

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mangum, Bartlett, House other names/site number Claire's Cafe

2. Location

street & number 2701 Chapel Hill Rd. city, town Durham state N.C. code 037 county Durham code 063 zip code 27707

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0, Total 1.

Name of related multiple property listing: "Historic Resources of Durham" NR, 1984. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: William S. P... Date: 4-17-89.

In my opinion, the property meets (unchecked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Slate

other Wood (porch)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Bartlett Mangum House, 2701 Chapel Hill Road, is an imposing, carefully detailed, two-and-one-half story Neoclassical Revival style frame house built in 1908. When the fashionable Mangum House was constructed in the present southwestern portion of the city of Durham, this was a sparsely settled rural area with only a small number of more modest farm houses; the area remained rural well into the twentieth century.

The house was originally the seat of Bartlett Mangum's (1856-1927) eighty-acre farm and vineyard. The house is located on the west side of Chapel Hill Road and originally stood across the street from the site of Mangum's extensive manufacturing complex (destroyed, c. 1960) which included a sawmill, cotton gin and brickyard, the only manufacturing business in the area. Beginning in the first quarter of this century, many of the area farms, including Mangum's in 1928, were subdivided into residential or commercial lots to serve the rapidly expanding city. Dozens of c. 1920-1960 single-family residences, largely one-story bungalows, now fill these city lots. Mangum's vineyards are gone, but remembered in the name Vineyard Avenue, a street located one block north of his house.; the neighboring late-nineteenth century Wa-Wa Yonda Farm (so-called because the farm was "way, way, yonder" from Durham) survives only as Wa-Wa Avenue, a short distance farther north.

Today Chapel Hill Road is a busy city thoroughfare which intersects, a short distance south of the Mangum House, with four-lane U.S. Highway 15-501, the present main road between Durham and Chapel Hill. Gradually, the houses along Chapel Hill Road are being converted to office and commercial use. The site of Mangum's brickyard/lumber mill complex is now filled with a variety of small office buildings and retail shops. The Bartlett Mangum House has been in commercial use since 1968, first as a clothing store, later a church, then as restaurants. It survives substantially, even surprisingly, intact. Its fine materials and workmanship remain and it is a good example of a grand residential style, sensitively adapted and now in use commercially as Claire's Cafe.

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The Bartlett Mangum House is composed of a two-and-one-half story main block, three bays wide and two bays deep, with projecting polygonal side bays and a one-story rear ell. The house rests on a brick foundation (continuous under the main block, with piers under the ell) and is topped by a slate-covered high hip roof ornamented at the peak by fanciful metal cresting. The roofline is broken by projecting gabled dormers and two tall corbeled brick interior chimney stacks. The rear ell has a gable roof and a small c. 1975 shed-roof addition. The main elevation is dominated by a monumental gable-roofed overlapping two-tier portico carried by massive stuccoed Doric columns which rest on stuccoed, paneled plinths; the portico shelters a balustraded balcony at the second story. Below, a spacious one-story hip-roofed wraparound porch is carried by slender, paired Tuscan columns set on stuccoed paneled plinths. The pediment of the portico and those of the side polygonal bays exhibit Palladian windows, characteristic of the Classical Revival style. Scrolled brackets with star bosses and dropped pendants, a late Victorian decorative element, accent the clipped gables of the projecting side bays. Full-height fluted corner boards provide additional textural interest.

The elaborate main entrance door consists of a large single glass pane set in a frame embellished with egg-and-dart molding and fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. The door is flanked by beveled glass sidelights and topped by a remarkable beveled glass transom, the lead tracery designed in a flowing Art Nouveau pattern. A similar, though less ornate, door with leaded sidelights and no transom appears above at the second story, providing access to the balustraded balcony. With the exception of two decorative stained glass transom-topped three-over-two windows in the first story bays, the windows consist of one-over-one double-hung sash in wooden frames.

Exterior alterations include the replacement (date unknown) of the original hidden gutters with galvanized gutters and downspouts. The original front lawn area is now a gravel parking lot. (Some of the rear yard landscaping survives in what is now the neighbor's yard. It includes an old scuppernong grape vine, large crab apple trees and nandina bushes.) An exterior fire escape extends from the north second story window and a wooden handicap ramp is located near the rear of the south elevation. An attractive balustraded board fence has been erected to screen the ramp and part of the parking area. The fence creates a walled garden area which has been planted with flowers popular in Victorian era gardens including flowering nicotiana, larkspur, hollyhocks, bearded iris, vinca, bridal

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wreath and lavender. Here, as in the lush foundation plantings, the intent was to create a "homey", rather than commercial, landscape. An arched canvas awning has been added to shelter the front steps, but it does not detract from the impressive main entrance.

The interior of the Mangum House follows a modified center hall plan with an ornate vestibule delineated by paired fluted Ionic columns, four rooms on each floor of the main block, and the staircase rising from a short center hallway which divides the rear rooms. The stairs feature a robust square ball-topped newel, turned balusters, and molded handrail; a second, higher handrail has been installed (to meet modern safety codes) above the original with no damage to the original. On the first floor, the two north (right) rooms are used as a bar/lounge, and the two left ones serve as dining rooms. Additional dining rooms fill the upstairs rooms, except for the right rear, now in use as an office. The one-story rear ell, now a large open space housing a modern restaurant kitchen, originally contained the household kitchen and pantry, accessible via a swinging service door located in the back wall of the rear north room.

The interior of the Mangum House contains a wealth of decorative woodwork, elaborate mantels, and ornate embossed door hardware. The interior finishes are probably indicative not only of Mangum's financial status, but also of his desire to make his residence a showcase of the sort of architectural millwork produced in his lumber yard across the street. The house displays paneled wainscot in the hallways and first story front rooms; tall, molded baseboards; heavy paneled pocket doors in the left (north) front rooms; door and window surrounds with molded lintels supported by fluted pilasters; and a variety of late Victorian/Classical Revival style mantelpieces. Each mantel has a beveled glass overmantel and variegated tile firebox (coal burning) surrounds; they exhibit a variety of classical features including columns and pilasters inspired by Tuscan or Corinthian orders, garlands, wreaths and foliate designs ornamenting the overmantels. Some metal firebox covers survive and they, too, display classical themes. For example, the gold-toned cover in the left (north) rear room is deeply embossed with a pastoral scene of a shepherd and shepherdess serenading their lambs with pipes. The massive mantel from the front right (south) present bar room has been removed and is stored intact in the attic; this mantel is composed of large Tuscan columns ornamented by carved shields, a heavy shelf, and beveled glass overmantel.

Interior alterations have been minimal. Two upstairs

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hallway doors have been removed and refashioned as the paneled bar. The original heart pine floors survive throughout the house and are presently covered with carpet. A wall between the first floor south (right) rooms has been partially removed as a part of the bar installation. The plaster ceilings have been covered with sheetrock, but the plaster walls survive. Although in use commercially for twenty years, none of the woodwork has ever been painted and the house even retains an original brass light fixture in the downstairs rear dining room. Most of the alterations are easily reversible; affected woodwork or trim has been carefully saved and reused (or stored) elsewhere in the house. None of the alterations have compromised the house's integrity. The adaptive reuse of the building as an upscale restaurant seems quite compatible with the original, and present, elegance of the Bartlett Mangum House.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G    N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1908-1927

Significant Dates

1908

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wilkerson, William A., builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Bartlett Mangum House, 2107 Chapel Hill Road, is an imposing, substantially intact, two-and-one-half story Neoclassical Revival style frame house constructed in 1908 in a then rural area about two miles southwest of the center of Durham, North Carolina. The ornate, carefully detailed house served as Bartlett Mangum's residence, the seat of his eighty-acre farm and vineyard, and was located immediately across the road from his woodworking/brick yard manufacturing complex (destroyed), then the only business in the area. Stylistically the house belongs to the property type, "Residential Neoclassicism 1900-1920," analyzed in the 1984 multiple resource submission, "Historic Resources of Durham," pp. 7.13-7.14. The house exhibits locally popular design elements of the Neoclassical Revival style including roof cresting, stained or beveled glass transoms and sidelights, projecting polygonal bays, wraparound porch, pedimented dormers lit by Palladian windows, a monumental two-tier projecting portico carried by massive Doric columns; and, on the interior, mantels ornamented with swags, garlands and foliate designs and a variety of classically inspired columns and pilasters, fluted and molded door and window trim, and deeply paneled wainscot and doors. The house is architecturally significant as an example of the substantial, elaborate residences constructed at the turn of this century by prominent Durham manufacturers and businessmen. Most of these houses, constructed near the town center, have been demolished, making the few surviving early suburban examples, such as the Mangum House, even more valuable. The MRA section, "Durham's Steady Growth: 1900 to 1920," pp. 8.27-8.30 provides the local criterion A community development context in which the Bartlett Mangum House is eligible.

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Historic Context: Community Development

When Bartlett Mangum built his fashionable, and soon to be suburban, country house in 1908, Durham was entering a fourth decade of unparalleled population growth and economic prosperity fueled by thriving tobacco and textile manufacturing industries. From a small hamlet which grew from a whistle stop on the North Carolina Railroad, Durham's population soared between 1870 and 1880, growing from 200 to more than 2,000; by 1895 the population stood at 8,000 and by 1910 had risen to 18,200. [Roberts, p. 335 and Boyd, p. 128] Commercial and residential construction also grew at an astonishing pace. By 1901 the city was crisscrossed by electric trolley tracks which opened outlying rural areas to suburban development; by 1905 the crowded city center began to grow vertically with construction of the first skyscraper. (For a full discussion of Durham's historic and architectural development see "Historic Resources of Durham", National Register (Multiple Resource nomination), 1984.)

The Mangum family was already well established in the nascent Durham community. William Mangum's (Bartlett Mangum's father) farm was located at the present-day "Five Points" at the traditional heart of the central business district. The commercial, institutional and residential building boom which began in earnest about 1870 required a great deal of material; during this period, it consisted largely of lumber. William Mangum converted his farmland into a manufacturing complex which, according to the July 1884 Sanborn Map, included a sawmill, planing mill, sash and blind factory, blacksmith shop, cotton gin, grist mill and two (Mangum family) dwellings. This complex, centered around the planing mill and sash and blind factory, continued to grow over the ensuing years: according to the Sanborn maps, by 1888 a cooperage replaced the former blacksmith shop and a carding room served the cotton mill; by 1893 the cooperage was replaced by a foundry, a machine shop had been added and a large general store incorporated one of the dwellings; the general store had been enlarged by 1898, as had the foundry and machine shop and a varnishing room was appended to the sash and blind factory which is mapped as including "molding, scroll, saw, turning and bench work". William Mangum died in 1905, a pioneering settler who had seen the city of Durham rise in his farm fields and those of his neighbors, but his sons carried on the family business. [The Durham Morning Herald, November 25, 1905] According to the 1907 Sanborn Map, the "Mangum Planing Mill" relocated just northeast of the original complex (a variety of small shops located on the

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original site), and the "W. Mangum, Jr. & Co. Cabinet Shop and Screen Factory" was located across the street. By 1913 the old planing mill had been destroyed and the large lot purchased by the city for a new high school building.

Another of William Mangum's sons, Bartlett, had begun the gradual expansion of the family business to the countryside southwest of Durham almost twenty years before his father's death. Bartlett Mangum, born January 24, 1856, grew up in the family woodworking business. When he was twenty-five and newly married, his parents gave him some property located nearby on Clay Street. [Durham County Deed Book 1, p. 151] Bartlett soon needed more room for his expanding family (which eventually included six children) and a new manufacturing complex of his own. Unlike his father, more and more hemmed in by the success of the central business district's development, Bartlett Mangum made his move to the much cheaper land outside of town.

In 1886 he bought eighty acres on the road to Chapel Hill from W.H. and Decie Proctor, his relatives through marriage to Sarah Frances Proctor. [Deed Book 11, p. 389; Fulp interview] There he built his first country home (destroyed, date unknown) on the corner of the property (a short distance north of the present house) at the point marked "Old B.W. Mangum Home Place" on a plat drawn in 1928. [Durham County Plat Book 9, p. 16.] Over the decades which followed, he constructed a sawmill, planing mill and brick manufacturing plant across the road from his house. [Sanborn Map, 1913] His decision to manufacture bricks was a wise one. A series of disastrous fires in the central business district, and the city's increasing prosperity, spurred a change from frame to brick construction and Bartlett Mangum was in a position to provide the bricks. Durham's early historian, William K. Boyd, wrote of this period in the city's construction industry: "It was not until the last quarter of (the nineteenth) century that minor industries which cater to the local needs of an industrial community flourished, not until these latter years did lumber and flour mills, companies identified with construction work, and small enterprises in general gain a substantial basis." [Boyd, p. 128] According to the 1913 Sanborn Map, Mangum's sizeable manufacturing complex was constructed of brick and was partitioned to include (from south to north) a "brick machine" room, a cotton gin with cotton storage above on the second floor, a "planing machine" room, brick shed, sawmill and brick kilns. Also located on the property were a pond, small open storage shed, and a service (water) tank. This complex survived, in a deteriorated



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condition, until the late 1950s. [McFarland interview] At present the site is filled with a variety of small businesses and offices.

The construction of Mangum's second Chapel Hill Road residence in 1908 is said to have coincided with his last expansion of his business complex onto three newly purchased acres. [Deed Book 39, p. 84] Although Mangum's property was about a mile and a half farther out Chapel Hill Road than the trolley car suburb, Lakewood, during the period of automobile suburban development which followed, it was next in line for residential development. Mangum died November 3, 1927 and his farm was subdivided into dozens of small building lots the next year. [Bishir, Early Twentieth Century Suburbs; Durham Morning Herald, November 4, 1927; and Plat Book 9, pp. 16-17.]

Mangum's daughters, Bessie and Inez, lived in the house until December 1956, when, at advanced ages, they were declared incompetent and moved to a nursing home. [Durham Sun, December 3, 1956] The property was sold at auction in January, 1957 to Everet A. and Bettie H. Frazier. [Deed Book 240, pp. 552-553] The Fraziers apparently bought the house as a real estate investment (as have all the succeeding owners) and rented the house for residential purposes between 1957 and 1962. According to City Directories for this period the house was vacant between 1957 and 1960, and a series of different tenants are listed for the other years. An interesting chapter in the house's history occurred during the early 1960s. Arthur D. Thomas rented the house from 1960 to 1963. Thomas operated a politically "alternative" bookstore in town. He lived upstairs in the Mangum House and used the first floor for a racially integrated, non-denominational church which counted Duke University faculty and area civil rights leaders among its congregants. According to Charmaine McKissick Kemp, daughter of Durham civil rights leader Floyd McKissick, the first floor church was filled with folding chairs and the altar area was located where the present restaurant bar is. She remembered that Thomas left the area for a teaching job and the house was rented for a time by a civil rights organization (NAACP or CORE?), named the "Freedom House", and used as temporary housing for transient civil rights activists. Ms. Kemp recalled the house was kept in repair, but was cosmetically shabby with a weedy yard and a failing exterior paint job. [Kemp interview]

Tedbet, Inc., a local real estate investment company, optioned the property in October 1962. [Deed Book 287, p. 447] In December 1962 Tedbet exercised the option and purchased the property from the Fraziers. [Deed Book 289, p. 33] In March,

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1963 Teċbet, Inc. sold the property to Walter R. and Annie W. Barbour who resided three blocks north on Nation Avenue. [Deed Book 291, p. 217] According to City Directories for 1963-1967, the Mangum House stood vacant, although more likely it was rented but not recorded as such. A women's clothing store, Victoria's Closet, occupied the building from 1968-1974. [City Directories] In January 1975 Nina Parrish leased the building from G.G. and Ruth Ward [Deed Book 427, p. 824] It is not known when the Wards purchased the property from the Barbours. In December 1975 G.G. Ward's son, Frank, purchased a one-half divided interest in the property. [Deed Book 432, p. 561]. Nina Parrish operated the Old House Restaurant there from 1976-1980 and purchased the property from G.G. Ward et al in June 1979. [Deed Book 1003, p. 576]

Ms. Parrish closed her restaurant and then leased the house to other restauranteurs. The Twin Dragon Restaurant was located there in 1981-1982 and Claire's Cafe has operated there from 1983 to the present. Nina Parrish sold the property and equipment to Dr. Steven M. Scott on Oct. 31, 1986 and he, in turn, sold it on the same day to the current owner Margaret M. Pless, proprietor of Claire's Cafe. The property is held in trust for her children, John Pless Jr. and Ellen A. Pless by Trustee, James M. Tatum Jr. [Deed Book 1322, p. 29]

### Architectural Context:

In 1980-1981 a comprehensive survey and inventory of Durham's pre-1940 structures was conducted by Claudia Roberts. Over 900 structures within the city limits were evaluated; in 1982 the survey was published, The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. The book includes photographs and entries for over 600 of the inventoried structures. The book also includes an extensive essay on the architectural and historical development of the city from 1854 to the late 1930s which supplements the field work and provides the information necessary for evaluating the Mangum House within its early twentieth-century architectural context.

The Neoclassical Revival style was popular in Durham during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The earliest examples (c. 1890) often include late Victorian or Queen Anne stylistic features such as asymmetrical massing and "carpenter" style elements such as sawn brackets. Beginning in the early 1900s, Neoclasical modes were becoming quite fashionable, notable for their exuberant interior and exterior classical features

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and more symmetrical forms and rooflines. [Roberts, p. 345] The Bartlett Mangum House is a good representative example of the stylistic transition between late Victorian styles and the early Neoclassical Revival style. Mangum House details include pedimented projecting bays, Tuscan columned porches, sawn pendant brackets at the clipped corners of the wings, a two-story form, (modified) center hall plan, ornate fluted corner boards, Palladian windows in the pediments and carefully detailed classically influenced mantels. Since both Mangum and his family owned building supply companies which sold lumber and brick as well as produced sash and blinds, and turned, molded, and scrolled lumber, it is probable that nearly all of the house's building materials (except for the glass and roof slates) were manufactured by Mangums. The family also owned a machine shop and foundry at the downtown location and may have produced the handsome hardware for the house. It is interesting to note that even the inside of the closets are trimmed with molded baseboards and fluted door surrounds. It is easy to be lavish with trim if the source lies just across the street.

William Albert Wilkerson, a contractor and early Durham real estate developer, built the Bartlett Mangum House. Wilkerson built several houses in the Burch Avenue, Wilkerson Avenue, South Buchanan Boulevard area (about one mile west of downtown) and a number of prominent Durham landmarks including the Bishop's House on Duke University's East Campus, Main Street Methodist Church (destroyed), Washington Duke's house "Fairview" on Main Street (destroyed), and the W. T. O'Brien House (NR) on Burch Avenue. "Wilkerson was not trained as an architect, but he learned to make his own make his own blueprints for houses he built from his own plans. . . and often worked with architects on larger structures." [Anderson, Durham Observed, Chapter 11, p. 33. Citing an interview with Wilkerson's daughter Maude Dunn, July 29, 1983] The architect of the Mangum House is unknown.

According to many documentary photographs and early "birdseye view" maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was quite common in Durham for wealthy factory owners and entrepreneurs to build their residences next to or within walking distance of their manufacturing enterprises. Two particularly evocative photographs picture Washington Duke's first and second in-town houses and tobacco factories standing

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immediately next door. The first (c. 1870) house was a simple two-story three-bay frame house with gable-end roof surrounded by a picket fence; the W. Duke & Son's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco Factory was a three-story seven-bay frame building topped with a bell tower. By 1885 Duke's residence was an elaborate brick Queen Anne style house surrounded by an ornate iron fence; his new Duke of Durham tobacco factory, located next door, was a stunning four-story, twenty-seven bay brick Italianate building. Reflecting the pride he felt in his new house and factory, he named his new house "Fairview." Duke may have gotten rich from cigarette manufacturing, but he still wanted to "keep an eye on the store." Similarly, Bartlett Mangum could sit on his front porch while watching the action across the street at his brickyard/planing mill. His boyhood home had also been located within his family's lumber manufacturing complex.

Durham was a working town where, according to a local aphorism "there was no aristocracy, except the aristocracy of labor." Scores of modest mill/factory workers houses were erected around the factory and the factory owner's mansion. Most of the major brick mills and factories survive (either serving their original function or adaptively reused as condominiums, offices or shopping complexes), as do many of the mill houses, but nearly all of the owners' houses were razed long ago. A significant survivor is the c. 1900 E.K. Powe House (NR) which is similar to the Mangum House in its massing and proportions. Powe, a West Durham industrialist, chose Neoclassical decoration for his house, as did Mangum. As in the case with the Powe House, which was sited on a slight promontory overlooking the then small textile mill village of West Durham (incorporated into City of Durham by 1940), the Mangum House commands the intersection of Chapel Hill and Pickett roads. Both locations, less than two miles apart, have been engulfed by the urbanizing development of the twentieth century, but each house represents a successful example of adaptive reuse. The Powe House was adapted for use as office condominiums in 1937. The textile mill Powe supervised has been converted into apartment and offices.

Only a handful of other large, fashionable Classical Revival style early twentieth century residences survive in Durham, and even fewer retain the architectural integrity displayed by the Mangum House. These houses include Bonnie Brae (1911); Lochbox (c. 1850 and c. 1900), in sadly deteriorated condition; C.C. Thomas House (c. 1908) with a particularly grand two-story

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portico (house in derelict condition); and the Scarborough House (c. 1910) built with lumber and millwork salvaged from a razed house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Durham County Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A 17 586080 3983150  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to include the remaining portion of the city lot historically associated with the Bartlett Mangum House. Subsequent to Mangum's death, the eastern portion of the lot represented on the 1928 plat map was further subdivided, and therefore severed from this historic property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia S. Dickinson, Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_

street & number Rt. 2 Box 1034

city or town Hillsborough

date December 5, 1988

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Sanborn Co. Fire Insurance Maps. Durham series: 1884, 1893,  
1898, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1937.



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### 10. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a stake in the property line on the east side of the Old Durham-Chapel Hill Road and being 320.1 feet from the intersection of the southern line of Vineyard Street and the eastern line of the Old Durham-Chapel Hill Road and being the southwest corner of Lot 6 as per plat hereinafter referred to; running thence along and with the southern line of Lots 6 and 16 South 69° East 160 feet to a stake, the northwest corner of Richard H. Lynch's lot; running thence along the western side of Richard H. Lynch's lot South 21° West 175 feet to a stake in the northern line of Lot 17; running thence along and with Lot 17 and Lot 7 North 69° West 160 feet to a stake in the property line on the east side of Old Durham-Chapel Hill Road; running thence along and with the property line on the Old Durham-Chapel Hill Road North 20° 0' East 175 feet to the point and place of Beginning, and being the western portion of the B.W. Mangum Home Site, Block A, as per plat of the Tuscaloosa Forest recorded in Plat Book 9 at Pages 16 & 17 in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Durham County. [Deed Book 1322, p. 20 (recorded October 31, 1986); see also Durham County Tax Map 59-11-018]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

5256 III SW  
(NORTHWEST DURHAM) | 2020 000 FEET

Dartlett Williams Evans  
2701 Chapel Hill Rd  
Durham, N.C. 27701  
UTM Reference 17/686080/3983150

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANGLE  
NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
1' NW/4 DURHAM SOUTH 15' QUADRANGLE

5256 III  
(NORTHEAST)



687 55' 688 691 78° 52' 30" 36° 00'

810 000 FEET

3982

to place on the predicted North American Datum

