C	615 Joyner St	L-plan	Residence	1909-12	1	Joseph F Durham	Plumber
207a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
208	C	617 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Arthur T Henderson	Telegraph operator, Southern Ry
209	C	621 Joyner St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Harry G Taylor	Mngr, Charlotte Electric Repair Co
210	C	625 Joyner St	Bungalow (stucco)	Residence	1920-25	1	D Harvie Patton	Flagman
210a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				
211	C	627 Joyner St	1-sty, 1-rm-dp, gable-end	Residence	1900-07	1	James M McCabe	Boiler
212	C	629 Joyner St	1-sty, 1-rm-dp, gable-end	Residence	c1908	1	Charles Morrison	Not identified

[Charles Morrison House: Morrison built this modest one-story, one-room-deep house speculatively about 1908, first renting it to brakeman Emory M. Malcolm and carpenter C. Turner Welker. Staggered shingles fill its facade gable and turned posts and sawn brackets mark its porch.]

SOUTH MENDENHALL STREET

213	C	102 S Mendenhall St	Italianate	Residence	c1859	2	N H D Wilson	Minister
[N.H.D. Wilson House: Rev. Wilson bought a one-and-a-half acre lot from the estate of neighbor Sidney D. Bumpass in 1856 and within three years had apparently erected this Italianate style dwelling. If the ornament seems extravagant for a Methodist minister, it is because it was not all Wilson's doing. In the 1950s Julian Johnston, who was operating the house as Boxwood, a nursing home, added woodwork salvaged from demolished Greensboro dwellings. Bay windows, eave blocks, finials, and interior features were taken from the nineteenth-century Bellemeade mansion downtown; gable ornaments from the original W. C. Boren House in Pomona; and doors, windows, and fixtures from other houses.]								
214	C	110 S Mendenhall St	Col Rev foursquare (frame and brick)	Residence	c1912	2	Robert C Strudwick	Lawyer

[Robert C. Strudwick House: A judge and attorney, Strudwick raised this large hip-roofed brick and frame dwelling about 1912; he had previously lived on S. Edgeworth St. downtown in a house that still stands. Among the handsome features returned to prominence by renovations in the early 1990s are a leaded and beveled glass fanlight and sidelights at the central entry, Ionic porch posts, and a stained-glass Palladian window.]

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
215	C	114 S Mendenhall St	Greek Revival (brick)	Inn	1847	2	Sidney D. Bumpass	Minister
215a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
<p>[Bumpass-Troy House: One of the few antebellum buildings surviving in Greensboro, this dwelling was built for Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass in 1847 northwest of Greensboro's city limits, in an area then rural but for the new Greensborough Female College. Shortly before his sudden death in 1851, Rev. Bumpass, a trustee of the Methodist college, had begun a Christian newspaper, <u>The Weekly Message</u>, in Greensboro. His wife, Frances, continued publishing the paper for the next twenty years, moving its Franklin press right into her home. The house remained in the family, occupied by Frances Bumpass' sister and brother-in-law, Duella and Robert Troy, and their descendants until 1975. The most imposing feature of the brick structure is its full-height Doric portico, the massive columns of which are said to have been shifted forward in 1911 when the Troy family altered and expanded the house. The changes included adding a bayed wing at the south and a shed-roofed front dormer and grafting Craftsman style woodwork onto the straightforward Greek Revival style interior. In 1992 the house was converted into a bed and breakfast. The house is the only resource in the district individually listed in the National Register.]</p>								
216	C	118 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1920-25	2	B Caesar Bitt Thomas R Neal	Special agent Conductor
217	C	120 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1905	2	Robert W Hodgkin	Postal inspector
<p>[Robert W. Hodgkin House: This transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house was built by postal inspector Hodgkin shortly after he purchased its lot in 1905. Aside from the application of shingles over its original weatherboards, it is little altered, retaining its stepped-back Queen Anne form and gable-and-hip roof, cutaway front and side bays edged with spandrels, and columned wraparound porch.</p>								
218	C	124 S Mendenhall St	Shingle	Residence	c1910	2	Julius A Matheson	Professor
218a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
<p>[Julius A. Matheson House: Its walls and oversized gambrel roof clad in shingles, this house is a rare Greensboro example of the shingle style. Built about 1910 for Matheson, a professor at the nearby state women's college, it is quite similar in style to its neighbor at 126 S. Mendenhall.]</p>								
219	C	126 S Mendenhall St	Shingle	Residence	1905-10	2	John F Fonville	Traveling salesman
219a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
<p>[John F. Fonville House: Its walls and oversized gambrel roof clad in shingles, this house is a rare Greensboro example of the shingle style. Built a few years prior to 1910 for traveling salesman Fonville, it is quite similar to its neighbor at 124 S. Mendenhall.]</p>								
220	C	200 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Ferree Apts 1	1925-30	2		
220a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
<p>[Ferree Apartments Number 1: Eight-unit, basic Colonial Revival style apartment building built in late 1920s along with mate, Ferree Apartments Number 2, across street at 201 S. Mendenhall.]</p>								
221	C	210 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	John Dunham	Pump repairer, Southern Ry
222	C	212 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2.5	Charles J Brockmann	Music tchr, state women's college and lessee, Moore's Mineral Spring
223	C	214 S Mendenhall St	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-05	2	John E Sharpe	Assistant clerk
224	C	216 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1890-99	2	John A Harrison	Owner, West End Drug Company
224a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
<p>[John A. Harrison House: At the opening of the twentieth century this frame house was the home of Harrison, the owner of the West End Drug Company on Spring Garden Street. Its stepped-back form, cutaway bay, and wraparound porch are common features in the neighborhood. However, the wide band of shingles stretched between its first and second stories is unique in College Hill.]</p>								
225	C	222 S Mendenhall St	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-05	2	Roscoe A Ward	Salesman, Mathis Shoe Co
226	C	224 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	Marie L Thaefer	Widow
226a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				

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227	C	306 S Mendenhall St	Queen Anne	Residence	1900-05	2	Daniel A Coble	Detective
[Daniel A. Coble House: Extensive renovations in the mid-1980s recaptured much of the original Queen Anne style finish of this frame dwelling. It now sports weatherboards and shingled gables rather than asbestos siding, and a Queen Anne rather than a Craftsman style front porch. A picket fence, which probably would have been common in College Hill in 1905, when detective Coble lived in the house, edges its corner lot.]								
228	C	310 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1890-99	2.5	Frank Litaker	Engineer, Southern Ry
[Frank Litaker House: A Craftsman style porch was later added to this simply finished, boxy, pyramidal-roofed house, which was occupied by railroad engineer Litaker in 1899.]								
229	C	320 S Mendenhall St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1910-15	2	Alexander W Crawford	Reverend
230	C	322 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	John R Brown	Bookkeeper, Wysong & Miles Co
231	NC-age	400-02 S Mendenhall	Modern (brick)	Residence	1951	2		
232	C	404 S Mendenhall St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1925-30	2	Phillip T McLendon	Traveling salesman
232a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
233	C	406 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Rev/ Spanish Col Rev (brk)	Coe Apts No 1	1925-30	2		
[Coe Apartments Number 1: This design--including paired second-story balconies with spindled balusters, a stepped parapet, and tile roofs--is repeated at neighboring 410 S. Mendenhall and at other small apartment buildings erected throughout the city in the early twentieth century.]								
234	C	410 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Rev/ Spanish Col Rev (brk)	Coe Apts No 2	1925-30	2		
234a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Coe Apartments Number 2: This design--including paired second-story balconies with spindled balusters, a stepped parapet, and tile roofs--is repeated at neighboring 406 S. Mendenhall and at other small apartment buildings erected throughout the city in the early twentieth century.]								
235	C	438 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne gable front	Residence	1890-99	2	William J Moore	Photographer
236	C	442 S Mendenhall St	Gothic Revival (brick)	Residence (Fmr firehse)	1920-25	1.5		
[Former West End Hose Company Firehouse (II): Converted to a dwelling in the early 1960s, this brick structure was originally a firehouse. Erected not long after the city acquired its corner lot in 1918, it replaced an earlier firehouse a block to the south. Pointed arches at its corner porch give it a Gothic flair.]								
237	C	500 S Mendenhall St	Queen Anne	Residence	1892-95	2	Robert P Gorrell	Saloon proprietor
[Robert P. Gorrell House: Gorrell, proprietor of a saloon, erected this large frame residence within a few years of his 1892 purchase of its lot. One of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in Greensboro, it features a complicated picturesque roofline and wall planes, complete with two full-height cutaway bays and an angled corner fringed with scrolled brackets. Its wraparound porch is fancifully finished with turned posts, brackets, pendants, balusters, and spindles.]								
238	NC-age	512 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	c1971	2		
239	NC-age	514 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	c1971	2		
240	NC-age	516 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	c1971	2		
241	NC-age	518 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	c1959	2		

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
242	C	544 S Mendenhall St	Gable-front (brick and frame)	Store	1920-25	1		
[Former Matlock Grocery Store: This one-story, gable-front building was built as a store for Samuel Matlock in the early 1920s with a brick-veneered front section and a weatherboarded rear.]								
243	C	610 S Mendenhall St	Gable-end Craftsman	Residence	1915-20	2	Victor C Lewis	Clerk
243a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Victor C. Lewis House: This two-story, gable-end dwelling--occupied by clerk Lewis in 1920--is shingled, accented with triangular knee-braces, and shaded by a one-bay porch with tapered posts on brick piers.]								
244	C	612 S Mendenhall St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	William P Turner	Linotype operator
245	NC-alt	614 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	1.5	John T Hunt	Contractor & builder
[John T. Hunt House: Burned and condemned in 1992, only the shell of this dwelling survives.]								
246	C	618 S Mendenhall St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	William J Sloan	Principal, Pomona Graded & HS
247	C	620 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1905	2	Samuel B Matlock	Grocer
247a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Samuel B. Matlock House: A grocer who previously lived on Morehead Avenue a block to the west, Matlock erected this frame house about 1905. Like many of its contemporaries, it features a stepped-back front facade, a central high hipped roof, a cutaway side bay, and a wraparound porch.]								
248	C	622 S Mendenhall St	Tudor Rev (brick)	Residence	1930-35	1	F Lee Suttles	Bookkeeper
249	C	626 S Mendenhall St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1925-30	1.5	Henry S Covington	Mngr, Great Atl & Pac Tea Co
249a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
250	C	628 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Col Rev L-plan	Residence	1905-10	2	James W Angel	Conductor, Southern Ry
250a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
251	C	103 S Mendenhall St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	C Bynum Clegg	Rock crushing business
[C. Bynum Clegg House: Perhaps the stone for the porch and chimney of this frame bungalow came from the rock-crushing business of Clegg. Built in the late 1910s, the weatherboarded structure is additionally adorned with shaped rafter ends, notched rakeboards and, at its shingled front gable and dormer, oversized triangular knee-braces.]								
252	C	107 S Mendenhall St	Per Rev bung (brk)	Residence	1925-30	1.5	David F Nicholson	Teacher
[David F. Nicholson House: Tiles, inset in stuccoed panels and cascading down the multiple-gabled roof, accent this small, neat, brick dwelling. In the late 1920s it was the home of Nicholson, who taught at the nearby Greensboro Female College.]								
253	C	111 S Mendenhall St	Foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Timothy C Ward	Manager
254	NC-age	115 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1971	2		
255	C	117 S Mendenhall St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Will L Sheppard	Traveling salesman
255a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Will L. Sheppard House: Wide overhanging hipped roofs and dormers underpinned with exposed rafter ends, tapered posts on brick piers at the porch and porte cochere, windows with multi-paned upper sash--all mark this frame dwelling as an excellent example of a Craftsman style foursquare. Its first occupant, in the late teens, was traveling salesman Sheppard.]								
256	C	127 S Mendenhall St	Col Rev foursquare	Residence	1910-15	2	William J Horney	Bookkeeper, Arctic Ice & Coal Co

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
257	C	129 S Mendenhall St	Craftsman foursquare	Residence	1920-25	2	Joseph W Mann	Secy/Isr, N State Culvert & Machinery Co
258	C	201 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Ferree Apts 2	1925-30	2		
258a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Ferree Apartments Number 2: Eight-unit, basic Colonial Revival style apartment building with parapet front built in late 1920s along with mate, Ferree Apartments Number 1, across street at 200 S. Mendenhall.]								
259	C	207 S Mendenhall St	Foursquare (brick)	Residence	1920-25	2	William W Neal	Clerk
259a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
260	C	211 S Mendenhall St	Craftsman L-plan	Residence	1905-10	2	John L Holden	Engineer
260a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
261	C	213 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Oliver G Jones	Reverend
262	C	215 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	c1908	2	Charles W Moseley	Physician
[Charles W. Moseley House: This frame dwelling features a stepped-back front facade, multiple pedimented gables, and a cutaway side bay. Above its wraparound porch is a central balcony. It was built for Dr. Moseley about 1908.]								
263	C	301 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	Jefferson Davis	Attorney
264	C	303 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Revival	Residence	c1914	2.5	Effie M Anderson	
264a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Effie M. Anderson House: Anderson erected this gable-end frame dwelling shortly after she purchased the property in 1914. Its Colonial Revival style finish, complete with a classical portico and porch and pedimented dormers, is unusual in a neighborhood filled with earlier Queen Anne style dwellings and later bungalows.]								
265	C	305 S Mendenhall St	Foursquare	Residence	1915-20	2	Marian S Stokes	Not identified
266	NC-age	307 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1950	2		
267	C	309 S Mendenhall St	Period Rev (brick)	Residence	1915-20	1	John R Edmunds	County surveyor
268	NC-age	311 S Mendenhall St	Col Rev (brick var)	College Terrace Apts	1960-70	2.5		
269	NC-age	315 S Mendenhall St	Modern (brick)	Apt bldg	1966	2		
270	C	405 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1900-05	2	Oscar W Monroe	Pitts & Monroe lumberyard
270a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
[Oscar W. Monroe House: Large example of Queen Anne form house with Colonial Revival style features, which include a columned wraparound porch and a shingled front gable pierced by a Palladian window.]								
271	NC-alt	407 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Colonial Rev	Residence	1905-10	2	John G Foushee Jr	Superintendent
271a	C	" " " "	Functional	Garage				

[John G. Foushee Jr. House: With its wraparound porch of Ionic columns and corner pavilion, this dwelling is still imposing, although changes to the pitch of its roof, its siding, and its windows have compromised its integrity. The two-story foursquare attached to its rear appears to have originally been a separate structure. However, if once freestanding, it was attached to the main house no later than 1925.]

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
272	C	501 S Mendenhall St	Neocl Rev (brk)	Church	1915-19	2		
[Presbyterian Church of the Covenant: This congregation was established at the corner of Walker and Mendenhall streets early in the twentieth century. By 1919, its first church had been replaced by the present structure, which was itself remodeled in 1937. Harry Barton was the architect. The central block of the Neoclassical Revival style structure makes full use of its corner lot, both of its principal facades displaying full-height Ionic porticos shading recessed entries.]								
273	C	547 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Rev (brick)	Bookstore	1890-96	2		
[Former West End Hose Company Firehouse (I): This brick structure was erected as a firehouse prior to the turn of the century. Its front facade, altered following its early 1920s conversion to a garage, features a pedimented entry, pilasters, and recessed second-story bays. The second West End Hose Company Firehouse stands a block to the north.]								
274	C	607 S Mendenhall St	Bungalow	Residence	1915-20	1.5	J W Robinson	Reverend
275	C	615 S Mendenhall St	Q Anne/Col Rev cottage	Residence	1910-15	1.5	Charles P White	Pipefitter
[Charles P. White House: This pyramidal-roofed dwelling is marked by cross gables, projecting bays, and a wraparound porch supported by columns on brick piers.]								
276	C	619 S Mendenhall St	Gable-front Col Rev	Residence	1910-15	2	John W Patton	Reverend
276a	NC-age	" " " "	Functional	Garage				
277	C	621 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1910-15	2	J W Robinson	Reverend
277a	C	" " " "	Functional	Shed				
[Rev. J. W. Robinson House: Like its almost identical neighbor at 623 S. Mendenhall, Rev. Robinson's house features a shingled front gambrel roof and a full-facade porch of attenuated columns.]								
278	C	623 S Mendenhall St	Colonial Revival	Residence	1910-15	2	Minnie F Cook	Widow
[Minnie F. Cook House: Like its almost identical neighbor at 621 S. Mendenhall, this house features a shingled front gambrel roof and a full-facade porch of attenuated columns.]								
COLLEGE PLACE								
279	C	110 College Pl	Colonial Rev (brick)	Museum	c1910	2	William M. Transou	Pres, Transou Hat Company
[William M. Transou House: Modillion blocks, stuccoed gables, paired square porch columns and, above all, smooth red bricks, add distinction to this former dwelling. Now home to Greensboro College's Brock Museum, it was built about 1910 for Transou, president of the Transou Hat Company.]								
280	NC-age	116 College Pl	Neoclassic Rev (brk)	Classrooms	c1966	3		
[Greensboro College Cowan Humanities Building]								
281	C	126 College Pl	Colonial Rev (brick)	Classrooms	1922	2		
[Greensboro College Odell Memorial Building: Accenting this classical college building are round-arched windows with limestone keystones; a two-story arched entry fringed in limestone; a balustrade and modillion blocks worked in limestone; and two-story brick pilasters with limestone capitals.]								
282	NC-age	200 College Pl	Colonial Rev (brick)	West Hall Dormitory	c1961	3		
JACKSON STREET								
283	C	310 Jackson St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	Ira D Barrier	Fireman
283a	C	" " "	Functional	Garage				

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ID#	STATUS	ADDRESS	STYLE/Form	PRESENT USE	DATE	HGT	OCCUPANT	OCCUPATION
284	C	312 Jackson St	Bungalow	Residence	c1922	1	Evans A Pugh	Brakeman
284a	C	* * *	Functional	Garage				
285	C	314 Jackson St	Bungalow (brick)	Residence	1920-25	1	Gus Demetrelis	Cook, Demetrelis Brothers
286	C	406 Jackson St	Queen Anne	Residence	1895-99	2	James F Cobb	Insurance agent

[James F. Cobb House: Renovations in 1980 brought this Queen Anne dwelling, a rare brick example of the style in the city, back to life. Turned porch posts, matching those of the central balcony, replaced square ones and the shingles and half-timbering of the multiple gables, as well as the brick walls and segmental arches, were restored. Built around the turn of the century, its first occupant was probably insurance agent Cobb.]

287	C	408 Jackson St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1	O B McRae	Chiropodist
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FULTON STREET

288	C	410 Fulton St	Bungalow	Residence	1920-25	1.5	Jonathon C Cutts	Plant chief, Southern Bell
288a	NC-age	* * *	Functional	Shed				

CEDAR STREET

289	NC-age	508 Cedar St	Modern	Residence	1982	2		
290	C	512 Cedar St	Queen Anne	Residence	c1913	2	Arthur G Coffin	Insurance
291	C	507 Cedar St	Queen Anne I-house	Residence	1900-03	2	Samuel B Matlock	Grocer
291a	NC-age	* * *	Functional	Garage				

[Matlock-Baggett House: This two-story, two-room-deep, gable-end dwelling apparently was originally erected on the corner lot to its south (now 610 Morehead Avenue) at the opening of the century, its first occupant grocer Matlock. In the mid 1910s it was shifted to this lot, its first occupant on its new site auto mechanic Wade C. Baggett.]

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The College Hill Historic District is among Greensboro's most important and intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhoods. First established in the mid-nineteenth century around Greensboro Female College, it emerged as the city's major western neighborhood in the 1890s and 1900s. Its explosive growth during these two decades was prompted by its inclusion within city limits in 1891; the opening of the state Normal and Industrial School for White Girls (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro) in 1892; the activities of corporate real estate interests; its proximity to the jobs of the colleges, downtown Greensboro, and the industries to its south along the tracks of the Southern Railway; and the 1902 arrival of the electric streetcar. With these pillars of development in place, College Hill grew steadily in the 1910s and 1920s and, to a lesser extent, in the 1930s as well. Its development part of and reflecting the major trends which raised Greensboro from a town to a city in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The character, integrity, and range of the district's architectural resources further make it eligible to the Register under Criterion C. Its few surviving antebellum dwellings are joined by a large group of Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwellings unmatched in the city. Its bungalows and Craftsman and Colonial Revival style foursquares are also noteworthy components of the city's architectural history. These single-family dwellings, joined by apartment buildings, churches, and firehouses, comprise an intact late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century neighborhood.

Historic development of the College Hill Historic District began with the 1837 establishment of, and acquisition of property for, the Greensboro Female College and continued through the 1892 opening of the state women's college (the presence of two colleges in the neighborhood gave it its name) up to the onset of World War II. This broad period of significance places it within both of the historic contexts of Greensboro's Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Development of the Gate City, 1880-1899, and Modern Suburbanization and Industrialization, 1900-1941. Its early years are covered by the

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introductory sections of the first context. The subsections within these historic contexts most central to the district's development are those covering transportation, suburbanization and neighborhood growth, and education. Almost entirely residential, the district largely falls within Property Types 1 and 7, which cover single-family residences and neighborhood development. Property Types 3 and 5, which discuss multiple-family residences and educational and religious resources, also provide an architectural background for some of its resources.

Historical Background

In the mid-nineteenth century Greensboro's city limits extended a half-mile in each direction from the courthouse at Elm and Market streets, barely reaching at its western bound part of the campus of Greensboro Female College. A sleepy county seat, the town's population numbered about 1,500 in 1850, very few of whom resided in the area now known as College Hill (Fripp 1982:23; Arnett 1955:419).

The initial settlement of College Hill was centered around Greensboro Female College. In 1837 the trustees of the fledgling school purchased 211 acres of land south of Market and west of Cedar streets, in the northeast section of the present historic district. Forty acres of land were to be reserved for the campus, the remainder to be sold to cover the costs of acquiring the entire tract. In 1838, following action by the state legislature, the Greensboro Female College (since 1920 Greensboro College) became the first chartered women's college in the state (Fripp 1982:27, 86; Arnett 1955:101-103; Turrentine 1946:25). Its newly acquired, rural property was described as being of "good surface, gently undulating, and having constant springs" (Turrentine 1946:25). Work was begun south of Market Street on Main Building, the college's first, in 1843 and three years later the first students matriculated (Turrentine 1946:25).

Greensboro Female College brought the neighborhood its first known dwellings and its first name, "Piety Hill." The name arose from the slight elevation of the neighborhood and the number of ministers whose homes overlooked the Methodist-affiliated school (Turrentine 1946:25). Two of the neighborhood's three earliest surviving dwellings were built for Methodist ministers, the Bumpass-Troy House at 114 South Mendenhall Street [#215], erected for Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass in 1847, and the N.H.D. Wilson House at 102 South Mendenhall Street [#213], erected for Rev. Wilson about 1859 ("Bumpass-Troy House National Register

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Nomination"). The neighborhood's earliest extant residence, the Walker-Scarborough House at 911 McGee Street [#48] just south of the college, dates from as early as 1845. Erected on property once at the edge of Gov. John Motley Morehead's extensive Blandwood estate, it is believed to have been given by the governor to his daughter, Letitia, and her husband, Stephen Walker, as a wedding present.

Greensboro grew slowly from 1850 to 1880, its population expanding by only about 600 to 2,105 (Arnett 1955:419). College Hill was similarly sleepy. An 1879 map of the city, which only included that part of the neighborhood edging the college, pictures but about ten houses standing on Mendenhall and McGee streets (Beers map of 1879). During the last decade of the nineteenth century, however, Greensboro's city limits expanded and its population exploded. Between 1890 and 1900 its area rose from one to four square miles and its population from 3,155 to 10,035 (Fripp 1982:55). The two major areas of growth within the newly expanded limits of 1891 were South Greensboro, south of downtown, and College Hill, which marked the western edge of development.

Three interlocking factors led to the emergence of College Hill in the 1890s: the 1891 expansion of city limits; the appearance of corporate real estate interests; and the establishment of the state Normal and Industrial School for White Girls. Inclusion within the city allowed residents of the neighborhood to avail themselves of municipal services and public improvements. A series of bond issues in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century made this a tangible benefit.

Greensboro's new corporate real estate interests set their sights on developing the neighborhood, subdividing much of it in the 1890s (Brewer map of 1913; Glave, Newman & Anderson:11). The Mendenhall and Morehead subdivisions, recorded in 1890 and 1891 respectively, encompassed most of the land between Mendenhall, Walker, Cedar, Morehead, and Spring Garden streets. The Morehead Subdivision, part of Gov. Morehead's Blandwood estate, alone comprised 105 lots within and east of the historic district. Eighteen of these were already sold by 1891, including eight on Walker Avenue west of Fulton Street (Guilford Deed Book 53, Pages 550 and 567). In 1891 the Greensboro Female College Association laid out twenty-four lots west of campus, between College, Market, Mendenhall, and McGee streets (Guilford County Deed Book 53, Page 546). In 1906 this land was acquired from the college, which was experiencing financial difficulties, by hardware magnate J.A. Odell and developed (Glave, Newman & Anderson:11-12).

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The Lenora Subdivision, recorded in 1895, is typical of the large "suburban" developments promoted by land companies in College Hill and throughout the city in the 1890s (Baylin 1968:57-58). Its forty-acre tract, which extended south of Market Street to Walker Avenue on both sides of Tate and McIver streets, was owned and promoted by the Greensboro Security and Investment Company. In an advertisement in Greensboro's New North State on May 22, 1890, the company described the land as "undulating enough to give natural drainage," with soil good for flowers and shrubbery. "A street fifty feet in width," it promised, "will be opened the entire length of the property on both the east and west sides. Broad avenues running north and south and east and west will intersect it, and alleys will be made on the rear of every lot making it one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the city" (Baylin 1968:58). The relatively small size of the lots in the subdivision, most approximately 50 by 150 feet, is typical of those throughout College Hill (Guilford County Plat Book 2, Page 16).

The decision of the city to annex College Hill, and the feverish activity of corporate real estate interests in the area, was probably significantly affected by an 1891 act of the General Assembly to establish a state college for women, the Normal and Industrial School for White Girls. Greensboro eagerly lobbied for the school, its citizens passing a bond issue for the construction of its buildings. The state decided to locate the college just west of the historic district because of the financial commitment of the city and the presence of an adequate supply of water for the students. Moore's Mineral Springs once stood near the present intersection of Spring Garden and Lithia (now Tate) streets (Arnett 1955:107-109; Glave, Newman & Anderson:10).

The new state women's college to the west of the historic district almost immediately eclipsed the smaller Methodist women's college at the east, becoming the major force driving development of College Hill. Opened in 1892 on ten donated acres north of Walker and west of McIver streets, within five years it claimed a new, elevated name--the State Normal and Industrial College--and a 120-acre campus. (In 1919 it was renamed the North Carolina College for Women; in 1963 its doors were opened to men and its name changed to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.) (Arnett 1955:108-109; Fripp 1982: 137).

By 1900, according to local historian Gayle Fripp, the neighborhood within and around College Hill contained three churches, five stores, and more than one hundred houses (Fripp 1985:81). Its non-residential

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services included the first West End Hose Company Firehouse at 547 South Mendenhall Street [#273], erected in the early or mid 1890s. The term "West End," appended to the firehouse and a few stores in the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, suggests that College Hill was known as the West End, an aptly descriptive term, at this time. Unused in Greensboro for many years, the moribund name was officially replaced by "College Hill," also a descriptive term, in 1980, when the area was designated a local historic district.

Rapid development continued in College Hill in the early twentieth century, aided by the continued expansion of the State Normal and Industrial College, creation of new subdivisions, and the advent of the electric streetcar. New buildings rose at the state college and its programs expanded, bringing new employees and increasing numbers of students to the area. In addition to the 1906 Odell Subdivision of the former property of Greensboro Female College, mentioned above, the Greensboro Brick Company subdivided Joyner and South Mendenhall streets south of Spring Garden Street in 1904 and Springdale Court was carved between Walker and Spring Garden streets in 1917 (Guilford County Plat Book 2, Page 83; Guilford County Plat Book 4, Page 59).

Perhaps the most important factor to promote continued development of College Hill in the early twentieth century was the coming of the electric streetcar around 1902. With the two colleges it became the third and final pillar of support for the neighborhood. The streetcar came west from downtown along Market Street past Greensboro Female College, turned south down Tate Street, and headed west again at Spring Garden Street, where it continued about two miles to its termination at Lindley Park (Albright 1904:100; Pease Engineering Co. map of 1927). The streetcar increased access to jobs throughout the city, adding to the desirability of a neighborhood already close to the jobs of downtown, the colleges, and the industries located along the tracks of the Southern Railway just south of the district. The streetcars were replaced by electric trolley buses in 1934, which in turn were displaced by diesel-powered buses in 1956 (Greensboro Daily News, June 7, 1956).

With the trolley, all College Hill's major development forces were in place. The next forty years, between 1902 and 1942, saw incremental development of the neighborhood, until virtually all of lots were filled with houses and apartments. In the 1910s and early 1920s the Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style houses so popular in the previous two decades were joined by foursquares and bungalows. In the late 1920s and 1930s these were joined by Colonial and Tudor Revival

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style cottages. Development was promoted by improved municipal services, particularly the paving of roads. After failed petitioning by local residents in 1909, 1912, and 1915, Tate Street was finally paved in 1916 (Kennedy, Summer 1974:2). Between 1921 and 1925 within the bounds of the historic district, McGee Street east of Mendenhall, and Morehead, Carr, and Rankin streets were paved (Greensboro Daily News, January 3, 1926). The city also constructed a new firehouse, the second West End Hose Company Firehouse, at 442 South Mendenhall Street [#236] in the early 1920s.

The dynamics of College Hill have changed little since World War II. It continues as home to many who work at or attend the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, one of the city's largest employers, and Greensboro College. Its ready access to the jobs of downtown and elsewhere in the city--by car rather than trolley or bus--continues to make it a desirable location. In 1980, in an attempt to recognize and preserve its historic and architectural character, the College Hill neighborhood was zoned a local Greensboro historic district. (The bounds of the local district are largely the same as those of the National Register historic district.) This designation, which requires that alterations and new construction within the zoned area meet strict guidelines and be approved by a local historic commission, has steadily improved College Hill's character and integrity.

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Greensboro Daily News. June 6, 1956. Clipping of article entitled "End of Transit Era: Trolley Buses Junked" located in the vertical files of the Jackson Library, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the College Hill Historic District is shown as the line on the accompanying base map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The northern boundary of the College Hill Historic District is West Market Street, a major, four-lane, one-way route leading west out of downtown. The north side of Market Street, opposite the district, is characterized by modern commercial, institutional, and residential development. The eastern boundary of the district is formed by: the main campus of Greensboro College, the buildings of which postdate World War II; the modern condominium complex associated with the former Wafco Mill; and the modern overpass of South Spring Street. To the south the district terminates at the Norfolk-Southern railroad tracks and the industries associated with them. The western boundary of the district is formed by the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and the commercial development, much of it modern, on the 400 block of South Tate Street.