

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation

Durham, Durham County, DH1692ad, Approved 10/24/2012

Nomination by Cynthia de Miranda

Photographs by Cynthia de Miranda, December 2011



North side of East Chapel Hill Street



Hill Building, 111 North Corcoran Street



Church Street looking north



Snow Building, 331-335 West Main Street

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 Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pettigrew Street on the south, Great Jones Street on the west, Morgan Street on the north, and the east parcel line of St. Philip's Church on the east.
city or town Durham
state North Carolina code NC county Durham code 063 zip code 27701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
NC Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

122

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

GOVERNMENT: fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: fire station

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: post office

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls

BRICK

roof

ASPHALT

METAL

SLATE

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

RELIGION

Period of Significance

Ca. 1880 to 1962

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Atwood and Weeks, architect

Carr, George Watts, architect

Cram, Ralph Adams, architect

Name of repository:
Durham County Library, Durham, NC

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 71.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>689460</u>	<u>3985800</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>689680</u>	<u>3985120</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>689680</u>	<u>3985680</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>689520</u>	<u>3985120</u>

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Cynthia de Mirandaorganization MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.June 13, 2012street & number P.O. Box 1399telephone 919/906-3136city or town Durhamstate NCzip code 27702**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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

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

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Historic Functions (cont.)

GOVERNMENT: government office
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
EDUCATION: school
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church school
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office
DEFENSE: arms storage
LANDSCAPE: Parking lot
TRANSPORTATION: road related

Current Functions (cont.)

GOVERNMENT: courthouse
EDUCATION: education-related
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church school
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility
LANDSCAPE: Parking lot
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

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Architectural Classification (cont.)

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Skyscraper
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (cont.)

Foundation:

CONCRETE
METAL: Steel

Walls:

CONCRETE
GLASS
METAL: Steel
METAL: Cast iron
METAL: Bronze
STONE: Limestone
STONE: Marble
STUCCO
TERRA COTTA
OTHER

Description

The Downtown Durham Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. This document includes additional documentation for the district; the boundary remains the same. The original nomination included a detailed description of the district that will not be repeated here; a summary of overall changes is included below.

The most striking change to the district is the removal of nearly all the false facades that were installed in the 1960s and documented in the 1977 nomination. This has once again revealed architectural details characteristic of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings that dominate the district. In addition, a large number of buildings have been rehabilitated—most to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation—since the 1977 documentation. The result is that the district more vividly represents its period of significance than it did when listed. (Note: The original inventory list did not indicate contributing and noncontributing status,

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but the NRIS database cites 122 contributing resources, which is greater than the current number of contributing resources. The source of the NRIS number is not clear; it may not have taken into account alterations that should render a resource noncontributing.)

Of 150 properties in the district, there are 97 contributing buildings and 1 contributing structure. Fifty-two properties are non-contributing, including 40 noncontributing buildings, 3 noncontributing structures, and 9 noncontributing sites. The noncontributing sites are small pedestrian malls and parks that post-date the period of significance; one exception is the ruin of a brick building that burned several years ago. The four structures in the district are all parking decks, only one of which dates to the period of significance.

The district saw more demolition in the 1960s and early 1970s than it has seen since being listed in the National Register and new construction is likewise limited. Several early 1920s commercial buildings on the north side of the 100 and 200 blocks of E. Chapel Hill Street and around the corner on the west side of Foster Street were demolished in the late 1970s or early 1980s to make way for a civic center and large hotel. Modernized early twentieth-century commercial buildings on the south side of the 100 block of E. Chapel Hill Street were demolished for a loading dock for the *Herald Sun* newspaper operations. The remaining portion of the Geer Building at the corner of E. Main and Corcoran streets, which had housed the Woolworth's Store, was demolished in 2001; the parcel remains vacant. Demolitions also occurred at 100 and 120 E. Parrish Street and at 101-103 E. Chapel Hill Street; new buildings replaced all of those. A few smaller buildings have been demolished since 1977 and their parcels have mostly been put into use as Parking lots.

A few changes have been made to the street plan as well. Roney Street was eliminated and built over by civic center construction; much of Manning Place was likewise built on when the Carolina Theater was expanded and it now functions as a parking lot. The 200 block of North Corcoran Street has been realigned to meet Foster Street at E. Chapel Hill Street; the street previously ended at E. Chapel Hill Street, just east of the termination of the south end of Foster Street.

Inventory

This additional documentation provides an entirely new inventory for the Downtown Durham Historic District. The original inventory submitted in 1977 included a street address for each property, an extremely short description, and sometimes the current occupant of the building. It did not list building dates, historic names, or contributing/noncontributing status.

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This inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name. Streets with an East/West or North/South distinction are kept together by name and but listed by East or North first. Within a street, buildings fronting the east or north side of the street are listed first in the inventory, in rising numerical order, and the west or south side of the street is listed second.

Construction dates and individual building histories in this inventory are based on a number of excellent sources, including Sanborn maps, city directories, and historic photographs. City directories did not include a street directory showing occupants at each address until 1919. A remarkable number of historic images have been collected, organized, and posted on Open Durham, a blog previously known as Endangered Durham. Another excellent set of historical photographs is "Changes in the Landscape of Downtown Durham 1950-2000," by Ralph Rogers, held at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham County Library and also available online. These two collections present an extraordinary review of the district's evolution. Local landmark designation reports were also a valuable source of detailed history; local landmarks are identified in the individual entries.

Commercial buildings have typically not been given names in this inventory, since occupants came and went frequently during the historic period. Where research revealed a long-time occupant during the period of significance at a given location, that occupant's name has been assigned to the property. Similarly, if the building was known historically by a particular name, that name is assigned to the property in this inventory as well. These names are not necessarily those of the original occupant of the building.

Most buildings downtown are not freestanding, but share party walls and create a continuous streetscape. Some structures appear to be multi-bay buildings at the street, but Sanborn maps or other historical data indicate that they have full party walls between them and are actually separate buildings. Some of the buildings on the 100 block of W. Main Street stretch the depth of the block to also front on Parrish Street; those buildings are listed once, under W. Main Street, but their Parrish Street address is included in the entry.

Finally, each resource is classified as contributing or noncontributing. Contributing resources were built within the period of significance and retain enough historic integrity to illustrate significant aspects of their past. Contributing resources must retain physical materials, design features, and construction qualities from the historic period. A resource whose date of construction falls outside the period of significance or which has been altered so significantly as to compromise its integrity is classified as noncontributing. When the second-floor windows of a building with an altered storefront have been completely infilled and the openings are no longer readily discernible, the building is noncontributing. However, if the windows are partially

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infilled and the building possesses notable architectural features, the building contributes to the overall character of the district.

E. Chapel Hill Street, North Side

Garage/Commercial Building
107-109 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1935, ca. 1980, 2012
Contributing Building

The single-story commercial building has a painted brick exterior, two early twentieth-century storefronts with recessed entries with transoms capped with large multi-lite transoms, a molded wood cornice, and four large skylights to light the interior space.

The building first appears in the 1913 Sanborn map as a garage; the four skylights are visible on the map. The 1911-1912 City Directory lists City Garage at this location. In years following, the garage would change hands and names many times; it was known variously as the Durham Motor Car Service Company, Satterwhite Garage, and Bull City Garage through the mid-1920s at least. By the end of the 1920s, the building had been divided into two shops, as the 1937 Sanborn map shows. The building was remodeled around 1980 and rehabilitated in 2012.

Hall-Wynne Stables/Penny Furniture Company Building
111 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1907, ca. 1945, 2007
Contributing Building

The rehabilitated two-story, painted brick commercial building features a recently replaced metal and glass storefront over a tiled kickplate, a deeply recessed entry, replacement 1/1 wood windows, a replacement plain metal cornice, and metal coping. The original segmental-arched window openings with rowlock arches and cast-stone sills remain, as does an historic painted sign for Penny Furniture Co., the second and longest-lived business located here.

The 1907 Sanborn map shows that the building was attached to 108 Morris Street as the stable for Hall-Wynne Funeral Directors and Liverymen, a Durham business that dated to 1903. Together, the buildings formed an L-shaped structure. Hall-Wynne moved to a new building in 1926, but retained ownership of the property, leasing it to other businesses. In 1936, they rented to Wade Hampton Penny, who grew his door-to-door home goods business into a furniture store first located here. In 1952, Penny bought this building, as well as the connected structure at 108

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Morris Street. Judging from historic photos, Penny installed a storefront before 1945, replacing the central arched carriage opening flanked by segmental-arched windows like those at the second story. Penny replaced the storefront again and installed a false façade to the upper stories in 1966; the covering consisted of large tiles that served as a backdrop to “Pennys Furniture” signage and required the removal of original brick hoods and a corbelled cornice. The windows were also removed and the openings infilled with brick. The store remained at this location until 2000. The building was rehabilitated in 2007, the same year it was designated a Local Historic Landmark; a new storefront, new windows, and a metal cornice were installed. This building and the building at 108 Morris Street now stand on separate parcels.

Lyon Paint Company
301 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1940
Contributing Building

The two-story brick commercial building stands on a basement at the northeast corner of E. Chapel Hill and Foster streets; a two-story rear section fronts Foster Street and aligns its ground and second floors with the basement and first floor, respectively, of the E. Chapel Hill Street section. The building features pale yellow brick, rusticated granite window sills, and rusticated granite ashlar at the lowest floors exposed along both sections at Foster Street. The E. Chapel Hill Street façade features a ca. 1940 metal storefront, covered transom, recessed entry, replacement metal-sash windows at the second story, a metal fascia and cornice, and rusticated granite coping at the parapet wall. The latter details are also seen across the side elevation on Foster Street. The rear portion features two ca. 1940 storefronts; one is partially enclosed with tile kickplates. Replacement windows at the second story are fixed sash and metal coping tops the building. A double-leaf wood entry provides ingress to the basement of the main section from Foster Street.

The building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, which indicates that the two storefronts facing Foster Street housed a harness shop. The map also shows a frame elevator near the back of the store at E. Chapel Hill Street. Historic photographs show that the building was home to the Lyon Paint Company for many years in the early and mid-twentieth century; the 1919 City Directory lists the W. C. Lyon Company hardware store at 301 E. Chapel Hill Street and does not list the Foster Street storefronts.

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Palms Building
303-305 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1940, ca. 1955
Contributing Building

The two-story double-storefront commercial and office building features a painted brick exterior, brick pilasters at either ends of the façade, rusticated granite window sills and lintels, replacement metal-sash windows in original window openings across the second floor, and a round-arched window opening with rusticated granite keystone at the center of the second-floor facade. The building also has replacement ground-floor facades; at 303, painted tile surrounds a mid-twentieth-century metal storefront while, at 305, the mid-twentieth-century replacement façade of the Palms Restaurant survives mostly intact. It features stone planters, a recessed metal storefront, and a cantilevered canopy, all set into a tiled surround. A terrazzo threshold reads “The Palms.” A single-leaf glazed metal door to the left of the restaurant storefront leads to the second-floor space.

Like its neighbor to the east, this building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. While the commercial space at 303 E. Chapel Hill Street housed a number of concerns, including a drugstore and the first location of the local bus station, the space at 305 housed a café from the start. In 1931, The Palms restaurant began operating out of the space and remained there until the 1990s. Historic photos show that the storefronts have been altered a number of times. The Palms had a plate-glass window framed in glass block as late as 1955. The building now houses an art gallery and art studio space. The Palms Building, as the entire structure has been known since at least the mid-twentieth century, was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2006.

Holland Brothers Building
309 E. Chapel Hill Street
1914, ca. 1957, ca. 1969
Contributing Building

The Holland Brothers Building is an early twentieth-century four-story brick commercial building on a basement with a mid-twentieth-century metal and enamel storefront. The center entrance is deeply recessed behind a threshold paved with broken terra cotta tile that likely dates to the 1940s. At the upper stories, windows have been removed but original openings remain, as do original transoms at the taller second-floor window openings. Plate glass or plywood fills the original window openings. Rusticated stone window sills remain, as does decorative brickwork corbelling that once underscored an apparently large cornice, now missing. The entire façade is recessed between end “pilasters.”

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Holland Brothers Furniture appears in many locations in historic photographs of downtown Durham before the brothers erected this building in 1914, marking both their name and date in a corner block. Subsequently, this building has housed a number of furniture companies, ending with Bargain Furniture. Historic photos from 1957 and 1969 show a new storefront and installation of the current "Bargain Furniture" signage, respectively.

Holland Place Mall
Between 309 and 315 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1968
Noncontributing Site

The narrow cobblestone street has been converted into small pedestrian mall with cobblestone-faced planters echoing the contours of the 1968 bank building immediately north. A concrete walkway and stairs run along the north side of the passage.

Holland Place Mall was previously a street with buildings fronting mainly the east side, according to the 1937 Sanborn map. The street's conversion to a pedestrian mall likely dates to the 1968 construction of the Home Savings and Loan Bank and Office Building next door, judging by their coordinated designs.

Home Savings and Loan Bank and Office Building
315 E. Chapel Hill Street
1968
Perry C. Langston, Bank Building & Equipment Corporation (St. Louis), architect
Hackney & Knott, supervising architect
Noncontributing Building

The four-story Modernist bank and office building has metal-and-glass curtain walls accented by engaged stucco trapezoid-based columns that rise from the street to the projecting cornice. Metal-clad verticals extend down from the cornice without reaching the street. A pair of oblong-footprint towers of smooth, horizontally scored concrete with narrow, continuous vertical windows rise at the southeast and southwest corners of the building. The horizontally scored stucco is also seen at the base of the building. The north (rear) and east elevations feature walls clad in white brick, with 1/1 windows piercing the east side. The crisp lines and squared corners of the rear wall provide a sharp contrast with the curving tower at the back of the building. This rear section of the tower is taller, providing a signboard for the bank at the north side of the building. A rear entrance is set into a curtain wall sandwiched between the back tower and rear brick wall.

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This bank and office building was erected by Home Savings and Loan. It replaced the Center Theater, which was demolished in 1967. Mutual Community Bank later purchased the building and used it into the early years of the twenty-first century. Hackney & Knott had their office in the building when it opened in 1968.

Home Savings and Loan Building
319 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1910, 1951, ca. 1990
Contributing Building

The two-story brick-clad building has a white marble-tile façade featuring a recessed centered front entrance in a surround of green marble. The threshold is terrazzo. Original metal sash windows have been replaced with plate glass, but original green marble window surrounds remain.

The building, though completely modified from its original form, dates to about 1910. Around 1907, the Hotel Corcoran was erected at the corner of E. Chapel Hill and what is now Holland Place Mall. Before 1913, a matching addition to its east doubled its size. The original west half of the building was demolished in the 1930s and a number of occupants cycled through the remaining half of the building: Mercy Hospital, Durham Business School, and a number of businesses. This surviving half was substantially remodeled with new windows and a new façade covering in 1951 and was occupied by Home Savings and Loan. That financial institution moved into a new building at 315 E. Chapel Hill Street in 1968 and this building now houses offices. The windows were replaced again around 1990.

United States Post Office
323 E. Chapel Hill Street
1934, ca. 1990
Atwood and Weeks, architect
Contributing Building

The Classical Revival-style post office building features a symmetrical façade with Doric columns dividing a center portico into seven bays. Each bay features a ground-floor window in an arched opening with molded surrounds and keystones and a smaller, second-floor 6/6 wood window with no surround. Entrance pavilions flank the portico and are set off by pairs of Doric pilasters. Entrances themselves are glazed wood doors set into iron panels including fishscale transoms under pediments on fluted colonettes. A low-relief eagle adorns the spandrel between the iron panel and the second-story tripartite window at each pavilion. Pairs of lampposts with five glass globe shades flank the stone stairs leading to each pavilion. A ramp has been added at

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the west pavilion, likely around 1990. A side entrance at the east elevation is set into one of the round-arched window openings. A revolving door provides egress there, and a split stone staircase with stone balustrade and squared newels leads to grade at Rigsbee Avenue. At the rear, the basement is exposed due to the sloping grade, providing space for a loading dock sheltered by a flat metal canopy. The building features a full entablature with raised circles adorning the frieze, modillion blocks, a balustrade, and a green tile hipped roof.

This building replaced the first government-owned post office building in Durham, which was built at E. Main and Corcoran Streets in 1906. Atwood and Weeks were the architects of this structure, which was a significant Works Progress Administration project for the city. The Penken Construction Company of Cincinnati was the contractor and Henry C. Ashmead was construction engineer.

Commercial Building
401 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1922, ca. 1950, 2006
Contributing Building

This large, two-story, rehabilitated brick commercial building stands at the northeast corner of E. Chapel Hill and Rigsbee streets. Two mid-twentieth-century metal-and-glass storefronts front E. Chapel Hill Street. One storefront slants in over a brick planter, a change likely dating to the 1950s. A 2006 rehabilitation added new plate-glass transoms. The building also features paired sets of original 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills at the second floor, stack-bond brick pilasters, brick corbelling, and a cast-stone cornice wrapping to the Rigsbee Street side. That side elevation also features an entry with a transom, as well as a display window.

The address first appears as a commercial property in the 1923 City Directory, which listed the Southern Commercial Company, inspectors of hairnets. The building housed a number of businesses through the twentieth century, including a paint company, a hardware store, a toy store, a barbershop, and a least a few different cafes.

Commercial Building
405 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1922, 2011
Contributing Building

The rehabilitated two-story brick commercial building features three bays at the façade. Single-leaf second-story entrances in the narrow end bays flank a new storefront in the wider center bay. At the second story, new 1/1 wood windows light the interior. Original details include stack-

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bond and soldier bricks surrounding the storefront and second-story windows, cast-stone window sills and coping, and a stepped parapet. There are cast-stone squares at the window, sign panel, and storefront corners and a diamond detail in the sign panel.

This address first appears as a commercial property in the 1922 City Directory, when it housed the White Way Cash Store.

Commercial Building
407 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1924, ca. 1950, 2011
Contributing Building

The early-twentieth-century brick commercial building is undergoing rehabilitation. New, paired 1/1 wood windows replaced plywood infill at the second story, but weatherboard still remains at the transom above a mid-twentieth-century metal-and-glass storefront. Decorative brickwork includes recessed signboard panels outlined in header and stack-bond bricks with stone cornerblocks. The same treatment is seen at the storefront opening. Soldier bricks with rusticated stone cornerblocks outline the windows. A continuous rusticated stone sill underlines the second-story windows and concrete coping caps the stepped parapet.

The address first appears as a commercial property in the 1924 City Directory, when it housed the E. J. Latta Roofing Company.

Commercial Building
409 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1925, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

The rehabilitated yellow brick, two-story commercial building features a single metal storefront with plate-glass, tiled kickplates, and a deeply recessed center entry topped by a frosted-glass transom, all under a trio of second-story metal casement windows with arched transoms. Fixed, metal-sash windows pierce the upper-story wall between the casement windows, and a continuous cast-stone sill underscores all five windows. The building features simple brickwork consisting of stack-bond and soldier bricks around the storefront and windows, as well as header brick outlines above the windows echoing the stepped and peaked concrete-capped parapet and a pair of circles over the smaller fixed-sash windows. The building stands on a basement visible from the alley to the right.

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The address first appears in the City Directory in 1934, which lists the occupant as the Federal Employment Office.

Alley

Addison's Playworld
413 E. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1931, ca. 1960, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building stands on a basement and extends deep into the block. The basement is accessible from a rear door at the mid-block alley. It retains its original window openings, brick sills at the façade, concrete sills at the south elevation, and a single metal-sash window at the south end of the west elevation's ground floor; all other windows are replacements. Windows and the storefront have soldier-course lintels. The anodized aluminum storefront with a brick kickplate is also a replacement; both are set flush with the façade. A stone coping caps the building's facade.

The address first appears in the 1931 City Directory, when Mrs. Lora Massey sold soft drinks at this location. This building, slightly later than its neighbors on the block, does appear on the 1937 Sanborn map. At that time, it had two storefronts as well as parking in the basement, accessible from the alley immediately west of the building. In the 1950s through the 1970s, the building housed a popular toy store called Addison's Playworld. The shop sold baby furniture, sporting goods, and bicycles in addition to toys and hobby items. From the 1960s, the entire second story was covered at the façade by a signboard with the store name written across a globe. The covering was removed around 2000.

Commercial Building
415 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1925, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story brick commercial building features a façade framed by brick pilasters with corbelled brickwork capitals and a brickwork cornice. An original continuous rusticated stone window sill remains at the second story, as does rusticated stone coping. Soldier-course bricks top the ground-floor fenestration; a brick knee wall is under the storefront windows. The metal-and-glass storefront and paired second-story vinyl windows date to the early twenty-first century, as do the paired entry doors to the right of the storefront window.

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This address first appears in the 1925 City Directory, housing a hardware store with a doctor's office above. The building had a false façade in the 1970s that was recently removed.

E. Chapel Hill Street/South Side

Loading Dock Addition to Herald Sun Complex
128 E. Chapel Hill Street
1986
Denver Design Associates, architects
Noncontributing Building

Two-story, steel-framed building with blind ground-floor tan brick walls, second-floor fixed-sash ribbon windows in a stuccoed wall, and a loading dock at the south elevation screened by a punched brick wall.

This was the last addition to the Herald Sun Papers downtown complex that originated around the corner on Market Street. The company occupied this building for four years before its move out of downtown in 1990.

Press Building Addition to Herald Sun Complex
132 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1929, 1957, 1986
H. Raymond Weeks, architect
Contributing Building

The three-story brick building has a limestone veneer at the façade and features a large, metal-frame, multi-pane, vented window at the ground floor and bands of fixed-sash replacement windows at the west-end upper stories. The windows have original stone sills and lintels. The east third of the building features a broad, recessed pedestrian entry at the ground floor and a plain limestone panel that acts as a signboard at the upper stories. Applied letters reading "The Herald Sun Papers" remains in place.

In 1957, the existing two-story brick commercial building at this spot was substantially altered to serve as the press building for the Herald Sun Papers. A third floor was added and the east third of the building was built over an existing alley, providing a drive-in entrance. The window openings at the upper stories held vents until about 1986, when windows matching those of the addition to the west were likely installed. The pedestrian entryway was likely installed at that time as well.

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Circulation/WDNC Radio Station, Herald Sun Complex
136-138 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1929, ca. 1950, 1993
Noncontributing Building

The two-story building has a stucco-covered façade and fixed-sash windows at both stories; all changes date to 1993. The dark-pink-and-ecru color scheme and the oversized flat-arches with exaggerated keystones tie the building visually to the two smaller Market Street buildings of the Herald Sun Complex.

A two-story commercial building with two storefronts and bands of five windows with continuous stone sills in each bay of the second story first appears at this location on the 1937 Sanborn map of Durham. Historic photos show that the building was brick. Updates to the 1937 Sanborn map made in the 1950s show that the building housed offices and radio station studios; the building was by then part of the Herald Sun Complex that included buildings on Market and E. Chapel Hill streets. Historic photographs from the 1950s show a Moderne-style remodeling, with structural glass tile, glass block, metal awning windows, a filleted metal cornice, and a flat metal-edged canopy at the ground floor. Stucco smoothed the brick surface of the second story, but the window bays and continuous stone sills were left intact. The building was altered again in 1993 and made to look like it is part of the building at the corner of Market and E. Chapel Hill streets.

CCB Plaza
Bounded by Market, E. Chapel Hill, and Parrish streets and bisected by N. Corcoran Street
2007
Noncontributing Site

The plaza features brick and concrete pavers; multiple, low-slung levels, a bronze sculpture of a bull, and street trees. East of N. Corcoran Street, metal tables and chairs are bolted to the plaza.

A skyscraper that housed the Washington Duke Hotel stood at this site from 1924 through 1975, when it was demolished. The site was a parking lot until 2007, when the CCB Plaza was built. As part of the plaza development, N. Corcoran and Foster streets were aligned to intersect at E. Chapel Hill Street. Each street formerly terminated at E. Chapel Hill Street, with Foster Street to the west of N. Corcoran Street.

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Commercial Building
320 E. Chapel Hill Street
1923, ca. 2007, 2011
Contributing Building

The rehabilitation that is in progress at this two-story brick-clad commercial building reveals a steel frame. Original brickwork includes stack-bond pilasters, window openings outlined in stretcher and soldier bricks, and cast-stone and rusticated stone corner blocks and decorative diamonds in brickwork panels above and below the second-story windows. The parapet features cast-stone circles, rectangles, and diamonds; the construction date is inscribed as “19” and “23” in the two circles. A new metal cornice caps the wall. A ca. 2007 metal-and-glass storefront with recessed center entrance remains, but a large transom between the storefront and a concrete beltcourse has been removed. Installation of second-story windows and a new storefront transom is pending.

The building went up in 1923; City Directory lists the first occupant as R. E. Quinn and Company, seller of furniture and home furnishings. The 1937 Sanborn map shows that the building is steel-framed with an elevator at the southeast corner. An alley runs along its west and south elevations, simplifying deliveries. The building had a false façade in the 1970s, which was removed around 2007, perhaps the same date as the installation of the current storefront. The building is currently undergoing further rehabilitation.

Commercial Building
322 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1920, ca. 1960, ca. 2007
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story painted brick commercial building features a single storefront, three 9/9 windows with brick sills at the second story, and a corbelled cornice under a recessed sign panel. A new metal-and-glass storefront with recessed side entry is topped by a transom covered by large off-white glass tiles. Four bays divided by brick pilasters define its north (side) elevation, which fronts Orange Street. A new metal display window pierces the lower level of the first side bay; other bays at the ground floor have new 6/6 windows in original openings partially infilled with brick. Like the façade, the second story of the side elevation has 9/9 wood windows.

The address first appears in the 1924 City Directory; the building oddly remained vacant for three years, but housed the W. R. Murray Company by 1927. The 1937 Sanborn map shows an elevator at the southwest corner, adjacent to the alley that leads from Orange Street to Orange

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Alley, which ran behind the buildings on the west side of Orange Street. The building had a false façade at its second story in the 1970s and window openings had been made smaller with brick infill. Recent rehabilitation has restored much of its original character.

E. Chapel Hill Street Parking Deck
326 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing Structure

Five-level concrete parking deck with blonde brick stairwell towers at its northeast and southwest corners and an entrance at E. Chapel Hill Street. The stairwell towers have two columns of narrow windows. The deck stretches from N. Mangum to Orange streets.

This parking deck replaced two early twentieth-century filling stations and a florist shop. Parking availability downtown had been a much-discussed problem since at least the 1950s; this was the fourth major parking deck built in the commercial business district, following those at the Jack Tar Motel and the city-financed Corcoran Street parking deck, both built in the 1960s, and the two-level “open deck” garage built in 1955 at the corner of S. Roxboro and Peabody streets.

W. Chapel Hill Street/South Side

Kimbrell’s Furniture and Appliances
101-103 W. Chapel Hill Street
Ca. 1995
Noncontributing Building

The three-story brick-clad commercial building echoes the massing and fenestration of early-twentieth-century commercial buildings but lacks distinguishing detailing. The building has two storefronts and fixed-sash windows at the upper stories. Recessed brick panels flanking the upper stories create the appearance of brick-enclosed window openings. The west half of the façade angles back slightly, accommodating the angle where W. Chapel Hill Street meets W. Main Street.

The building replaced a similarly sized and scaled structure, the Mobile Company, built around 1915, featuring a similar angle at the façade to match the contour of the street and additional bays to the west forming 105-107 W. Chapel Hill Street. The company became Johnson Motor Company in 1926. The building housed a Montgomery Ward store at one time, as well, before Kimbrell’s Furniture store occupied it in the middle of the twentieth century. The east part of the

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building burned in the mid-1980s and 101-103 W. Chapel Hill Street was demolished.
Kimbrell's erected this structure.

Paint Store/Book Exchange
105-107 W. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1913, ca. 1940, ca. 1960
Contributing Building

The large, three-story, nine-bay, early twentieth-century brick commercial building features two storefronts, a centered front entrance for the upper stories, and brick corbelling under a wood cornice with dentil molding. A molded metal cornice survives at the parapet. The entrance has a double-leaf door with transom. Original window openings in the upper stories have smaller awning windows, installed in the 1960s, and are partially enclosed with brick in a contrasting color, lessening the negative impact. An early prismatic glass transom remains above the storefront at 107 W. Chapel Hill Street; a similar transom may survive under plywood at 105 W. Chapel Hill Street. The metal-and-glass storefronts with deeply recessed center entrances appear to date to the 1960s, but their configuration dates to as early as the 1940s, according to historic photographs. Around that time, the original wood-framed plate-glass storefronts were altered with stucco over the ground floor brick between and above storefront bays. That remodeling also removed an original ground-floor molded wood cornice.

The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map as part of a huge three-story masonry commercial and office building that spanned 101-107 W Chapel Hill Street. An early occupant of the extant portion was a paint store; in the early 1960s, the building became home to the Book Exchange, a major source of textbooks and used books for local students. The Book Exchange went out of business in 2009.

Commercial Building
109 W. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1919, ca. 1940, ca. 1970, 2011
Contributing Building

The two-story brick commercial building retains original window openings, rusticated stone sills, and brick corbelling at the top of the parapet wall. The original projecting wood cornice with dentil molding does not survive, but a smaller cornice over the storefront does. Glass block replaced the original windows by the 1940s, and the building received a structural-glass tile storefront covering. Around the 1970s, a new storefront replaced the original storefront and transom; plywood encloses part of the storefront. The exposed west elevation is stuccoed.

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The building first appears on the 1937 Sanborn map, and the 1919 City Directory lists Smith & Williams at this address. The building is currently being rehabilitated for use as a restaurant.

Vacant lot

N. Church Street/West Side

Commercial Building
107 N. Church Street
ca. 1920, ca. 1940, 1969
Contributing Building

The much-altered two-story painted brick commercial building has ca. 1940 glass block with curved corners at its storefront and ca. 1969 stucco covering the transom and framing areas, which previously featured structural glass tile. There are recessed entries at each end of the storefront, flanking two plate-glass windows within the glass-block wall. At the second story, 9/9 windows are set into segmental-arched openings with stone sills and flanked by vinyl shutters. Stucco covers the exterior of the south (side) elevation; it was applied to the party wall after neighboring buildings burned and were demolished in 1969.

The 1913 Sanborn map shows a three-story building at 107-109 N. Church Street; the current buildings at those addresses apparently replaced that structure around 1920. The 1921 City Directory lists Martin & Leach on the ground floor of 107 and the White Elephant Club at 107-1/2. An asterisk in the listing indicates that Martin & Leach was an African American business; the nature of the business was not included.

Commercial Building
109 N. Church Street
Ca. 1920, ca. 1940s, ca. 1970, ca. 1980
Noncontributing Building

The three-story painted brick commercial building has been altered, but some original details remain: a projecting wood modillion cornice as well as segmental-arched paired and single window openings with stone sills. The original storefront was altered in the 1940s with structural glass tile and plate-glass windows. That storefront was replaced between 1966 and 1977 with a plate-glass display window and double-leaf entry at the right end, all set into brick infill flush with the original brick of the façade. After 1977, the window glass and doors were replaced with metal grates, including a single-leaf door, and a new exterior wall of vertical plywood was

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deeply recessed into the footprint of the building, creating a sheltered outdoor area at the front of the building.

The 1913 Sanborn map shows a three-story building at 107-109 N. Church Street; the current buildings at those addresses apparently replaced that structure around 1920. The 1921 City Directory lists T. A. Clark at this address; the nature of this business is not listed. In the middle of the twentieth century, the building housed the Montaldo's ladies clothing store.

Hicks Building
201 N. Church Street
Ca. 1905, ca. 1980
Contributing Building

The Hicks Building is a two-story, painted brick, corner commercial and office building with decorative brickwork and a modillion cornice over a frieze decorated with fleur-de-lis at the corner and Church Street facades. The original corner storefront, which extends to the Church Street side and the first bay of the Parrish Street side, has been removed and replaced with plywood walls and planters and creating a deeply recessed entrance at the corner. Windows are 1/1 across the second-story elevations; those at the façade have continuous stone sills and wide lintels, while those at the Parrish Street (side) elevation are set into segmental-arched openings and have brick sills. "Hicks" is inscribed in the lintel of the corner window, and denticulated brickwork distinguishes the corner and Church Street facades at the second story and, on the Church Street façade, above the storefront as well. At the ground floor Parrish Street elevation, small fixed-sash windows are set high on the wall between the corner storefront and the rear entry bay.

The Hicks Building first appears on the 1907 Sanborn map. In 1919, the building was home to grocers May & Page.

Commercial Building
203 N. Church Street
ca. 1905, ca. 1920
Contributing Building

The two-story painted brick commercial building features lively brick detailing, including hood molds over the 9/9 second-story windows, and brick corbelling just above the windows and again below the mousetooth cornice. The metal-and-glass storefront dates to the early twentieth century and features a Roman brick kickplate and multi-lite transom. A single-leaf personnel door to the south of the storefront provides access to the second story.

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This building first appears on the 1907 Sanborn map; in 1919, the Piedmont Furniture Company was located here.

Commercial Building
205 N. Church Street
ca. 1905, ca. 1970, 2011
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building is undergoing rehabilitation and currently has plywood enclosing the storefront. The building's stucco covering, which likely dated to about 1970, has been removed to reveal a brick façade. Second-story windows are 9/9 in segmental-arched openings, like the building's similar neighbor to the north. There is a recessed entry to the second story.

This building first appears on the 1907 Sanborn map and housed the Model Dry Cleaners in 1919.

Commercial Building
207 N. Church Street
ca. 1900, ca. 1970
Noncontributing Building

This stucco-clad two-story commercial building has a single storefront with a centered front entrance of paired, glazed wood doors, a plywood-covered transom, and 9/9 double-hung windows in segmental-arched openings. Stucco has covered the building's façade since at least the early 1970s.

This building first appears on the 1902 Sanborn map and housed the Durham Laundry in 1919.

Durham Laundry/Dillon Supply Company
209-211 N. Church Street
1924, ca. 1950, 2006
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated commercial building retains original brickwork, multi-lite industrial steel-sash windows at the façade and exposed side elevation, and prismatic glass transoms over storefronts replaced in 2006. The new storefronts, like the originals, feature plate-glass, wood frames, and tiled kickplates. There is a central entry under a transom for the second-story. The painted sign for Dillon Supply Company survives at the parapet sign band.

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The building originally housed Durham Laundry, which had occupied space next door at 207 Church Street before this facility was built. Dillon Supply Company purchased the building in 1926 and remained there until 1944. The company, a mill supply company established in Raleigh in 1913, expanded to sell industrial and contracting supplies, including plumbing and heating supplies. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2007.

Trinity Methodist Church and Education Building
215 N. Church Street
1924, 1985
Ralph Adams Cram, architect
Contributing Building

Trinity Methodist Church is a Gothic Revival-style, cruciform stone church with an attached brick Education Building. At the church, stone is laid in random ashlar; stone trim surrounds doors and windows. The two-story-on-basement brick Education Building has gabled and hipped roofs, an L-plan that forms a courtyard with the church, stone details, and some wood Jacobethan details at windows and gable ends. A brick-clad gabled breezeway with pointed-arch openings connects the Education Building to the west entry bay of the church. The church has stained-glass pointed-arch windows as well as 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung sash and pointed-arch, double-leaf entries. The Education Building has segmental-arch 12/12 windows. Slate covers all roof surfaces. The two-tiered, copper-roofed steeple, which caps a central four-tiered square crenellated bell and entry tower on the façade, was added in 1985. Lower side-gabled entry bays flank the central tower; they feature buttresses and gabled parapets. A brick-clad gabled breezeway with pointed-arch openings connects the Education Building to the west entry bay of the church.

The 1924 church replaced a ca. 1880 Gothic-style brick church with steeple that burned in 1923. The congregation rebuilt in 1924, completing the church and Parish house by the fall of 1925.

City Hall Plaza/North Side (formerly Holloway Street)

Durham City Hall
1 City Hall Plaza
1977
John D. Latimer and Associates, Durham
Noncontributing Building

A large, four-story late Modernist addition to the downtown Durham streetscape, Durham City Hall is a dramatic building that occupies half of an irregular city block and presents four boldly

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differing elevations to the street. The broad façade fronts City Hall Plaza to the south and features a screen of concrete panels with white pebbled aggregate over the red brick exterior. The building's recessed main entrance is set into the center of the asymmetrical façade, which features both fixed-pane windows and cutout openings in the screen, all of varying sizes and shapes. The result is a lively façade unlike any in Durham, but simultaneously at home thanks to its use of red brick, concrete, and the arrangement of openings at the street-level, which are pedestrian-scaled and recall the rhythm of early twentieth-century storefronts seen throughout downtown. The narrow east and west side elevations feature, respectively, a cutaway ground-floor paired with stepped-down massing and a rectangular elevation accented by an oblong stair tower. The stepped-down massing started at the east elevation continues across the north-facing rear elevation until it meets a rounded mass at the west end. The curves of this section contrast with the crisp angles of the rest of the building, and the concrete exterior of the façade screen reappears at this rounded element, which holds a rear entrance.

This building supplanted the Morris Street structure, which had served as City Hall since 1926. A city hall was planned for this site as part of a government complex as early as the 1950s. Plans at one point called for a structure that matched the former Police Headquarters Building (now the City Hall Annex), with a plaza between the two that stepped down to Mangum Street.

City Hall Plaza/South Side (formerly Holloway Street)

Fire Station No. 1/Tempest Building

102 City Hall Plaza

1924, 1970, 2008

Thomas Yancey Milburn, Milburn and Heister, architect of 1924 remodeling

Contributing Building

The rehabilitated two-story, red-brick, hipped-roof station features a four-story hip-roofed tower with columns flanking each opening at its southeast corner. Stucco covers the original brick exterior, but an original projecting masonry stringcourse remains. Other original details include molded rafters, a stringcourse with rich decorative floral and leaf motif carvings, and terra-cotta tile at the corners beneath the stringcourse. Aluminum-clad 6/6 windows pierce the side elevation and the tower, while a ribbon of casement windows lights the second story from the façade and the first bay on the side elevation. The original garage door openings at the façade are now filled with fixed panels and a single-leaf door with panels at the lower quarter and multi-lite glazing above. The effect replicates the appearance of garage doors from the original construction period. Another garage opening at the east end of the side elevation has the same treatment. A small, two-story addition is tucked behind the tower.

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The fire station replaced an 1890 station at this same location. This building served as Fire Station No. 1 from 1924 until 1965. From 1968 through 1970, the building was remodeled, receiving a new stucco exterior and new fixed windows, as well as interior and mechanical updates; it was known as the Tempest Building from that time through its rehabilitation in 2008.

Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company Exchange Building
104-106 City Hall Plaza
1921, 1925, ca. 1968, ca. 1990, 2006
Noncontributing Building

This three-story brick-clad commercial building has had its segmental-arched upper-story windows enclosed with brick. The storefront enclosures of granite panels and blonde brick date to the mid-twentieth century. The cornice, presumably a large one of molded wood, has been removed.

Julian S. Carr and George W. Watts established the Durham branch of the Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company (IT&T) in 1894 to provide local competition with Southern Bell, which brought telephone service to Durham in 1888. Richard Wright acquired the branch in 1913 and moved it from a second-story office at Church and E. Main streets to its new building at 104 Holloway Street, now City Hall Plaza. The west half of the building was erected on a concrete slab in 1921; the east half of the building, 106 City Hall Plaza, followed in 1925 and stands on a basement with continuous brick foundation. Since the construction of the east side, the structures have functioned as a single building. The removal of the window sash and the cornice and the addition of brick infill at the window openings likely dates to the late 1960s to accommodate a metal screen that covered the second and third floors of the façade. The screen was removed around 2006 as part of a now-stalled rehabilitation.

General Telephone Building
108 City Hall Plaza
1967, ca. 1975
Noncontributing Building

This four-story Modernist building features blind walls of blond brick with engaged concrete columns accented by narrow vertical bands of granite tiles. A cantilevered metal canopy shelters recesses at the ground floor façade, and single-leaf entrances are set into wider vertical bands of granite panels at either end of the façade. Two double-leaf equipment doors pierce the north end of the third and fourth stories at the façade. A windowless, red-brick section is appended to the back and stands roughly three stories tall, as compared to the front four-story section.

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General Telephone, expanding its existing facility at 104-106 Holloway (now City Hall Plaza), built the first two stories of this building in 1967. The top two stories and the upper portion of the windowless rear portion were added around 1975.

Cleveland Street/East Side

First Baptist Church and Education Building
414 Cleveland Street
1927, 1962, 1997, ca. 2005
Rueben H. Hunt, architect
Contributing Building

The temple-front façade of Durham's First Baptist Church features a pedimented octostyle Ionic stone portico; the name of the church is inscribed in the otherwise plain frieze. Three doors centered at the brick façade sheltered by the portico have paneled double-leaf doors under multi-lite transoms surrounded by bracketed stone architraves; the centermost has a pedimented architrave. Five 1/1 windows across the upper half of the façade wall hold stained glass. Ionic pilasters divide the side elevations into seven bays, each holding a monumental stained glass window with exterior storm. Exposed basement windows at the side elevations hold replacement aluminum-clad windows. Green clay tiles cover the gabled roof of the church. Appended to the rear of the church is an original, three-story-on-raised-basement, hip-roofed building with replacement aluminum-clad 8/8 windows and a green tile roof. The 1962 Education Building is appended to the south end of the rear addition; it features three stories on a raised basement with a flat-roofed porte cochere at the basement level at the south end. Brick pilasters with stone bases and caps divide the west side of the building into bays, and stone spandrel panels between the floors unite the windows into vertical bands. A stair tower at the north elevation dates to 1997; windows in the two added buildings were likely replaced in the early twenty-first century.

The church was founded in 1845 in what is now West Durham, but moved to the Cleveland Street in the 1850s. In 1924, the congregation voted to erect a new building, and this church was completed in 1927. The church expanded in 1963 with the new education wing and later with a stair tower at the west end of the church.

Parking lot

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Cleveland Street/West Side

Fuller School
511 Cleveland Street
ca. 1937, ca. 2008
R. R. Markley, architect
Contributing Building

The Fuller School is a modestly detailed two-story-on-raised-basement brick Classical Revival-style school building with a T-shaped footprint. The broad, five-bay façade features a slightly projecting centered entrance bay with stepped cast-stone parapet flanked by matching recessed bays with 12/12 aluminum-clad replacement windows with simulated divided lites, and projecting end bays with blind brick walls and stepped parapets. A cast-stone watertable wraps around the building above the raised basement level, and a row of soldier bricks forms a beltcourse above the second-story windows in the main section of the building. The parapet at the main entrance features a cast-stone urn and swags and is inscribed with "Fuller School." Concrete steps lead from street-level to the front entrance, which features a double-leaf replacement door set into an original architrave under a pediment and entablature supported by Ionic Solomonic cast-stone columns. On either side of the entrance is a 12/12 window and a smaller, narrow, round-arched window on each side. The blind walls of the end bays have a large panel outlined in soldier bricks with an inner outline of header bricks; both courses have cast-stone corner blocks. Centered at the top of each panel is a circular stone medallion, and a small cast-stone diamond is at the center of the stepped parapet. A glass exterior vestibule and handicap ramp has been added to the west end, which now serves as the main entrance. The three-story rear wing features replacement 6/12 windows and a single-leaf rear exit.

Built in 1937 as a public elementary school, the Fuller School building is now the main administrative office of the Durham Public School system.

Parking lot

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N. Corcoran Street/East Side

Jack Tar Motel and Parking Deck
202 N. Corcoran Street
1962, 1966
Contributing Building

This sprawling four-story motel in the heart of downtown presents its broad, low-slung façade to N. Corcoran Street, with additional storefronts on E. Chapel Hill and E. Parrish streets and the attached concrete parking deck behind the building. The ground floor of the motel features recessed glass storefronts with stone exteriors and kneewalls, plate-glass windows, and glazed metal doors. A flat metal canopy wraps around the building over the storefronts. The three upper stories of the motel have glass-and-steel curtain walls with large blue spandrel panels at the lowest floor and pale gray above. Across the center of the façade, the upper two stories step back to create space for a rooftop deck and swimming pool; third- and fourth-floor rooms overlook this space behind an exterior corridor with sheltering roof overhang. Concrete-block walls and screens form the ground-floor walls of the parking deck on the north side with blue and gray spandrel panels covering the concrete partial-height walls of the upper deck floors. On the south side, the storefronts form the ground-floor walls of the parking deck. Vehicular entrance and exit to the parking deck is through the center of the ground floor at N. Corcoran Street.

Owners of the Washington Duke Hotel on Corcoran Street, wanting to capitalize on the growing motel business, built a motel downtown, just across Corcoran Street from the hotel. The motel was erected in two stages, with both stages replacing large early twentieth-century commercial buildings. An L-shaped section, including the south half of the motel—featuring a rooftop deck and pool—and the entire parking deck, was built in 1962 and was called the Washington Duke Motel. That same year, the hotel and motel both were renamed the Jack Tar after being acquired by that hotel chain. The remaining north section of the motel followed in 1966. A skybridge connected the motel to the hotel until the hotel was demolished in 1975.

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N. Corcoran Street/West Side

Hill Building
111 N. Corcoran Street
1937, ca. 1961
Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, architect
George Watts Carr, supervising architect
George W. Kane, general contractor
Contributing Building

The Hill Building is a seventeen-story Art Deco-style stepped tower at Corcoran and Parrish streets with six- and three-story sections fronting W. Main Street and a two-story section fronting W. Parrish Street. Steel double-hung 3/3 windows and metal spandrel panels with roping and vertical creases line up along the upper stories of all sections, bringing vertical emphasis to what is the tallest building in the historic commercial district. Peaks cap the limestone at the stepped upper stories of the tower, and a limestone cornice divides the base of the building from the shaft. The three-story, W. Main Street façade features stainless-steel-and-glass storefronts framed in opaque structural glass tiles, and a filleted metal cornice divides the ground floor from the upper stories. The second-story windows in this section are covered by plywood painted gray to blend with the steel spandrel panels, and the parapet wall is simply finished with a stone cornice with subtle vertical detailing. At the six-story section, which fronts W. Main Street with a secondary elevation at N. Corcoran Street, polished granite surrounds the W. Main Street entrance with large transom window behind stainless steel grills. The granite band also surrounds the flanking display windows, as well as the display windows along the N. Corcoran Street elevation. The windows were enlarged to their current height after 1961. Two additional entrances, detailed like the W. Main Street doorway, provide ingress from N. Corcoran Street into the tower. Three tall, narrow, fixed multi-lite windows alternate with the two doors across the ground-floor façade of the tower.

The building was the headquarters of the Home Savings and Trust Company, established by John Sprunt Hill in 1903. Hill hired the architect of the Empire State Building in New York and the Reynolds Building in Winston Salem for this prominent project. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1994.

S. Corcoran Street/East Side

Parking lot

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S. Corcoran Street/West Side

Corcoran Street Parking Deck
101 S. Corcoran Street
1964, 2010
Noncontributing Structure

The five-story concrete parking deck has a spiral ramp at its west end and a taller glass, steel, and brick Modernist entrance tower that fronts W. Main Street at the back of the Market Street pedestrian mall. New lighting was installed in 2010 and full-height translucent banners have been hung at the exterior on the southeast corner.

The deck was built with revenue bonds issued by the city, responding to the ongoing need for parking in downtown Durham. Since at least the early 1950s, many felt Durham's lack of parking was a significant contributor to the decline of the central business district. The deck was built on the site of the railroad freight depot, built ca. 1903.

Foster Street/East Side

Parking lot

National Guard Armory
212 Foster Street
1937, ca. 1975
Atwood and Weeks, architect
Contributing Building

The armory is a single-story-with-mezzanine, hip-roofed yellow brick building featuring brick corbelling, concrete coping, a clay-tile roof, and castellated corner towers with pyramidal domes. Ground-floor wood windows in huge round-arched openings have been replaced with sliding windows in metal frames; some of the original windows remain in the arched top of the openings. Mezzanine-level windows are three-lite with flat arches and concrete sills grouped in threes. Brick mousetoothing and corbels top the walls. Entrances are in the corner towers: at the Morgan Street elevation, both towers feature double-leaf doors with arched transoms at the top of double-sided stoops, while the south towers have entrances at the Foster Street and Holland Place elevations. Those were originally double-leaf paneled doors under diamond-lite transoms set into cast-stone architraves. The door and transom at the Foster Street side have been replaced with plate glass, the original remains at the Holland Place elevation, sheltered under an equipment shed. An original, front-gabled, two-story side wing at the south end of the building has paired 6/6 wood windows, a tall chimney stack, and a gabled parapet wall topped with

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concrete coping at its gabled ends. Paneled wood doors remain at the rear elevation, but the front entrance has replacement doors and windows at the ground floor. A combination stoop and handicapped-accessible ramp with metal railing leads from the sidewalk to the main entrance, which is now located in the gabled building.

The local firm of Atwood and Weeks designed the armory, which was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project that was under construction from 1935 through 1937. The building was actually a combined armory and civic center, as envisioned by the Chamber of Commerce. It remains in use as an event center, despite construction of a new civic center across Foster Street in 1988.

Foster Street/West Side

Durham Omni Hotel and Durham Civic Center
201 Foster Street
1988
Noncontributing Building

The complex includes a nine-story hotel and attached single-story civic center occupying the northwest corner of the intersection of Foster and E. Chapel Hill streets. The hotel exterior features concrete panels surfaced with dense aggregate tinted rose and mauve. The panels predominate at the base and occur again between bands of floor-to-ceiling fixed-sash windows and as spandrel panels. The hotel's main entrance is recessed at a semicircular drive at Foster Street; a secondary entrance of double-leaf glass doors is at E. Chapel Hill Street, near the corner with Foster Street. The remaining west end of the E. Chapel Hill Street ground elevation holds loading docks set inside the building behind large overhead-lifting garage doors. The civic center features the same concrete wall panels but fenestration here comprises large, multi-paned, fixed-sash windows set into larger expanses of solid wall. The civic center entrance faces north and fronts a sunken plaza at the southwest corner of Foster and Morgan streets and is set into a gable-roofed wing with gabled parapet, situated near Foster Street at mid-block. Green metal roofing covers the hipped roof of the hotel and the gables of the civic center.

The complex replaced several one- and two-story early twentieth-century brick commercial buildings on E. Chapel Hill and Foster streets and a two-story Modernist bank building fronting E. Chapel Hill Street; it was also built over the stretch of Roney Street between E. Chapel Hill Street and Morgan Street. The hotel is now owned and operated by Marriott Hotels and Resorts.

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Holland Place/East Side

Kramer Tobacco Company Building
316-318 Holland Place
ca. 1910, ca. 1970, ca. 2000
Noncontributing Building

One- and two-story office building with white brick at the façade and painted brick at the sides. The single-story 318 Holland Place has a replacement metal-and-glass storefront under a metal cantilevered canopy; fenestration on the north (side) elevation has changed, where tall, narrow window openings have been mostly infilled with brick. Small replacement windows have been set into a few of the original openings. A garage door opening is also evident and has likewise been infilled with brick. The two-story 316 Holland Place has a façade of white brick continuous with the single-story façade of 318 Holland Place. A two-leaf glazed metal door in the south end of the façade has a surround of stack-bond and rowlock bricks laid in three courses. There is no other fenestration at the façade, but a row of small windows placed high on the wall march down the south elevation.

The building, completely remodeled in the 1970s and updated again in recent years, dates to the early twentieth century when it housed Kramer Tobacco Company. It is now used as office space.

Parking lot

E. Main Street/North Side

Duke Power Building
101 E. Main Street
1971, 2001
Noncontributing Building

This two-story, concrete-and-steel-framed Modernist building uses a bulky concrete cornice and similar cantilevered canopies, as well as vertical brise soleil, to contrast with the flat curtain walls of yellow brick and vertical bands of steel-sash windows, some of which have been replaced with fixed-sash, set into concrete surrounds. Concrete elements use precast panels with white pebbled aggregate. Some windows at the ground floor have been replaced. Stone retaining walls create a plaza that edges the west and south sides of the building, which stands at the corner of E. Main and N. Mangum streets. Two sets of concrete steps lead the sidewalk at E. Main Street up to the plaza.

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Duke Power erected this building in 1971, replacing a ca. 1890 brick building. The Prince Hall Masonic Lodge has occupied the building since at least 2001.

Parking lot

Commercial Building
113 E. Main Street
ca. 1888, ca. 1920, 2009
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story brick commercial building features a recessed metal-frame storefront with metal kickplate, plate-glass transom under a steel-beam lintel in the location of a missing molded cornice, and two sets of replacement paired 1/1 windows, all dating to 2007. Second-story windows have stone sills and soldier-brick architraves. Soldier-courses with cast-stone corner blocks outline brick panels above the windows; a diamond-shaped cast-stone tile adorns the center of each panel. Matching panels at the parapet remain, although the cornice that once divided the panels is missing. Brick pilasters edge the façade and a third pilaster at the second floor and parapet divides the bays of that upper story. Concrete coping caps the building, which was apparently a twin to its neighbor to the east, 115 E. Main Street.

While this building has a 1920s appearance, Sanborn map evidence indicates that it may be much older. A set of three two-story commercial buildings with the same footprint of today's buildings at 113, 115, and 117 appear on the 1888 Sanborn map; at the time, their addresses were 321, 322, and 323. Through the years, the footprints of these three buildings remained constant. As early as 1902, iron interior doors at the second story provided access between the buildings through their brick party walls. The 1913 Sanborn map shows skylights at 113 and 115 that match the configuration of skylights in a 1924 photograph of the building. However, a ca. 1915 photograph clearly shows different facades for 113 and 115, making it likely that the buildings were given new facades between 1915 and 1924. In the 1970s, 113 E. Main Street had a false façade at its second story above an angled storefront. The building was rehabilitated as a single-family home with a small office in 2009.

C. C. Taylor Building/Globe Jewelry Building
115 E. Main Street
ca. 1888, ca. 1920, 2006
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story brick commercial building features a replacement wood-framed storefront with deeply recessed center front entry, a prismatic glass transom under a molded first-

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floor cornice, two sets of paired replacement 1/1 windows with stone sills and soldier-brick architraves. Soldier-courses with cast-stone corner blocks outline brick panels above the windows; a diamond-shaped cast-stone tile adorns the center of each panel. A molded metal cornice separates these panels from a matching pair at the parapet wall. Brick pilasters edge the façade and a third pilaster at the second floor and parapet divides the bays of the upper story. Concrete coping caps the building, which was apparently a twin to its neighbor to the west, 113 E. Main Street.

While this building has a 1920s appearance, Sanborn map evidence indicates that it may be much older. A set of three two-story commercial buildings with the same footprint of today's buildings at 113, 115, and 117 appear on the 1888 Sanborn map; at the time, their addresses were 321, 322, and 323. Through the years, the footprints of these three buildings remained constant. As early as 1902, iron interior doors at the second story provide access between the buildings through their brick party walls. The 1913 Sanborn map shows skylights at 113 and 115 that match the configuration of skylights in a 1924 photograph of the building. However, a ca. 1915 photograph clearly shows different facades for 113 and 115, indicating that the buildings were given new facades between 1915 and 1924. The building was rehabilitated in 2006 and houses offices. Tin manufacturer C. C. Taylor, also a Durham city council member, was the first occupant; Globe Jewelry occupied the building from the 1930s through 1977.

Commercial Building

117 E. Main Street

ca. 1888, ca. 1925, ca. 1940

Contributing Building

This simply detailed two-story brick commercial building features a ca. 1940 double storefront with slender metal frame, plate glass windows, and tiled kickplates and thresholds. Plywood covers the original storefront transom under a brick sign panel outlined in soldier bricks. At the second story, four 1/1 windows have a continuous stone sill and continuous lintel of soldier bricks. Concrete coping tops the peaked parapet wall.

While this building has a 1920s appearance, Sanborn map evidence indicates that it may be much older. A set of three two-story commercial buildings with the same footprint of today's buildings at 113, 115, and 117 appear on the 1888 Sanborn map; at the time, their addresses were 321, 322, and 323. Through the years, the footprints of these three buildings remained constant. As early as 1902, iron interior doors at the second story provide access between the buildings through their brick party walls. Between 1924 and the 1930s, this building was altered to its current appearance; its storefront, however, appears to date to the 1940s.

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Commercial Building
119 E. Main Street
Ca. 1888, ca. 1970, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This two-story commercial building has newer painted brick veneer enclosing the storefront at its ground floor with three fixed-sash windows with brick sills and flat arches and a round-arched doorway leading to a recessed entry set into a glass wall. Brick corbelling underscores the original second-story window openings with rusticated stone sills; those openings are now also filled with fixed-sash under flat arches. A plain metal frieze and cornice top the building.

A building with a matching footprint appears on the 1888 Sanborn map and a photographs from ca. 1890 and ca. 1915 show a building at this location with granite sills at the second story, brick corbelling between the stories, and brick pilasters framing the façade. The façade was remodeled before the 1977 survey; the current appearance reflects ca. 1990 changes.

Parking lot

Durham County Judicial Building
201 E. Main Street
1977
Archie Royal Davis, architect
W. J. Megin, builder
Noncontributing Building

The third courthouse building for Durham County is a Modernist temple-form building set on a tall recessed plinth. The plinth, as well as a base, shaft, and capital, are rendered in precast concrete panels. The capital is recessed and features windows between vertical brise soliel and a flat frieze above. Narrow, full-height fixed-sash windows of reflective glass fill the spaces between the paired concrete verticals at the shaft. At the center of the façade, a full-height, wide glass-and-metal entry has multiple sets of double-leaf metal-and-glass doors. A secondary entry at the north elevation is similar. No exterior cladding marks the structural frame of the building. The entire building is raised above street level with granite retaining walls and steps leading to a plaza with square concrete planters.

In 1966, the city used Urban Renewal Funds to demolish the buildings on this block, including the 1920s Hotel Malbourne at the corner of N. Roxboro and E. Main streets. The county built a new courthouse here, across the street from the 1916 courthouse, in 1977. The earlier courthouse

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building continues to house county offices. A new courthouse is under construction south of the railroad tracks.

First Presbyterian Church, Parish House, and Weekday School Building
301 E. Main Street
1916, 1922, 1964
Milburn, Heister and Company, architect
Contributing Building

Durham's First Presbyterian Church is an elaborately detailed brick Gothic Revival-style church with a one-story stone entrance porch and stone trim: rosettes and foliated ornament adorn the crenellated entrance porch, and stone Tudor arches with keystones top the stained-glass windows with wood tracery. The porch features three Tudor arches with low-relief architraves below a monumental composite window housed in another Tudor arch. Square towers flank a gabled parapet on the façade. The two-story Gothic Revival-style brick Parish House to the north is attached by a similarly styled, one-story, brick-and-stone enclosed breezeway; the gable-roofed Parish House has a brick-and-stone porch topped by a balcony with stone balustrade wall and a flanking one-story wing on the east side. Windows are 12/12 and framed with stone, and a gabled parapet finishes the façade. Both buildings also feature buttresses. The Modernist building housing the Weekday School is appended to the back of the church with an enclosed breezeway; both building and breezeway front Roxboro Road. The two-story school building features glass-and-steel curtain walls with slender concrete columns that rise to round arches. Wide, concave brick panels flank the band of windows in the arched openings. The end wall is a concave brick wall with a vertical recessed entrance bay.

While the congregation dates to 1871, the church building dates to 1916. George Watts donated funds to build much of the current complex, including an earlier Sunday School building (1913, not extant), and the 1922 Parish House. The new school building was erected in 1964.

Durham Public Library
311 E. Main Street
1921, 1997
Edward L. Tilton, architect
Contributing Building

This compact, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style polychromatic brick building gains stature from its raised basement and especially from its monumental hexastyle Ionic portico with modillioned pediment. Large, 6/6 wood windows pierce the first story all around the building. Windows at the façade have wood surrounds with aprons, flat hoods, and stone sills. The

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entrance has a simple architrave, transom, and double-leaf door, flanked by 4/4 sash. The mezzanine-level has paired four-lite fixed windows with stone sills. On each side elevation, the large window nearest the façade features a wood surround, like the counterparts at the façade. A stone watertable wraps the building, as does a cornice. The watertable divides the ground floor from the basement, which is lit by small three-lite windows. Concrete steps and a walk lead up from the sidewalk, and a second, later flight of brick steps rises to the first-floor height of the building.

The Carnegie Foundation and wealthy locals, including Julian S. Carr, funded construction of the building, which was the second location of a municipal public library. New York architect Edward Tilton also designed the Immigration Center at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. This building remained the main branch of the library until 1979. The Durham Public Library building was rehabilitated in 1997 to house professional offices and designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2001.

Parking lot

St. Philip's Episcopal Church and Parish House
401 E. Main Street
1907, 1940s, 1971
Ralph Adams Cram, architect
Contributing Building

St. Philip's Episcopal Church is a modest but elegant Gothic Revival-style building of random ashlar masonry with stone surrounds at doors, stone tracery windows, and stone accents on buttresses. A large square entry tower has a double-leaf paneled door with a transom under a round-arched hood, and a large vent near the top of the tower with stone tracery and drip molding. A stone watertable circles the building. Shed wings flank the building at its rear. Stained-glass windows in the nave and at the altar date to the 1940s, replacing yellow leaded glass. An open breezeway of brick connects the church to a Parish House to the west; the church building, a columbarium wall, and Parish House form a courtyard behind the breezeway.

St. Phillip's congregation formed in 1880 with a church building at this location. The 1907 building replaced the original structure; the brass ornaments in the 1907 church come from the earlier building.

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Parish House
ca. 1945, ca. 2000, 2007
George Watts Carr, architect
Contributing Building

The brick-clad, cross-gabled Parish House is an austere version of the Gothic Revival style, featuring ogee-arch doorways outlined in cast-stone. Original metal casement windows have been replaced with aluminum-clad sash, likely at the time of the substantial 2007 addition that projects forward from the west end of the original side-gabled building. The addition matches the detailing of the original building, including stone-capped brick buttresses at corners. An open brick breezeway with segmental-arched openings with stone hoods connects the parish house to the church. A ca. 2000 addition extends to the rear of the original Parish House and also features cross-gabled roofs and a pointed-arch entry set in a stone surround. Windows at the west and east elevations are fixed-sash in metal frames, and an entry at the east elevation is a glazed metal single-leaf door. A columbarium wall extends across the rear edge of the parcel from the back of the rear Parish House addition to the back of the church. It is sheltered under an open breezeway with flat-arch openings that finishes in a curving wall that defines an outdoor chapel. A courtyard is enclosed between the Parish House, the church, and the two breezeways.

E. Main Street/South Side

Citizens National Bank
102 E. Main Street
1915, ca. 1970
Rose and Rose Architects
Contributing Building

Durham's Beaux-Arts-style, marble-veneered, two-story bank features Ionic columns and Doric pilasters at the façade over a replacement glazed door with plate-glass transom under a segmental-arched hood with bracketed returns. The building has a narrow façade topped by a pediment with modillion blocks and dentil molding. Above is a balustrade with both solid panels and balusters that wraps around to the side elevation, which fronts Mangum Street. Windows have been infilled with marble throughout the building; openings on the side elevation include a set of three large openings with flat arches, paneled keystones, and molded sills. These openings are flanked by two smaller windows with molded sills, each set under a recessed rectangular panel. Doric pilasters divide the five window bays. The bank name is inscribed in the frieze at the façade, and the building stands on a foundation of rusticated pink stone.

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B. N. Duke was founding president of Citizens National Bank, organized in 1905. The bank built this structure in 1915. In 1961, the bank merged with others to become part of Central Carolina Bank, headquartered in the Hill Building on Corcoran Street. This building was converted to office use, and the windows replaced with stone infill, in 1970.

Mangum-Wilson Building
104 E. Main Street
ca. 1908, ca. 1994
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story commercial building has a replacement storefront of wood and plate glass with a recessed centered entrance below a rolled I-beam lintel. The second story features replacement windows with rusticated granite sills and lintels flanking a pair of replacement windows topped by a fanlight accented by three rows of header bricks. All second-story windows have rusticated stone sills. The second-story windows are in a recessed panel in the façade; a brick corbel finishes the panel under the scar of an apparently substantial missing cornice. Brick corbelling also tops the parapet wall.

The Mangum family erected this building soon after the turn of the twentieth century and leased it to Abraham Wilson, who moved his men's clothing store from 107 E. Main Street to this building. By 1915, Abraham's son Charles was running the store. The store remained here until 1959. The building has housed offices since then. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1994, the same year in which it underwent a certified rehabilitation.

Commercial Building
106 E. Main Street
Ca. 1946, ca. 1980
Contributing Building

This single-story brick building features an original metal storefront frame with a surround of black structural glass. Some plate glass survives at the storefront; plywood stands in for missing storefront glass. The deeply recessed entry is set behind a tiled threshold. Plywood covers the narrow transom over the door as well as the broad transom over the storefront display windows. Concrete coping tops the parapet wall.

This building replaced a three-story structure that dated to the late nineteenth century. In the mid-1940s, city directories list a restaurant called The Waffle Shop here. The 1977 survey photo shows black structural glass tiles above the storefront, which was finished with a filleted metal

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cornice that stepped up at the far right end of the façade. The scar of that cornice remains evident.

Commercial Building
108 E. Main Street
ca. 1900, ca. 1940
Contributing Building

This two-story tapestry brick building retains its recessed, ca. 1940 storefront with terrazzo threshold, plate glass in a slender metal frame, double-leaf glazed metal doors, and black and orange structural glass tiles. The large multi-lite awning window at the second story is steel sash with a concrete sill. Concrete coping tops the parapet wall.

The 1977 survey shows the building had a twin immediately north at 110 E. Main Street, which has been demolished; the lot now has a pedestrian mall. Sanborn maps show that a pair of similarly sized two-story buildings has stood here since the 1880s. Like other remodeled buildings in this, the oldest part of the central business district, it is difficult to determine the construction date. The Sanborn maps show a string of different businesses at both locations.

Pedestrian Mall
Ca. 1980
Between 108 and 112-116 E. Main Street
Noncontributing site

A concrete walkway features pebbled aggregate with brick bands at intervals; it curves around two large brick-edged planters. A wood-slat bench is mounted on pipe legs set into the planter border.

A building stood on this parcel as late as 1977; the pedestrian mall provides access to the mid-block alley between Main and Pettigrew streets and to the parking deck on the other side of the alley.

Commercial Building
112-116 E. Main Street
Ca. 1900, ca. 1950, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building has three separate bays with different storefront treatments at each bay. The storefront at 112 E. Main Street has a ca. 2000 storefront of wood

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and plywood with double-hung windows, fluted pilasters, and a double-leaf partially glazed entrance; plywood also covers the transom and the ground-floor portion of the brick pilasters that edge the façade. The center storefront at 114 E. Main Street has replacement storefront windows set in anodized aluminum frames over a brick lower wall; a hollow-core paneled door provides entry to the building beneath a plate-glass transom in anodized aluminum frame. At 116 E. Main Street, there is a mid-twentieth-century metal-and-plate-glass storefront with slightly recessed center entrance; a second entrance to the upper story is at the north end of the façade and has a replacement door and plywood-covered surround and transom. Each bay features two replacement 1/1 windows with rusticated stone lintels and sills at the second story; concrete coping tops the parapet wall. Brick pilasters divide the bays and edge the overall façade.

The building likely dates to the turn of the twentieth century, when a three-story, three-bay brick commercial building with rusticated stone sills and lintels housed a variety of retail businesses. Sometime in the 1950s, the third floor was removed. In the 1970s, the buildings had opaque structural glass above a flat canopy with a filleted metal edge over the storefronts. A jewelbox storefront distinguished 112 E. Main from its neighbors, which both had plate-glass storefronts. All three were remodeled again sometime in the late twentieth century. The 100 blocks of East and West Main streets were the retail core of Durham from the 1890s through the 1960s.

Commercial Building
118 E. Main Street
ca. 1950, ca. 1990
Contributing Building

This two-story building retains its metal-tiled exterior at the second story, although replacement windows fill the broad continuous window openings there. The ground floor has an anodized aluminum storefront with plate glass with an off-center recessed doorway. A secondary entrance to the upper floor is at the south end of the building, where a terrazzo threshold remains.

The 100 blocks of East and West Main streets were the retail core of Durham from the 1890s through the 1960s, so this block was fully built out at a very early date. This building, however, appears to have a larger footprint than that on the 1937 Sanborn map that was updated through 1950. As late as 1977, this building had metal sash windows, a plate-glass angled storefront, and a metal-edged canopy remained. Windows and the storefront were replaced and the canopy removed around 1990, judging by its appearance.

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Commercial Building
120-122 E. Main Street
ca. 1950, ca. 1980
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building features a flat, minimalist concrete façade with marble surrounds at the storefronts. The storefront at 120 appears to be original, with marble-tile kickplates and plate-glass in a metal frame; the storefront at 122 has been replaced. Second-story awning windows across the building have been replaced with fixed-sash, but the original ribbon window openings remain. A recessed, fully glazed, single-leaf door under a transom between the two storefronts provides ingress to the second-floor space.

The 100 blocks of East and West Main streets were the retail core of Durham from the 1890s through the 1960s, so this block was fully built out at a very early date. However, this building, and its matching neighbor to the east, appears to post-date the 1937 Sanborn map that was updated through 1950.

Commercial Building
124 E. Main Street
Ca. 1950 ca. 1980, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building features two heavily altered storefronts with original marble-tile surround across a flat, minimalist façade. Original metal-sash windows at the second story have been replaced with fixed-sash and casement windows in anodized aluminum sash. The originally unpainted second-story has been painted white.

The 100 blocks of East and West Main streets were the retail core of Durham from the 1890s through the 1960s, so this block was fully built out at a very early date. However, this building, and its matching neighbor to the east, appears to post-date the 1937 Sanborn map that was updated through 1950.

Parking lot

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Durham County Courthouse
200 E. Main Street
1916, ca. 1980
Milburn, Heister, and Company, architect
Contributing Building

The courthouse is a five-story Classical Revival-style building with a broad façade divided into eleven bays. The building has a limestone exterior, a base consisting of the ground floor on a raised basement and topped by a cornice, four upper stories with fluted Corinthian pilasters dividing the bays, a modillion cornice and a hipped roof. There are three round-arched entries with keystones, double-leaf metal doors, and fasces and circles between the doors. Windows across the elevation's second story each have an architrave; the three centermost windows feature individual balconies with Doric pilasters. "Durham County Courthouse" is inscribed in the fascia at the façade. Windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash. A two-story, tiled, hip-roofed addition at the rear stands on a rusticated raised basement and features a limestone exterior with 1/1 windows and minimalist detailing. A shallow balcony underscores a set of three arched windows in the center of the uppermost story on the rear elevation.

This was Durham County's second courthouse building, which replaced the ca. 1890 brick courthouse. It has housed county offices since the third courthouse was built across E. Main Street in 1977. An addition was made at the rear around 1980. Yet another new courthouse building is under construction south of the railroad tracks.

Durham County Social Services
220 E. Main Street
1967
Noncontributing Building

One of several Modernist public buildings erected downtown in the 1960s, the Social Services building is a six-story building organized like a classical column. The ground floor acts as a base, clad in dark marble panels with a plain cornice wrapping around the building. Above the base, engaged concrete columns faced with precast concrete panels rise along the height of the building and terminate in flared ends that create arched vertical window bands. Windows in the shaft are metal fixed-sash over awnings, with large metal spandrel panels of dull gray. Windows at the ground floor resemble display windows, and entrances feature double-leaf glass-and-metal doors. Attached letters on the cornice at the base spell out "Durham County Social Services." A narrow plaza edged with a concrete wall encircles the building.

The building replaced the original downtown YMCA that stood here from 1908 through 1961.

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Masonic Temple
300 E. Main Street
1924, ca. 1940, ca. 2000
Milburn, Heister, and Company, architect
Contributing Building

This three-story-on-basement brick building stands at the corner of E. Main and Roxboro streets; the south-facing Roxboro Street elevation is as nicely detailed as the façade. At both elevations, the building features huge ground-floor window openings with transoms, 1/1 windows with jack arches and cast-stone keystones and sills at the second and third stories, and small window openings at a mezzanine level above the third floor. A cast-stone band underscores the second story, a flared cast-stone cornice caps the third story, and a cast-stone cornice with egg-and-dart molding encircles the building just above the mezzanine windows. Tile coping tops a parapet above the cornice. Windows and transoms at the ground floor have generally been replaced with glass block surrounding multi-lite wood sash; three bays on the side elevation historically featured brick infill under a transom; those have been altered with the insertion of multi-light wood sash in the top of the brick area. A recessed entry bay is centered at the façade between bays of glass-block windows with curved corners. Some 1/1 second- and third-story windows remain, but many window openings have been infilled with plywood; surviving windows on the north elevation, which once shared a wall with a single-story building, are 3/3 with wired glass. Mezzanine windows are either missing or infilled with plywood or brick. A nicely detailed side entrance to the exposed basement of the building features a cast-stone surround rising to the first floor, a replacement metal-and-glass entry, and a double transom over the doorway. To the right of this entry is weatherboard sheathing and replacement windows at an exposed basement bay on the side elevation. The building is slated for rehabilitation, but no work has begun.

This building was the first erected by Masons in Durham for a lodge; the group leased the ground floors to commercial uses and met at the second floor. The Masons lost the building during the Depression and the city purchased it; the city likely did the glass-block remodeling around 1940. The building housed the Durham City and County Department of Public Health into the 1970s; then it housed Durham County Social Services offices. The building is currently unoccupied.

Durham Sun Building
310 E. Main Street
1924, 2007
Contributing Building

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This two-story, remarkably intact, Classical Revival-style brick office building features a limestone façade with huge round-arched window openings at the ground floor and 8/8 windows at the second story. Façade detail is quite fine and includes engaged Doric pilasters between round-arched window openings, fluted Ionic pilasters flanking each second-story window, and a bracketed cornice topped by a paneled balustrade. Windows in the arched openings are composed of plate-glass panels with slender metal Solomonic colonnettes topped with finials beneath metal-sash fanlights; the opening at the far right features an entrance recessed behind a metal gate in a slightly smaller, rectangular doorway under a round-arched transom that matches the ground-floor windows. There are square vents above the second-story windows. The rearmost portion of the building is a single story.

The *Durham Sun* newspaper was started in 1889; this building was erected to house the paper in 1924. By the end of the decade, the company was purchased by competitor newspaper, the *Durham Morning Herald*, and the *Sun*'s offices were moved to the *Herald* complex at Market Street. The Public Service Company of North Carolina occupied the building from the 1940s through the 1970s. The building has recently been rehabilitated with a residence upstairs and a restaurant at the ground floor.

Parking lot

Johnson Motor Company
326 E. Main Street
1927, 2011
George Watts Carr, architect
George Kane, general contractor
Contributing Building

The Johnson Motor Company retains its elaborate metal storefront, which features slender, fluted pilasters, a decorative architrave, transoms, and reeded spandrel panels rising up to the second-story windows. The entry door at the centered front entrance has been replaced with fully glazed metal-frame doors. The plate-glass at the largest window openings has also been replaced and an additional muntin installed, but the original transparency of the auto showroom windows remains evident. Second-story windows are multi-light metal sash in two broad openings, one over each showroom window group, flanking a narrower steel sash window over the centered front entrance, which is recessed under an arched opening and topped by a fanlight. The wall above the windows and below the plain cornice features low-relief circular medallions alternating with swags.

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The business dates to 1914, when it was the Five Points Automobile Company, located at 101-103 W. Chapel Hill Street (not extant). The 1927 building housed a Buick dealership into the 1980s. Durham County now owns the building and recently rehabilitated it to provide offices for the Durham County Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Alexander Ford Motor Company
330 E. Main Street
1924, ca. 2007
Milburn and Heister, architect
Contributing Building

This tall single-story auto showroom has a terra cotta façade with pilasters between window groupings and a decorative architrave above the windows. A recessed signboard inscribed with “Alexander Motor Company” is covered by a sign for the city’s Housing Authority, but the medallion over the centered, recessed front door inscribed with “Ford” remains. Original plate-glass windows with multi-lite transoms have been replaced, and plywood partially infills the showroom openings at the ground floor. Side elevation windows have been replaced as well. A highly decorative cornice tops the building. The building, which extends deep into the parcel, is two stories at its rear third where the grade drops.

The Alexander Motor Company dates to 1916, when it sold Ford’s Model T at the corner of Church and E. Parrish streets. This building was erected just a few years before the Five Points Automobile Company moved to this block as Johnson Motor Company. Alexander Ford Motor Company remained in this building until the late 1970s, before moving to a large cleared parcel west of the American Tobacco campus. It is now known as University Ford. This building has recently been rehabilitated and provides offices for the city’s Housing Authority.

Parking lot

W. Main Street/North Side

Pocket Park
Northwest corner of W. Main and Mangum streets
Ca. 1970
Noncontributing Site

The park is a simple landscaped parcel, with low shrubs and flowers at the corners and along Mangum Street and flowering trees dotting the center of the park. A curving gravel path cuts

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through the center, leading from W. Main Street to W. Parrish Street. Metal picnic tables are situated in the middle of the park, along the gravel path.

This parcel was cleared of its two-story commercial buildings during Urban Renewal in the late 1960s or early 1970s and was landscaped as a park.

Commercial Building
112 W. Main Street/109 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1898, ca. 1960, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building extends the depth of the block so that it fronts both W. Main and W. Parrish Streets. The W. Main Street facade features new brick veneer with soldier-course beltcourses and lintels and a recessed storefront with a blind, stuccoed wall and a single-leaf glass door set into a glass wall with an anodized aluminum frame. Second-story windows are fixed-lite in original openings. The more-intact Parrish Street facade features a distinctive stepped parapet with stone coping and brick corbelling. Second-story windows retain their cast-stone sills and lintels, although the openings have been infilled with brick and, at the two centermost openings, small replacement windows. The upper story of the brick façade has been painted; the ground-floor is a full-width replacement wood-and-glass storefront.

A two-story building stretches the width of this block as early as the 1898 Sanborn map. Historic photographs show a stepped parapet at the W. Main Street facade like that extant at the Parrish Street side. The 1919 City Directory lists the Durham Book and Stationary Company at both addresses; the building later housed the women's clothing store My Shop. The new brick surface was added to the W. Main Street side in the late twentieth century, following the removal of a false front that likely dated to the 1960s. The false front completely covered second-story fenestration to transform the upper story into a signboard, a common aim of false fronts from the time. The storefront at the time featured plate glass and a deeply recessed center entrance. The building today houses offices.

Commercial Building
114 W. Main Street/111 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1915, ca. 1960, ca. 2005
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story painted brick Classical Revival-influenced commercial building extends the depth of the block and has facades at W. Main and W. Parrish streets. The W. Main Street facade features a replacement glass storefront in an anodized aluminum frame, tile at the façade above the storefront and below the second-floor windows, four replacement 1/1 windows

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under original transoms, rusticated stone window sills, and a modillion cornice at the top of the façade wall. The W. Parrish Street façade has a tile and glass storefront under four 1/1 windows with original transoms and rusticated stone sills. Brick corbelling and a molded wood cornice top the façade.

The building originally featured a huge transom with prismatic glass, helping to light the ground floor interior. It may have been later replaced with plate glass, but the area was eventually covered with tile in a 1960s façade remodeling. At that time, the building's second-floor windows were covered with exterior cosmetic screens, each with the initial "G" (for "Griffin," the store name) and each surrounded by a projecting hood. A continuous wood planter ran beneath the second-story windows. The Parrish Street side had a scaled-down version of the same façade; the historic appearance of the upper story and cornice remains intact. The screens were removed around 2005.

Merchant's Bank
116 W. Main Street
ca. 1919, ca. 1960, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This two-story commercial building has a completely remodeled façade that retains no historic architectural elements. The marble-and-stucco façade echoes the original Neoclassical-style façade, which also had huge Doric pilasters and metal-sash windows. There is a new metal cornice and tall parapet.

The Merchant's Bank was built after a 1914 fire destroyed the west half of the north side of W. Main Street's 100 block. The bank appears at this address in the 1919 City Directory. Alfred Bossom was the architect of the building and designer of the original façade. In the 1960s, elements of the original façade were removed to accommodate a cosmetic screen; it is possible that the original façade was entirely removed. The building was remodeled once again around 1990.

Commercial Building
118 W. Main Street
ca. 1915, ca. 1940, ca. 1961, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This three-story, painted brick commercial building has a replacement storefront of wood with fixed-sash windows and a recessed center front entrance under a cantilevered, stuccoed canopy. The original window openings at the second and third stories are infilled and covered by plaster.

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The four third-story windows are each topped by a panel outlined in header bricks with a diamond-shaped tile at its center. The parapet wall has brick corbelling.

This building was erected after a huge fire in 1914 destroyed the west half of the north side of W. Main Street's 100 block. The building had a mid-twentieth-century false façade applied to its upper stories that has since been removed. Today's replacement storefront appears to follow the footprint of the ca. 1961 plate-glass storefront that was documented in 1976. A metal-edged canopy with rounded corners is also visible in that documentation; it may be the same canopy that survives today under the stucco.

Commercial Building
120 W. Main Street/115 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1915
Contributing Building

This deteriorated two-story painted brick commercial building extends the depth of the block and has facades at both W. Main and W. Parrish streets. The W. Main Street façade has plywood at its storefront, which is topped by a wood cornice with plywood at the storefront transom. A damaged metal cornice tops the ground floor. Five window openings at the second floor retain original transom framing, a continuous stone sill, and stone lintels. Brick corbels remain; the apparently substantial cornice that once ran across the façade does not. Concrete coping tops the straight parapet. The W. Parrish Street façade is completely obscured by a large fabric banner.

This building was erected after a fire in 1914 destroyed the west half of the north side of W. Main Street's 100 block. The building's façade is unchanged from the 1976 survey except for the removal of the 1/1 windows with transoms at the second floor. Another fire gutted the building in 2001.

Commercial Building
122 W. Main Street
ca. 1918, ca. 1950
Contributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building features a glass storefront in a metal frame over a low wall of stack-bond brick, tiles at the storefront transom, four 1/1 second-story windows with transoms and rusticated stone sills and lintels, brick pilasters at the facades edges, brick corbelling at the top of the second story, and metal coping at the flat parapet.

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This building was erected after a fire in 1914 destroyed the west half of the north side of W. Main Street's 100 block. The building housed Eckerd Drugs in the 1970s; the façade is essentially unchanged since then, save for the removal of the Eckerd Drugs sign across the top of the storefront.

Vacant lot

Durham Loan and Trust Building and Annex
212 W. Main Street
Variously attributed to Hill C. Linthicum and Charles C. Hook
Norman Underwood, general contractor
1905, 1932, ca. 1960, 1999
Contributing Building

The five-story Neoclassical-style building has an Art Deco-style annex appended to the back, creating a structure with essentially two facades in two different styles. The W. Main Street façade features a curving corner, rusticated brickwork at the two-story base and the second story, two beltcourses with egg-and-dart molding, and a projecting cornice with dentil molding at the parapet. The ground floor was veneered around 1960 with limestone with a wide kickplate of polished black granite, continued from the neighboring Hill Building. That remodeling also added fixed-sash windows with arched tops that pierce the walls of the ground floor at W. Main, although much of the west elevation's ground floor features blind walls. The upper stories have paired 1/1 windows except at the center bay of the W. Main Street façade, where the windows group in threes. At the fifth floor, paired windows are arched on three sides of the building. Brick pilasters alternate with window pairs, finishing at the fifth story with Ionic capitals with pendants. Hood molding at the three centered windows at the façade's fifth story appears supported by rusticated pilasters; an oculus window tops the arrangement. The Art Deco-style façade of the one-bay-deep Annex has a limestone base with brick upper stories. The base has 1/1 windows at the ground floor and mezzanine, which does not exist in the main part of the building. Upper stories have paired 1/1 windows. Pilasters alternate with the window pairs and terminate in cast-stone caps. The fifth-floor windows have heavy cast-stone lintels decorated with chevrons; the lintels align with the pilaster caps. A deeply recessed entry is centered in the façade and its limestone surround is stepped near the top of the entry.

John Sprunt Hill and George W. Watts built this structure to house the Durham Loan and Trust Company, the Home Savings Bank, and speculative office space. This was the first office building in Durham, finally offering an alternative to office space over ground-floor retail. It was, at the time of construction, the tallest building in Durham and possibly in the state. In 1932,

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the owners remodeled the building and added the annex at the rear. New storefronts were installed around 1960, and a certified rehabilitation took place in 1999.

Temple Building
302 W. Main Street
Bertrand E. Taylor, architect (attributed)
ca. 1909, 1960
Contributing Building

The two-story-plus-mezzanine Spanish Mission-style building has Classical Revival-style elements dating from a 1960 remodeling. The hip-roofed building, which stands at the corner of W. Main and Market streets, has two street elevations and a cutaway corner. The ground floor has brick veneer over the original stucco surface and, at the cutaway wall, a slightly recessed double-leaf entry under transom set into a surround consisting of pilasters supporting a pediment with dentil molding. Two entrances at the Market Street elevation include a recessed and paneled entry and, just beyond that, a secondary storefront at the back of the building. Some of the window bays at the ground floor appear to have been doorways before the 1960 remodeling. The Market Street storefront has brick veneer, multi-lite fixed sash, a recessed single-leaf entry under a broken swan's neck pediment, and a heavy cornice with dentil molding. At both street-facing elevations, windows at the first and second story are multi-lite fixed-sash and several feature keystones; mezzanine windows are fixed as well. Reeded pilasters alternate with windows at the second story and support a plain frieze below the mezzanine casement windows, which feature diagonal muntins created diamond lites at the upper half of each window. Red clay tile covers the roof.

The building housed Home Savings Bank, founded by John Sprunt Hill and George W. Watts. Upper stories were home to the Elks and the Odd Fellows, fraternal organizations generally housed in buildings called temples, lending the building its name. The building's first story was substantially remodeled in 1960 in the Classical Revival style. The Temple Building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2005.

Commercial Building
306 W. Main Street
Ca. 1905, ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This brick three story commercial building features brick veneer and multi-pane fixed-sash windows at the ground floor, a band of 1/1 wood sash at the second story, and a band of round-arched 1/1 windows with hood molding at the third story. Rusticated granite sills remain at the

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third story. Continuous brick pilasters link the second- and third-story windows vertically. Concrete corbelling tops the parapet wall of the building.

After the 1960s, this commercial building was taken over by the expanding Guaranty State Bank, which remodeled the ground floor of the Temple Building immediately east. To convert the building from commercial use, the bank removed the storefront and applied the same brick veneer at the ground floor.

Commercial Building
308 W. Main Street
ca. 1906, ca. 1950, ca. 1960, ca. 2008
Contributing Building

This recently rehabilitated three-story brick commercial building has a replacement storefront with transom and two entrances under original 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. Brick pilasters edge the building façade, and two narrow brick pilasters divide the upper stories into three bays. The two windows at each story's center bay are paired beneath a segmental stone arch. Brick corbelling marks the bottom and top of the straight parapet wall.

John Sprunt Hill erected this building around 1906. The 1924 city directory lists a sporting goods store called the Durham Sport Shop at this address. In the mid-twentieth century, it housed two successive jewelry stores, first Martin's and later Friedman's. The building had a false façade in the 1960s and 1970s, featuring corrugated metal at the top two stories, a metal-edged cantilevered canopy, and ca. 1950s jewelbox storefront windows with a deeply recessed centered entrance. After housing a nightclub in the early twenty-first century, the building has been recently rehabilitated to include residential and commercial space.

Parking lot

Five Points Park
W. Main Street at intersection with Chapel Hill and Morris streets
1967, 2006
Noncontributing Site

The park fills the triangular parcel at the east end of the Five Points intersection. Hardscaping includes concrete and brick pavers, a circular platform, and metal tables and chairs. Street trees line the street frontage.

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This area was originally made a park in 1967 after the demolition of the fire-damaged flatiron Piedmont Building. Brick pavement, low brick planters, and shallow sunken spaces characterized the first iteration of the park. In 2006, the current park hardscape was installed, including flat brick pavement with metal tables and chairs.

W. Main Street/South Side

S. H. Kress & Company Building
101 W. Main Street
1930, ca. 1975, ca. 2007
Edward F. Sibbert, architect
Contributing Building

Durham's S. H. Kress & Company store building is one of the state's largest and most elaborately detailed Art Deco-style buildings. The four-story building features cream-colored, glazed terra cotta tiles and pale yellow brick and stone. The plate-glass storefront features curved corners leading to the two front entrances. The wide center bay of the three-bay façade is framed by terra cotta pilasters that are topped by a stylized floral motif rendered in green, rose, and gold. The center bay is further divided by slender terra cotta pilasters that rise above the storefront to the top of the fourth-floor and terminate in foliate capitals. The parapet is stepped and foliated with a molded center. A similar treatment, without the stepped parapet, is found across the exposed east elevation, which also has a plate-glass storefront window in its northernmost bay. The company name is inscribed over the east storefront and centered over the façade storefront. At the upper stories, original steel casement windows have been replaced with modern steel casements; they are the second replacement and were installed around 2007, replacing fixed-sash windows from the 1970s.

Edward Sibbert was Vice-President for Architecture for New York-based S. H. Kress & Co; he was responsible for introducing the Art Deco style to the company's store buildings. Older Kress buildings favored the Neoclassical style. A Kress store remained in the building until the 1970s, at which time the building was converted to office use. Original windows were removed and fixed-sash was installed. Around 2007, the building was converted to condominiums with offices at the ground floor; new steel windows were installed as part of a certified rehabilitation. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993.

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Commercial Building
105 W. Main Street
1908, ca. 1970, 2000
Contributing Building

Above its ca. 2000 wood-and-glass storefront with ca. 1970 stuccoed surround, this distinctive three-story brick commercial building retains its original wood double-hung windows with transoms; bracketed and denticulated cornice; and stepped, peaked parapet with cast-stone coping. The tripartite windows at each story feature 1/1 windows flanking a larger fixed-sash, all with transoms. At the second story, the original multi-lite center window is replaced with plate glass, but the prismatic glass transoms remain. At the third story, the multi-lite window is in place, but plain glass has replaced the prismatic glass transoms.

The building housed Citizen's National Bank and then Baldwin's Department Store before each entity built another building on Main Street. It later housed Wheelan Drug Company and then Butler's Shoes.

Baldwin's Department Store
107-109 W. Main Street
1927, 1937, ca. 2005
Atwood and Nash, architects
Contributing Building

The three-story stone-veneered Classical Revival-style Baldwin's Department Store features intact upper stories over a remodeled glass-and-steel storefront with two single-leaf glass doors at the center and single-leaf doors at each end; the entrance at the west end is deeply recessed. Monumental Doric pilasters rise through the upper stories to a paneled frieze below a console-supported modillion cornice and parapet with balustrade. The pilasters frame huge metal casement windows with transoms, which provided light-filled upper floors for shoppers. An original frieze above the storefront features lozenges and triptychs.

The three bays at the east end were built in 1927 by the Baldwin family; the identical three bays at the west end followed a decade later. The building was rehabilitated in the early twenty-first century to house loft-style apartments with a restaurant at the ground floor and basement. Baldwin's Department Store building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2001.

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W. A. Slater Company
111 W. Main Street
ca. 1893, ca. 1937, ca. 1978
Contributing Building

Above a ca. 1937 metal-and-glass storefront in a marble surround, a lively nineteenth-century Queen Anne-style façade remains evident at this two-and-a-half-story painted brick commercial building. Second-floor fenestration includes arched windows alternating with double-hung windows with heavy rusticated granite lintels. A continuous rusticated granite sill underscores the group. At the half-story, a pair of hipped dormers stands alongside a gabled wall dormer, the latter with granite lintel and sill. A corbelled brick cornice marks the top of the brick façade wall, and the mansard roof and dormer roofs sport green clay tiles. All windows are replacement. The building originally housed a men's clothing store, W. A. Slater Company. To make way for the ca. 1937 expansion of Baldwin's Department store immediately to the east, half of this building was demolished, leaving what stands today. Baldwin's used this building as an annex and likely installed the storefront that remains. In the 1970s, the interior was completely remodeled for a restaurant with offices upstairs. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1994.

Commercial Building
115 W. Main Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1960, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

No historic elements remain evident at this completely remodeled two-story building, which features stucco and fixed-sash windows at its asymmetrical, three-bay façade.

This building was the first location of the Kress Department Store in Durham; Kress relocated to 101 W. Main Street upon building the impressive Art Deco-style building there. The exuberant Queen Anne-style façade was obliterated in a 1960s façade remodeling; the façade was remodeled again in the late twentieth century.

Commercial Building
117 W. Main Street
ca. 1895, ca. 1960, ca. 1987, ca. 2008
Contributing Building

A dramatic stepped and corbelled metal cornice, enhanced with bold red paint, tops this two-story painted brick commercial building. A bracketed lintel with arched detail, also painted red,

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highlights the trio of replacement wood 2/2 windows with a continuous cast-stone lintel at the second story, while a red-painted metal-and-wood molded cornice dominates the replacement wood storefront with recessed front entrance at the ground floor.

This late nineteenth-century building received a new storefront in the middle of the twentieth century, featuring plate-glass windows, a deeply recessed entrance, and island jewel-box display windows. A canopy with a filleted metal edge sheltered the sidewalk in front of the building, and a neon sign displayed the store name "Marilyn Shoes." The canopy and storefront extended across the ground floor of 119 W. Main Street. Likely at the same time, windows were infilled with brick and the entire upper stories were painted blue. That storefront and the canopy no longer remain; they were likely replaced with the current storefront and window openings in 1987, when Baldwin's Department store moved here from its original location at 107 W. Main Street. The building was rehabilitated around 2008 and now houses a bar and music venue called The Pinhook.

Commercial Building
119 W. Main Street
ca. 1895, ca. 1950, ca. 1960, ca. 1987, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This three-story painted brick building has a late twentieth-century replacement storefront with a wood cornice at the ground floor; round-arched, multi-lite, double-hung wood windows at the second story; and 10/10 wood windows at the third story. Stucco highlights the window keystones. The double-leaf door to the upper stories retains an arched transom that matches the second-story windows.

Historic images show that this building had a substantial wood cornice, as well as a fanlight over paired 1/1 windows with flanking 1/1 windows at the second floor; four windows lit the third story. The building was likely given a new brick façade around 1950, creating the current upper-floor fenestration pattern of three round-arched windows with keystones at the second floor and three flat-arched windows with keystones at the third. The building, paired with 117 W. Main Street, also received a new storefront, perhaps also in the 1950s, featuring plate-glass windows, a deeply recessed entrance, and island jewel-box displays. A canopy with a filleted metal edge sheltered the sidewalk in front of the buildings, and neon signs displayed the store name "Marilyn Shoes" at the front and sides of the canopy. Upper-floor window openings were infilled with brick and the entire upper stories were painted blue; these changes likely date to the 1960s. That storefront and the canopy no longer remain; they were likely removed around 1987 with the installation of the current storefront and the restoration of the upper-floor window openings,

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when Baldwin's Department store moved here from its original location at 107 W. Main Street. Another new storefront has been installed since then. The building now houses event space.

First National Bank and Office Building
123 W. Main Street
1915, ca. 1960, 1970, 2004
Milburn, Heister, and Company, architect
Contributing Building

Durham's early skyscraper bank is the First National Bank and Office Building, an elegant Classical Revival-style eight-story building with a dramatic cast-iron mirrored canopy at its front entrance. The building, which has two primary elevations due to its corner location, has a classical exterior treatment featuring a two-story base, a five-story shaft, and a single-story capital. The limestone-veneered base has double-hung wood windows set in tall pairs at the ground-floor with shorter windows grouped by three at the second floor; paneled spandrels are between the first- and second-story windows and pilasters divide the bays across the base. Along the side elevation, the center three paired windows are taller and have arched transoms with keystones replacing the triple windows. The blonde brick of the building's shaft continues the pale color scheme and windows repeat the paired pattern; the windows at the seventh story, the top of the shaft, feature flat arches and rusticated keystones. Windows throughout the shaft have stone sills, and the bays at each ends of the elevations are rusticated. The building's capital features a heavy cornice, dentil molding, and an elaborately decorated architrave around the top-floor window pairs. There is a deeply recessed entry on the Main Street façade with a double door, transom, and sidelights.

Textile and tobacco magnate Julian S. Carr organized Durham's First National Bank in 1887, first housed in an earlier building at this site. The 1915 structure was intended as the showpiece that it is; it was one of Durham's first steel and reinforced-concrete high-rise buildings. The North Carolina National Bank, successor to First National Bank, occupied the building until the late twentieth century. While the exterior is remarkably intact, two small balconies were removed ca. 1960. Interior renovations completed before 1975 resulted in the creation of a new story from the double-height ground floor, which housed the original marble-clad banking room. The canopy was removed at some point in the later twentieth century as well. In 1975, North Carolina National Bank considered demolishing the 1915 building to erect a new structure but ultimately decided upon rehabilitation. The First National Bank Building and Office Building also underwent a certified rehabilitation in 2004, which included the restoration and reinstallation of the canopy. The First National Bank and Office Building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2005.

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Ellis-Stone Department Store
201 West Main Street
1961, 1972, 2002
Noncontributing Building

This four-story, twice-remodeled building now features glass-and-steel curtain walls accented with large stuccoed panels at the second story and blue- and rose-colored tiles at the ground floor and along narrow verticals at the façade and street-facing north elevation. The ground-floor glass curtain walls are slightly recessed under the upper stories. There is a raised cornice detail at the parapet and above the storefront. A cantilevered canopy with rounded corners marks the centered front entrance.

Ellis-Stone Department Store, originally located in the Hill Building across the street, demolished the smaller commercial buildings that once stood at this site to build a new department store, which featured plate-glass shop windows at the ground floor and a windowless screen above. Ellis-Stone became Thalhimers, and the store left downtown for a suburban mall in the early 1970s. In 1972, Wachovia Bank remodeled the building and moved here from the Geer Building (since demolished) at the northeast corner of the intersection. The Self-Help Credit Union acquired the building and remodeled it once more in 2002.

Commercial Building
211 W. Main Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1950, ca. 1970, ca. 2002
Noncontributing Building

This two-story commercial building retains none of its exterior historical details. It features a stucco exterior and large fixed-sash windows at the ground floor with smaller fixed sash at the second floor. The building has no door at W. Main Street and apparently serves as an annex to the building immediately north.

This building's façade has been completely remodeled three times, obliterating any historic details. Though not built for the purpose, the building housed the early movie theaters The Grand and The Savoy in the 1910s and early 1920s.

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Commercial Building
213-217 W. Main Street
ca. 1919, ca. 1950, ca. 1970, 1990, ca. 2005
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building has two unpainted ca. 2005 wood storefronts with wood-paneled transoms under an original steel lintel with decorative medallion anchors. Plain brick pilasters divide the second story into four recessed bays; paired 1/1 windows under a round-arched fanlight pierce each bay. A decorative brick-mold hood tops each fanlight. A pressed-metal bracketed cornice tops the façade wall. A single-leaf entrance to the second-story is centered between the storefronts.

The building underwent storefront remodelings ca. 1950 and ca. 1970 before undergoing a certified rehabilitation in 1990 and was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993. Another remodeling, in the early twenty-first century, covered or removed the glass-block storefront transoms, removed the 1990 storefronts, and removed the round-arched iron gate that previously controlled access to the recessed upstairs entry at the center of the ground floor.

Market Street Pedestrian Mall
Between 200 and 300 blocks of W. Main Street
ca. 1964
Noncontributing Site

The pedestrian mall features brick and concrete pavement and leads to a pedestrian-only entrance to the S. Corcoran Street West Parking Deck at 101 S. Corcoran Street. Planters line both sides of the curved concrete path, which is decorated with circles of tinted concrete and occupies the south half of the half-block-long mall.

Market Street once extended through to Pettigrew Street, as can be seen on early maps and historic views. It was converted into a pedestrian mall in conjunction with the construction of the bank at 301 W. Main Street and the S. Corcoran Street West Parking Deck. A historic photo of the architectural model of the bank building shows the parking deck entrance and the Market Street pedestrian mall with a canopy over the left side.

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First Union National Bank
301 W. Main Street
1964, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This eight-story glass-and-steel Modernist bank building features green spandrel panels with black structural glass outlining the structural beams and columns that form the building's skeleton. The ground floor of the exposed north elevation is a blind wall of polished granite, and polished granite appears again at the main entrance at the south end of the façade. Two other bays at the façade feature fixed-sash glass with black structural glass at the lower walls.

The building replaced a substantial ca. 1900 three-story grocery store, the C. D. Kenny Company, purveyors of tea, coffee, and sugar. After a 1920s remodeling, the building became the first location of Sears, Roebuck, and Co. in Durham. The building was demolished in the early 1960s and the bank building erected in 1964. Originally, a jewelbox storefront filled the first glassed bay of the ground floor and decorative panels filled the second bay. A historic photo of the architectural model of the building shows the parking deck entrance and the Market Street pedestrian mall with a canopy over the left side.

(former) Hill Building/Tilley's Department Store
307-311 W. Main Street
1925, ca. 1950, ca. 1970, ca. 1985, 1995
Atwood and Nash, architect
T. H. Lawrence, building contractor
Contributing Building

The four-story, impressively intact, Georgian Revival-style former Hill Building has a distinctive limestone façade dominated by three bronze arches that rise from the cornice above the storefront to the modillion cornice at the top of the building. Each arch holds the brass-clad, center-pivot, tripartite windows of the three upper stories. Paneled spandrels separate the second- and third-story windows. Limestone keystones accent the arches and limestone cartouches inscribed with the initial "H" adorn the flanking wall areas. Striated limestone frames the storefront, which features a recessed centered front entry and large fixed-sash window walls with marble kickplate, all under a continuous band of prismatic glass in the transom. A frieze with low-relief flowers and a cornice with dentil molding top the ground floor treatment. The parapet features a balustrade.

Tilley's Department Store occupied the Hill Building before the Young Men's Shop took up tenancy in the later twentieth century. The storefront was altered a few times, including removal

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of the original prismatic glass, before the former Hill Building underwent a certified rehabilitation in 1995, which reinstalled prismatic glass. The building received Local Historic Landmark designation in 1996.

Commercial Building
313 W. Main Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1950, ca. 2001
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building holds an early twenty-first-century replacement storefront with fixed-sash glass, glass block, and an angled entrance. Two sets of paired 1/1 windows pierce the stuccoed façade at the second story. A recessed signboard is evident at the parapet wall, which is capped by a gabled edge with metal coping.

The building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map as a two-story brick store with a pair of skylights in a hipped roof. The building housed Kinney Shoes in the middle decades of the twentieth century, when the second-story windows were obscured by a tile façade covering, the exposed brick covered with stucco, and a storefront replaced with plate-glass windows and a deeply recessed entrance. The building was altered again in 2001, when the tile was removed and window openings uncovered. Another new storefront was installed.

Kronheimer Building
315 W. Main Street
ca. 1900, ca. 1960, 1992
Contributing Building

This three-story, three-bay, Classical Revival-style brick commercial building features fluted pilasters between replacement storefronts with marble kickplates, painted-over prismatic glass storefront transoms, a steel-beam lintel with decorative medallion anchors, brick sign panels, and a molded cornice capping the ground-floor façade. The second story features Palladian-motif windows with rusticated granite lintels and rowlock molding at the arches. Third-story, flat-arched, 1/1 windows are grouped in threes at each bay with continuous rusticated granite sills and brick keystones. Brick pilasters with plain capitals divide the upper stories into bays. A modillion cornice underscores the parapet wall, which is capped by stone coping. There is one recessed entry at the west end bay.

The building housed the Kronheimer Department Store throughout most of the twentieth century; Kronheimer's was one of Durham's earliest department stores. The building underwent a

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certified rehabilitation in 1992, reversing previous alterations that compromised historic integrity. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1994.

Commercial Building
317-325 W. Main Street
ca. 1925, ca. 1940, ca. 1960, 1989
Contributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building has five bays across its wide façade. Late twentieth-century storefronts fill each bay at the ground floor; replacement brick pilasters with tile details divide the bays. Stuccoed storefront spandrels and signboards finish the ground-floor treatment. Brick pilasters divide the bays at the second story, where each bay features four 1/1 sash windows with continuous rusticated granite sills and soldier-brick lintels. Cast-stone coping caps the parapet wall and the brick pilasters.

Although the building originally housed individual businesses in each bay, during the middle decades of the twentieth century, a Rose's store occupied the three easternmost bays of the building, resulting in a ca. 1940 remodeling at the ground floor. The building had 12/1 windows at its second story, and large prismatic-glass storefront transoms. By the 1960s, there was a recessed storefront on the east three bays while the two west bays had a wood shingled storefront. The façade was remodeled in 1989, likely the date of most of the ground-floor elements seen today.

C. D. Kenny Company
327 W. Main Street
1925, ca. 1960, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story, single-bay, brick commercial building has an early twenty-first century storefront with plywood walls, fixed-sash windows, a metal door, and a glass-block transom. The second story features a bank of 4/1 windows with a continuous rusticated granite sill set into a recessed panel topped by an arch outlined in rowlock with cast-stone decorative abutments. Cast-stone diamonds adorn the brick wall area of the upper second story, which is finished with a row of soldier bricks. A recessed signboard adorns the parapet wall, which is finished with a soldier course of bricks and cast-stone coping. The building was originally a twin to its neighbor to the south at 329 W. Main Street and still strongly resembles it.

Historic photos show that the original storefront was deeply recessed with plate-glass and slender metal frame under a large prismatic glass transom. The 1926 City Directory lists the Kenny

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Company as the first occupant, sellers of tea, coffee, and sugar, which was earlier located in a large building at 301 West Main Street (not extant). The transoms were covered by the 1960s.

Commercial Building
329 W. Main Street
1925, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story, single-bay, brick commercial building has an early twenty-first-century storefront with heavy wood framing, fixed-lite windows, two glazed doors, a glass-block transom, and a molded cornice over the storefront. The second story features a bank of 4/1 windows with a continuous rusticated granite sill set into a recessed panel topped by an arch outlined in rowlock with cast-stone decorative abutments. Cast-stone diamonds adorn the brick wall area of the upper second story, which is finished with a row of soldier bricks. A recessed signboard adorns the parapet wall, which is finished with a soldier course of bricks and cast-stone coping. The building was originally a twin to its neighbor to the north at 327 W. Main Street.

Historic photos show that the original storefront was deeply recessed with plate-glass and slender metal frame under a large prismatic glass transom. The 1926 City Directory lists the Federal Clothing Company as the first occupant.

Snow Building
331-335 W. Main Street
1933, ca. 1989
Joel Wertz, architect
George Watts Carr, of Northrup and O'Brien, supervising architect
George Kane, general contractor
Contributing Building

The Snow Building is a six-story, stone-veneered, Art Deco-style office building with a seven-story tower at its east end. The main block is divided into two wide bays with pilasters that rise from the second to the sixth stories, terminating in stepped caps. Narrower pilasters subdivide the two bays into four units wide enough to hold 1/1 windows at each story; those continuous pilasters rise through the parapet wall to end in smaller stepped caps, creating a jagged, castellated roofline to the building. Similar pilasters divide the tower into three bays, the wider center bay holding paired 1/1 windows. Stylized Art Deco-styled foliate motifs adorn the parapet walls between the pilasters. The front entrance, housed in the tower, features additional foliate motifs and stylized stone scrolls that form arches recalling the Gothic style and elaborate iron

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grill work; pilasters at the storefronts that terminate at the second story feature the same detailing. The ground-floor of the main block holds a double recessed storefront that retains its original black and ivory opaque structural glass.

Horace Snow commissioned this office building, which was completed in 1933, after Snow had died. The Snow Building is notable both as a major construction project undertaken during the Depression—a not-unusual occurrence in downtown Durham, it would turn out—and as a vivid example of the Art Deco style. The Snow Building underwent a certified rehabilitation around 1989 and was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993.

Five Points Loan Company and Pawnshop
339 W. Main Street
ca. 1919
Contributing Building

The two-story brick commercial building features an intact original storefront with plate glass in slender metal frame, a deeply recessed centered, glazed front entrance, and a prismatic glass transom. The second story features two sets of paired 3/1 windows with cast-stone sills. Decorative brick work above the second-story windows includes panels outlined with soldier and stack-bond bricks with cast-stone diamond tiles at the center. A projecting molded cornice divides the wall from the parapet, which repeats the decorative brickwork under cast-stone coping. Stack-bond pilasters terminate with peaked cast-stone caps.

Although the initial tenant was a clothing store, which first appeared in the 1919 City Directory, this building is best known as the Five Points Loan Company and Pawnshop, located here from 1928 through 1978.

Freedman's Clothing and White Way Lunch
341-345 W. Main Street
ca. 1922, ca. 1970, ca. 2008
Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building features an angled façade that accommodates the slight bend in W. Main Street as it enters the Five Points intersection. The east portion of the façade holds a single, wide, replacement storefront with large windows in metal frame over a kickplate and a deeply recessed centered entrance. A multi-lite transom tops the storefront and a molded cornice finishes the ground floor. Above, stack-brick pilasters divide the east end of the second story into four bays, each holding three or four fixed-lite replacement windows over continuous cast-stone sills. Signboards above feature soldier-brick courses and cast-stone diamond accents.

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A heavy molded cornice divides the second story from the parapet wall, which is adorned with cast-stone diamond tiles and capped with cast-stone coping. Pilasters terminate in gabled cast-stone caps. The west portion of the façade features three bays: two for storefronts and a narrow center bay with access to the upper stories. A bracketed pediment shelters the glazed single-leaf door at the center of the building, and a narrow 6/1 window with rusticated stone sill and soldier-brick outline pierces the narrow bay of the second story. Square- and diamond-shaped tiles acorn the space over the window and under a deep, double-bracketed cornice that spans the width of this portion of the façade. The parapet wall features geometric tiles under cast-stone coping. The center of the parapet is stepped with a round-arch at the center. The westernmost storefront bay appears to be original, with plate glass in a frame of slender metal and a deeply recessed center entry under a large, multi-pane glass transom. The second storefront is purely display window, the interior space being part of the storefront in the east portion of the building. Over the storefronts, the second-story treatment is similar to the east portion of the building, with replacement windows grouped in four units over continuous stone sills.

The address 343 W. Main Street first appears in the 1919 City Directory when it was home to Mike's Wienie Stand. Freedman's Clothing occupied 341 W. Main Street from at least the 1950s through the 1970s, and possibly much earlier: it formerly occupied 339 W. Main Street before Five Points Loan Company and Pawn Shop opened there. The White Way Lunch café at 343 W. Main Street was a fixture here in the 1920s at least until the mid-1950s.

ABC Lunch Cafe
347 W. Main Street
ca. 1915, ca. 1940, ca. 2009
Contributing Building

This nicely preserved two-story, single-bay commercial building features a replacement metal-framed storefront of mostly glass with a recessed centered entrance and broken terra cotta tile threshold. A secondary door at the west end of the storefront leads upstairs. The second story had two sets of paired 4/1 sash with soldier-brick sills and lintels, a corbelled brick cornice, and a stepped parapet wall capped by rusticated stone coping.

Historic images show that the building was home to the ABC Lunch Café from at least 1937 through 1953. The building was remodeled ca. 2009 and now houses a popular whiskey bar and private club.

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Liberty Market
349 W. Main Street
ca. 1923, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story, single-bay commercial building features an early twenty-first-century wood-framed storefront with display windows, plywood walls, and recessed entrance under a glass transom topped by a course of soldier bricks. Three 4/1 windows in the second story have rusticated granite sills and lintels. A corbelled brick cornice underscores the stepped parapet; rusticated stone coping tops the parapet wall.

The address first appears in the 1924 City Directory, when the building housed the Noelle Brothers Hardware Company. It notably housed Liberty Market from 1941 through the 1970s. It was remodeled in recent years and houses offices.

Commercial Building
351 W. Main Street
ca. 1923, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This two-story, single-bay commercial building features an early twenty-first-century wood-framed glass-block storefront that follows the line of an earlier storefront, with an angled and recessed asymmetrical entrance. A glass transom and row of soldier bricks tops the ground floor. The second story has three windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels; fixed glass and transoms fill the openings. A brick cornice underscores the stepped parapet; rusticated stone coping tops the parapet wall.

The address first appears in the 1924 City Directory, listing the Dixie Clothing Company. The building housed a variety of commercial establishments throughout the twentieth century; today, it is occupied by offices.

Purity Stores Grocery
353 W. Main Street
ca. 1928, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This three-story brick commercial building features some Neoclassical-style detailing as well as some later alterations. The ground-floor storefront area is framed by striated stone quoins that support an architrave with plain frieze and circular medallions at the corners. An early twenty-

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first-century storefront added plain columns and multi-lite doors at either end, flanking a glass wall at the center. All upper-story windows have been replaced with fixed-light windows, but original openings remain. The upper stories are divided into three bays, with single windows flanking a larger band of windows. All windows have stone sills with modillion blocks and most have soldier-course lintels. The center window group at the third story features Solomonic pilasters and a low-relief frieze with swags and flowers. Cast-stone panels in the flanking wall area feature swags. The plain parapet wall has cast-stone coping.

The address first appears in the 1929 City Directory, which shows that the building originally housed the Fruit Market, with a physician's office upstairs. The Purity Stores grocery occupied it from 1939 through at least the 1960s. This part of West Main Street was the site of a large carriage works from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.

Vacant lot

Commercial Building
427 W. Main Street
Ca. 1949, ca. 1970, 2002, 2007
Noncontributing Building

This one-story commercial building has a brick exterior, two plate-glass windows, and two single-leaf doors, and metal coping.

This parcel was residential until about 1925. The fenestration pattern at the façade is original, but the building once featured white or cream structural glass tiles and a metal canopy with rounded corners, all topped by a transom of glass block. The brick at the façade now appears to be a newer veneer, installed before the 1977 survey.

Professional Center
433 W. Main Street
1973, ca. 2004
Noncontributing Building

This three-story, flat-roofed office building has a precast concrete veneer, scored in some places to create the appearance of individual masonry units. The footprint is irregular, with a jagged sawtooth edge at the west side, capitalizing on the triangular parcel. Windows are fixed-sash and a ca. 2004 molded cornice wraps around the entire building.

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This parcel was residential until about 1925; two automobile service stations and the commercial building at 427 W. Main Street later replaced the house.

N. Mangum Street/East Side

Rogers Drugs Building
200 N. Mangum Street
ca. 1910, ca. 1920, 1980, ca. 2009
Contributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial and office building features a cutaway corner that holds the main entrance bay and faces the intersection of N. Mangum and E. Parrish streets. The ground floor features new storefront windows in large openings and several entrances, each housed in a segmental-arched opening. Windows and doors are set into extruded aluminum frames. A molded wood cornice separates the first and second stories. Second-story windows are new 4/4 sash in original openings with rusticated stone lintels and segmental arches. A modillion cornice wraps around the two street-facing elevations and a flat parapet with concrete coping tops the wall. A single-story addition at the north end of the building features a stepped parapet over its corner entrance. The fenestration at the ground floor dates to 1980; previous doorways were rectangular and storefronts were wider and more regularly spaced across the N. Mangum Street elevation.

Rogers Drugs was the main occupant of this large commercial building from 1913 until 1972. This corner was mostly vacant until the construction of this building around 1910. Brothers Ralph Rogers and William Rogers ran the business, later joined by Ralph Rogers Jr. The younger Ralph Rogers was heavily involved in work to revitalize downtown Durham, beginning in the lean years of the 1950s. He photographed the central business district extensively, as indicated in the introduction to this section. Drug stores were once very common in the central business district: fourteen others operated downtown in the early years of the Rogers Drug.

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(former) Police Headquarters/City Hall Annex
314 N. Mangum Street
1965
George Watts Carr, architect
Watson Engineers, consulting engineer
William Muirhead Construction Company, contractor
Noncontributing Building

This two-story-on-raised-basement, concrete-framed Modernist building features engaged concrete columns and blonde-brick curtain walls and strikes a classical tone with its temple-derived design. The basement acts a plinth, especially when the building is viewed from the north or west. The façade, despite the N. Mangum Street address, fronts a plaza to the south that narrows and encircles the building, rimmed at its perimeter by a sculptural cast-concrete railing. A double-height flat-roofed portico shelters the centered front entrance; the waffled concrete canopy is supported near its front edge by a row of squared concrete columns. The entry doors are set into a glass-and-steel center bay. Other fenestration consists of fixed-sash windows flanking the engaged concrete columns with marble spandrel panels between floors. A metal cornice finishes the walls.

The Police Headquarters building went up on the site of the burned Planter's Warehouse nearly a decade after the 1956 passage of a bond issue to finance it. It has served as an annex to the 1977 City Hall since the police department moved its headquarters to the former Home Security Life Building on Chapel Hill Street, outside the historic district, around 1990.

Rotary Park
Bounded by W. Chapel Hill, N. Mangum, and Morgan streets
1973
Noncontributing Site

The park fills a small wedge-shaped parcel completely bordered by city streets. A low stone wall marks a circle in the wider part of the parcel. Six wedge-shaped planting beds are outlined by concrete edging; gravel paths create walkways between the planting areas. The center of the park has a fountain with a circular pool.

The park was created as roads were realigned in this part of downtown for the creation of a loop road around the central business district. A mid-twentieth-century A&P grocery store stood roughly in the place now occupied by the park. The Rotary Club financed the landscaping.

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N. Mangum Street/West Side

Vacant lot

Parking lot

Wilson Building
401 N. Mangum Street
1925, ca. 1990
Contributing Building

This two-story, brick-clad commercial/office building stands at the northwest corner of N. Mangum Street's intersection with E. Chapel Hill Street. The building has two storefronts with recessed entries on N. Mangum Street and a larger storefront with corner entry and windows overlooking both streets. Second-floor offices have replacement double-hung windows grouped singly, in pairs, and in trios; the windows are within recessed panels with corbelling. Single-leaf, partially glazed wood doors at both street elevations lead to the second floor. The minimal ornamentation is original and includes rusticated granite coping, as well as granite lintels and sills at the second-story windows, prismatic-glass storefront transoms topped by soldier bricks, and brick pilasters separating storefronts and second-story window groupings. There is also a molded cornice between the display windows and transoms.

O. G. and Iris Rigsbee Wilson erected this two-story commercial and office building after demolishing a small grocery; the grocery had been the first store building in the late nineteenth-century neighborhood that once occupied this part of downtown. The Wilson Building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1996.

Home Furniture Building
407 N. Mangum Street
ca. 1925, 1968, 2007
Contributing Building

The two-story, double-storefront, rehabilitated commercial building has a painted brick exterior, flat roof, stepped parapets, rusticated granite coping, 1/1 wood windows at the second story, continuous rusticated granite window sills, and original prismatic-glass transoms over early twenty-first-century replacement storefronts. There is a soldier course over the transom and corbelling below the parapet. Pilasters edge the building and divide it into two bays.

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The building originally was twice as wide as today, originally holding four storefronts. The two northernmost storefronts were demolished as part of the urban renewal process of the 1960s and early 1970s. The Home Furniture store occupied the two southernmost storefronts for many years in the middle decades of the twentieth century, according to historic images. The building was rehabilitated in 2007 with housing at the second stories and commercial/office space at the ground floor.

Parking lot

S. Mangum Street

Citizens National Bank Annex
105 S. Mangum Street
ca. 1920, 1970
Contributing Building

The matching annex to the Beaux-Arts-style Citizens National Bank features marble veneer, a three-bay façade, 6/6 and 8/8 windows, blind windows infilled with marble, and Doric pilasters supporting a plain frieze, modillion cornice with dentil molding, and an open balustrade at the parapet, which is much lower than that of the original bank building that fronts E. Main Street. Window openings have molded sills, and there is foliated decoration around the central second-story windows. A denticulated and molded architrave surrounds the door, which is a replacement. The storefront bay is partially infilled.

B. N. Duke was founding president of Citizens National Bank, organized in 1905. The bank built the main structure in 1915 and this annex likely followed soon after. In 1961, the bank merged with others to become part of Central Carolina Bank, headquartered in the Hill Building on Corcoran Street. This building was converted to office use, along with the main bank building, and some windows replaced with stone infill, in 1970.

Mangum Street Parking Deck
109 S. Mangum Street
1978
Noncontributing Structure

The three-level parking deck has steel framing, exterior steel stairs, and brick walls. A stair tower adjoins the vehicular entrance from E. Main Street has shed roofs, plate-glass windows, and brick veneer. Another vehicular entrance is at the south elevation, accessible from the Durham Loop, and exits are at E. Main Street and S. Mangum Street.

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The deck was built in 1978, on a large parcel cleared during the failed 1960s revitalization efforts of Urban Renewal. Several early twentieth-century, two-story commercial buildings on this block housed businesses that catered to African American tobacco workers during Durham's era of segregation. The block was convenient to the American Tobacco factories just south of the railroad. The deck is often referred to as the Church Street Parking Deck due to the position of its E. Main Street vehicular entrance, which is south of the termination of Church Street.

Market Street/West Side

Herald Sun Company Newspaper Office
113 Market Street
ca. 1913, ca. 1960, 1993
Noncontributing Building

This two-story building has a double-leaf entry set into a glass-and-metal wall and a fixed-sash window of mirrored glass set into a broad opening at the second story. Dark pink stucco covers the upper wall of the building, and a massive surround of ecru stucco encircles all the fenestration, terminating in an exaggerated keystone and flat arch. A metal cornice tops the building.

The building housed the local Water Works office and later Western Union before the Durham Herald newspaper expanded into this building; around 1960, the company remodeled it to provide vehicular access to the rear of its other buildings on the block. The company's complex included buildings to the north on Market Street and around the corner on E. Chapel Hill Street throughout most of the rest of the century. This building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993 as part of the overall Herald Sun Complex, the same year it was completely remodeled.

Herald Sun Company Building
115 Market Street
Ca. 1930, 1963, 1993
Contributing Building

This four-story building has a limestone façade with some classical detailing. The ground floor features round-arched single-leaf doorways flanking wider storefront openings and a central entry with transoms with curved top corners. Broken pediments surmount each of three doorways across the façade. A signboard area lined with molding and flanked with low-relief swags and balusters runs across the façade above the ground-floor fenestration. Limestone pilasters extend the height of the next two stories and terminate with circular medallions with

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low-relief flowers. The pilasters divide the façade into five bays of unequal width in a symmetrical arrangement, with the widest bay at the center and the narrowest at the ends. Window openings hold replacement windows of fixed-sash mirrored glass.

The Herald Sun Company erected this building after purchasing and demolishing the late nineteenth-century office buildings that stood here. The new building had industrial steel sash windows in its original upper two stories and plate-glass storefront windows in the arched openings at the ground floor. The fourth floor was added in 1963. Glass block replaced the steel sash before the current windows were installed in 1993. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993 as part of the overall Herald Sun Complex composed of several buildings at the corner of Market and W. Chapel Hill streets.

Herald Sun Company Business and Auditing Office
125 Market Street
ca. 1930, ca. 1940, 1993
Noncontributing Building

The Herald Sun Company Business and Auditing Office is a two-story building with stucco exterior and replacement windows of mirrored glass. Dark pink stucco covers the walls while ecru stucco highlights window sills, lintels, and pilasters. The current appearance dates to 1993 and ties the building visually to other buildings in the Herald Sun Complex on Market and E. Chapel Hill streets.

This building first appears on the 1937 Sanborn map as a two-story paint store. Historic photos show that the building was brick with 12/1 windows at the second story and a storefront facing E. Chapel Hill Street. The Herald Sun Company acquired the building in the 1940s and remodeled it to resemble its headquarters building immediately south. A stucco skim coat was added and glass block installed at the ground floor. Detailing was clean and spare, save for a pedimented entrance at Market Street. The building was completely remodeled in 1993 and designated a Local Historic Landmark as part of the overall Herald Sun Complex composed of several buildings at the corner of Market and W. Chapel Hill streets.

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E. Morgan Street/North Side

Durham Visitor Information Center
101 E. Morgan Street
1983
Noncontributing Building

This single-story brick office building has multiple hipped roofs, brick veneer, a double-leaf entry, and narrow floor-to-ceiling fixed sash.

Fire Station No. 1
139 E. Morgan Street
1965
George Watts Carr, architect
Watson Engineers, consulting architect
William Muirhead Construction Company, general contractor
Noncontributing Building

This two-story, concrete-framed, Classically-derived Modernist building features engaged concrete columns and blonde-brick curtain walls, like its contemporary across Morgan Street, the Police Headquarters Building. Although featuring a less fully realized design than the Police Headquarters building, Fire Station No. 1 also recalls a classical temple. A double-height flat-roofed portico shelters the centered front entrance; squared concrete columns support the waffled concrete canopy near its front edge. The entry doors are set into a glass-and-steel bay sheltered by the portico. The front edge of the portico aligns with the portico of the Police Headquarters building across the Durham Loop. Other fenestration consists of fixed-sash flanking the engaged concrete columns with marble spandrel panels between floors and, along the side elevations, replacement garage doors for fire trucks. The rear elevation has windows only at the east and west ends of the walls; the broad center portion features no fenestration but does feature a two-story stair tower flanked by single-story wings.

The new Fire Station No. 1 went up near the site of the burned Planter's Warehouse nearly a decade after the 1956 passage of a bond issue to finance it. Its location was part of a government complex planned in the 1950s in an effort to contribute to the revitalization of downtown by creating a focal point. The plan was not realized in its entirety; only this fire station and a police department building were erected.

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W. Morgan Street/South Side

Carolina Theatre
309 W. Morgan Street
1924, ca. 1930, ca. 1960, ca. 1990, 2011
Milburn, Heister, and Company architect
Contributing Building

Durham's Classical Revival-style theater has a yellow brick façade with classical details rendered in stone. Three monumental windows framed by stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals dominate the façade under a full entablature featuring dentil molding, an inscribed and decorated frieze, a plain architrave, and a denticulated modillion cornice. Other windows are 6/6 with stone sills; some also features transoms, molded surrounds, or both. Three double-leaf entrances are sheltered beneath a canopy that projects just below the molded cornice that divides the ground floor from the rest of the building. The building has been remodeled a number of times, but the façade remains mostly unchanged. The canopy has been changed at least three times, first around 1930 and again in 1960 before being restored to the original simple rectangular version in the 1990s. In the 1990s, a major rehabilitation and expansion added a stair tower and ground-floor offices to the north elevation, and a two-story, two-screen movie theater to the south end of the building. A vertical marquee sign hangs on the north end of the addition. All additions feature yellow brick and simple, classically-derived ornament. Several windows on the north elevation of the original structure were infilled with brick, likely in the 1990s.

Originally—and only briefly—known as the Durham Auditorium, the building replaced the lost performance space in the demolished Academy of Music, which had also housed city hall and a market. The theater was built for live performances and movies and was segregated until the mid-1960s. The plaza in front of the 1988 Civic Center eliminated Roney Street, which the building originally fronted, and so also serves the Carolina Theater. The building saw a major rehabilitation with additions around 1990; another rehabilitation has just been completed.

Parking lot

Morris Street/East Side

D. W. Perry Grocery/Smith-Tart Drug Company
102 Morris Street/101 E. Chapel Hill Street
ca. 1893, ca. 1907, 1954; ca. 1970, ca. 1985, 2012
Contributing Building

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This often-altered, two-story, stucco-clad building features elevations fronting both Morris and Chapel Hill streets at the prominent Five Points intersection. A cutaway corner has double-leaf glazed wood doors with round-arched replacement transom set deeply into an arched entry and a single second-story steel awning window. In addition to the corner storefront, the Morris Street elevation has two wood-framed storefronts with glazed wood doors and plywood covering storefront transoms; the Chapel Hill Street elevation has a single additional metal storefront and a section of blank wall. A set of double-leaf glazed wood doors at the Morris Street elevation lead to the second story, which features steel awning windows across both facades. The Morris Street elevation also features pilasters dividing the storefronts and the second-floor entry into individual bays. The building has a clay-tile coping.

While the building currently reflects its 1950s appearance, a portion of the structure may date to the 1890s, based on the Sanborn maps of the corner. The 1897-1898 Mangum's Directory of Durham lists the grocer D. W. Perry at 102 Morris Street. The 1907 Sanborn map shows both that the building's footprint has been enlarged and that the cutaway corner holds an entrance to a drugstore in the first Morris Street storefront; the 1907-1908 Durham City Directory lists the Smith-Tart Drug Store at the corner. The second Morris Street storefront is vacant and a grocer occupied the Green (E. Chapel Hill) Street storefront. Offices were housed above. Historic photographs show the building's brick exterior around 1910, including round-arched second-floor windows and corner entry, and pedimented dormers in the mansard roof. That roof, and the half-story it housed, was removed in 1954. At the same time, the second-floor windows were removed and openings reconfigured to hold the metal sash windows that survive today. The building was also refaced in stucco to hide the scars of the remodeling. The building was remodeled twice more, including the installation and removal of a false façade around 1970 and 1985. The building is currently undergoing rehabilitation that will restore the appearance documented in a 1950s photograph, including changes to the altered storefronts.

Hall-Wynne Funeral Directors and Liverymen
108 Morris Street
Ca. 1907, ca. 1952, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building features a late twentieth-century storefront with a recessed, off-center entrance and fixed-sash glass in an aluminum frame. The second story features four original window openings—infilled with brick—that retain their rusticated granite sills, rowlock arches, and continuous brick hood molds. A beltcourse and modillion cornice, both rendered in brick, top the façade wall and metal coping caps the low parapet.

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The building first appears on the 1907 Sanborn map as the location of Hall-Wynne Funeral Directors, a Durham business dating to 1903. The map shows that the building was attached to 111 E. Chapel Hill Street, which served as the stable for the funeral home. Hall-Wynne moved to a new building in 1926, but retained ownership of the property, leasing it to other businesses. In 1936, Wade Hampton Penny rented the buildings. Penny had grown his door-to-door home goods business into a furniture store that was first located here. In 1952, Penny bought this building, as well as the connected structure at 111 E. Chapel Hill Street. The store remained at this location until at least the late twentieth century. This building and the building at 108 Morris Street now stand on separate parcels.

(former) Durham City Hall

120 Morris Street

1906, 1926, 1988

Remodeled by Milburn and Heister (1926) and by DTW Architects (1988)

Noncontributing Building

This Classical Revival-style, two-story-on-basement building features a stucco-over-brick exterior, corner quoins, pilasters, stone modillion cornice, hip roof, and replacement double-hung windows. Modernist additions date to 1988 and include a double-height entrance pavilion centered on the façade. Stuccoed, squared columns are engaged in the glass curtain wall; a gable roof tops the pavilion and its glass gable end forms a pediment atop the front columns, creating a Modernist take on the classical temple. Contemporary shed-roofed side additions are glass enclosures for stairwells.

The 1906 building was erected for Durham High School and remodeled for use as City Hall 1926 by Milburn and Heister, who removed an original dome and added the modillion cornice and the stucco over the red brick. The 1988 remodeling was designed by DTW Architects. The building now houses the Durham Arts Council.

Orange Street/West Side

Commercial Building

111 Orange Street

ca. 1910 ca. 1960, 2010

Contributing Building

This recently rehabilitated two-story brick commercial building has a stuccoed façade with pilasters dividing the upper story into two bays. The ground floor holds a new metal-and-glass storefront with recessed centered front entrance along with a separate single-leaf glazed door and

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transom leading to the upper story. The second story holds two 2/2 replacement windows in each recessed bay. Windows along the exposed south elevation have segmental-arched openings and double rows of brick headers at the lintel and sill. Windows at the ground floor are smaller than those of the second story and are placed high on the wall.

The building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; a historic view from 1924 shows the brick façade. The 1924 City Directory lists the Orange Street Café at this address, with the Orange Street Barber Shop at 111-1/2. A stableman, likely employed at the livery stable next door, is also listed at 111-1/2. The 1937 Sanborn map shows the building, relatively unchanged, noting that it has a concrete floor and serves as a veterinarian's office. The 1950 Sanborn map update shows the building is a printing office with storage at the second floor. Later historic views indicate that the building, and its neighbor at 113 Orange Street, likely received the stucco covering around 1960. This building likely had replacement metal awning windows at that time as well; historic views show the neighboring building with that treatment. New windows were installed in a 2010 rehabilitation.

Livery Stable/Commercial Building
113-117 Orange Street
ca. 1920, ca. 1960, ca. 1970
Noncontributing Building

A metal false front completely obscures any historical details that may remain at this two-story building. Metal pilasters divide the façade into three bays. Recessed entrances in anodized aluminum storefronts are in the middle and south bays, display windows are in all three bays. Windows at the second floor are plate-glass; two windows occur in each bay.

This building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, which indicates it was a livery stable. The map indicates it was of brick construction, and a historic view from 1924 shows the brick façade. The 1937 Sanborn map reveals that an auto dealer and repair shop operated out of the building, which by then had a large service elevator at the northwest corner at the alley. By the 1950 Sanborn map update, the building housed a repair shop for electrical tools and appliances. That map also reveals the building has a concrete ground floor with wood posts to support the upper story. Later historic views indicate that the building likely received a stucco covering and metal awning replacement windows around 1960. A metal façade followed around 1970, as did another round of replacement windows.

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Markham & Jones Company
119-123 Orange Street
ca. 1918, ca. 1970
Contributing Building

This three-story brick building features brick pilasters that divide the facade into three bays before merging with the parapet wall, which has been stuccoed. Brick corbelling underscores the parapet wall. Plate-glass fills the original window openings of the upper stories, which feature three openings per bay. The entrance, in the southernmost bay of the ground floor, is recessed in an anodized aluminum storefront. Display windows with black-glass kickplates fill the remaining two ground-floor bays.

The address is included in the 1919 City Directory, which shows grocers Markham & Jones as the occupant. A 1963 photograph of the block shows the still uncovered facade, which featured typical storefronts at the north and south bays and what may be a service entrance at the center storefront. Signage between the second and third stories spells out "Markham Jones Company." Both the 1937 and 1950 Sanborn maps indicate the building has iron interior columns, a freight elevator at the back, and housed a furniture repair service.

Garage/Commercial Building
125 Orange Street
ca. 1921, ca. 1960, ca. 1975
Contributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building features brick pilasters that merge with the brick signboard at the top of the wall; four corbelled brick courses underscore the stuccoed signboard. Colonial Revival-style ground-floor fenestration appears to date to the mid-twentieth-century: fluted pilasters and a pediment adorn the centered front entrance, which holds partially glazed paneled double-leaf doors; 6/6 windows over wood panels with faux shutters flank the entrance. The building retains its 2/2 wood windows with rusticated stone sills in the façade's second story and along both stories of the north elevation. A simple molded metal cornice tops the façade wall.

The address 125 Orange Street first appears in the 1922 City Directory; the occupant was Durham City Garage. The 1937 Sanborn map shows the building for the first time, also indicating its brick construction, concrete floor, and elevator at the southwest rear corner. Its use as an auto repair shop is marked on the 1950 Sanborn map update. Historic photographs from 1963 show the building with a glass-and-steel commercial storefront. The current ground floor fenestration was installed before the 1977 survey.

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Orange Street Pedestrian Mall
Between Parrish and E. Chapel Hill streets
ca. 1974
Noncontributing Site

The pedestrian mall, which is open to buses and services vehicles, has brick pavers in its roadway, which remains edged by granite curbs. Concrete planters with pebbled aggregate line the roadway and hold street trees and small plants; sidewalks are paved with brick.

The street was converted to a pedestrian mall with limited use by vehicles around 1974. Recommendations for pedestrian malls downtown dated back to the early 1960s, when popular sentiment held that traffic congestion contributed to the decline of the central business district.

E. Parrish Street/North Side

L. D. Rogers Furniture Store
107-109 E. Parrish Street
1912, ca. 1975, ca. 1978, 2008
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated three-story, seven-bay, painted brick commercial building features an early twenty-first-century storefront at the ground floor and new aluminum-clad 4/4 windows in the flat and segmental-arched windows at the upper stories. Plywood covers the transoms at the ground floor. A single-leaf entry at the east end of the façade leads to the upper stories; this entrance was previously on the west end of the façade. Rusticated stone sills at the upper stories and brick corbelling at the storefront cornice further distinguish the building. Early painted advertisements survive at the exposed east elevation; they were rehabilitated in the early twenty-first century.

Richard Wright, a local businessman active in real estate, purchased this parcel and built the commercial building in 1912. This building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map with the note “from plans.” The map shows two storefronts, a center entrance and stair to the second story, and a wood partition wall between the east and west halves of the building at the ground floor only. The first tenant was the L. D. Rogers Furniture Store. Historic photos show at least two storefront remodelings—one sometime before 1977 and another around 1978—before a 2008 rehabilitation that brought it to its current appearance. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 2008.

Parking lot

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Commercial Building
121 E. Parrish Street
ca. 1918, ca. 1983
Noncontributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building has newer brick veneer at the facade and stucco on the exposed west elevation. Fenestration at the facade includes large rectangular windows and a deeply recessed centered front entrance. A corbelled brick cornice and low parapet with concrete coping cap the façade.

The building does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn map, but the address is listed in the 1919 City Directory, with Adcock's Restaurant listed as occupant. The building previously featured plate-glass storefront windows with brick corbelling and 4/4 windows with rusticated stone sills at the second story. The building between 121 and 107-109 E. Parrish Street was similar in size and design to 121; it was demolished in the late 1970s. The new façade was put on around 1983.

E. Parrish Street/South Side

Chancellor Building
100 E. Parrish Street
Ca. 1987
Noncontributing Building

This four-story brick office building at the corner of E. Parrish and N. Mangum Streets features 1/1 windows in segmental-arched openings and a double-height centered entrance recessed under a round-arched opening. Brick courses between the first and second stories and at the cornice line are the building's only adornments.

The building replaced the 1885 three-story Romanesque Revival Parrish Building, which was of similar size to the current structure. Duke Power purchased the building in 1918 and remodeled it, covering the brick in stucco. The company eventually built a new building in 1971 next door at the corner of Mangum and E. Main Street and demolished the old Parrish Street Building in the following year. The current office building was erected around 1987.

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Commercial Building
108-110 E. Parrish Street
ca. 1888, ca. 1920, ca. 1940, ca. 1990
Contributing Building

This three bay, two-story, double-storefront brick commercial building features a ca. 1940 storefront at the east end and a late twentieth-century storefront at the west end. The intact historic storefront has plate glass, slender metal framing elements, a stuccoed kickplate, and deeply recessed centered front entrance. A fabric awning covers the storefront transom, and plywood covers the brick signboard area above the storefront. The remodeled storefront at the west end features brick veneer and fixed-sash vertical windows flanking a glazed door. The narrow center bay of the building holds a single-leaf door to the upper stories. At the second story, 9/1 windows have been partially infilled with plywood; cast-stone lintels and soldier-brick lintels remain. Above the windows, in the wider end bays of the building, soldier-course brick with terra cotta tile cornerblocks outline a panel above the window groupings. A terra cotta corbelled cornice runs across the top of the wall below a low parapet wall with concrete coping.

A building with a matching footprint, including the center stair to the upper stories, first appears on the 1888 Sanborn map, when the building was listed as vacant. The 1907 Sanborn map shows a grocer in the west storefront and a wholesale fruit dealer in the east. Photographic evidence suggests that the building received a new façade in the 1920s. A short alley leading to the mid-block alley has always existed east of this building.

Alley

Law Building
120 E. Parrish Street
1979
Noncontributing Building

This two-story brick-clad office building features round-arched window openings at the ground floor and 1/1 windows set into segmental-arched openings at the upper story. The exposed west side elevation has stucco over concrete-block and paired 1/1 wood windows.

According to Sanborn maps, a single-story building stood on this spot as late as 1950, but the parcel was vacant at the time of the 1977 survey. The Law Building dates to 1979.

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Commercial Building
122 E. Parrish Street
ca. 1937, 1979
Noncontributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building has been resurfaced with new brick veneer. Ground-floor door and window openings feature round-arches filled with fanlights over paneled doors and 12/12 windows. Second-story 6/6 windows are set into segmental-arched openings with brick sills and soldier course lintels. A modillion cornice and straight parapet wall top the façade.

The building first appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. As late as the 1970s, it featured two storefronts with transoms and metal-sash second-story windows with a continuous sill. The new façade dates to 1979.

Montaldo's Store
128 E. Parrish Street
ca. 1902, ca. 1920, ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This two-story commercial/office building features pink enameled steel paneling at both the Parrish Street façade and Church Street side elevation. Centered at the ground floor of the Parrish Street façade is a recessed entrance vestibule with two sets of paired French doors with horizontal muntins topped by a fanlight. Large plate-glass display windows flank the entrance, and faux shutters flank each window. Similar faux shutters also flank the second-story windows at the façade. Two early twentieth-century storefronts of plate glass in slender metal frames with deeply recessed entrances remain at the Church Street elevation. Across the second story at both sides, replacement 2/2 windows are edged top and bottom with continuous, metal-tiled sills and lintels. A metal-tiled cornice tops the walls of both elevations.

The building first appears on the 1902 Sanborn map. A 1920s image of the Church Street elevation shows the original brick exterior as well as the prismatic glass transoms over the storefronts. The second-story windows were 2/1 in segmental-arched openings with rusticated stone sills and continuous molded hoods. A corbelled brick cornice topped the wall. The building housed a hardware store at the time. In the mid-twentieth century, it was home to a local branch of Montaldo's, a high-end ladies' clothing store; the current appearance reflects that use and era.

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W. Parrish Street/North Side

Clements Building
104 W. Parrish Street
1908, ca. 1980, 1990, ca. 2005
Contributing Building

This rehabilitated two-story commercial building has a narrow, two-bay facade, a long east elevation, and a cutaway corner. Fine brickwork distinguishes the building. Recessed beltcourses wrapping around the ground floor create the effect of continuous striation at the base. Brick pilasters rise to the top of the second story, terminating with brick corbelling that also wraps around to the east elevation. A wood-framed storefront in the facade has an off-center, recessed entrance and tall windows of plate glass. A single-leaf entry door behind an iron gate in the cutaway wall provides entry to the upper story, and small, square windows with original star muntins and stone sills pierce the upper portion of the east elevation's ground floor. The windows are seen again at a mezzanine level at the facade and cutaway wall, below a replacement metal cornice. Second-story windows at both elevations are replacement 1/1 but retain their original stone sills. "Clements" is inscribed in a stone lintel over the single second-story window in the cutaway wall. Metal coping caps the parapet wall, which steps down along the length of the east elevation, where and mezzanine windows and the metal cornice are not employed.

William B. Clements, realtor and builder, erected the building for offices but later sold it to North Carolina Mutual. The building was rehabilitated around 1980, at which time a new storefront that replicated the original was installed. The building was designated a Local Historic Landmark in 1993.

North Carolina Mutual Office Building
106 W. Parrish Street
1909
Contributing Building

This deteriorated three-story painted brick building has plywood at its replacement storefront, a metal storefront cornice, and paired window openings with rusticated stone sills and plywood infill at the upper stories. At the third story, the center pair of windows was topped by a fanlight, but that window unit has been removed as well. A metal cornice remains below the parapet, but the course of header bricks at the straight parapet is only partially intact.

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North Carolina Mutual erected this building to house offices as part of an expansion. The 1913 Sanborn map indicates “printing” at the second story: The Reformer Publishing Company occupied the building and printed the North Carolina Mutual newspaper, established by the eponymous company that occupied much of this block by the 1920s. Rose Furniture occupied the building in the 1950s through the 1970s.

Commercial Building
108 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1905, ca. 1960, ca. 2000
Contributing Building

This broad, two-story, painted brick commercial building has an altered ground floor with brick veneered engaged columns between anodized aluminum storefronts. Historical details at the second story include continuous rusticated stone sills and lintels; windows have been replaced and original openings are partially infilled with brick. The cornices at the first and second stories are likewise newer replacements.

This building appears in a 1906 photograph of the block. The 1919 City Directory lists G. P. Holloway, Bull City Drug Company, and Mechanics and Farmers Bank as the tenants; the address at the time was 108-112 West Parrish Street. The building’s ca. 1960 false façade at the upper story was removed around 2000.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Building
116 W. Parrish Street
1921, ca. 1950, ca. 1965, ca. 2010
Contributing Building

This six-story Classical Revival-style building features a limestone and brick exterior. Stone Ionic pilasters rise one story to an architrave and divide the ground-floor façade into three bays that hold enclosed round-arched openings with scrolled keystones. The center bay holds the building’s entrance; the two side bays have been enclosed with marble tiles. The next three floors feature recessed beltcourses in yellow brick to effect striation across the façade. The two uppermost stories have stone pilasters, again dividing the yellow-brick façade into three bays, under an architrave and a modillion cornice that tops the building. Small stone balconies mark the third and fifth stories, centered beneath the middle pair of windows. Windows are 1/1 aluminum-clad replacement and other elevations feature common red brick.

This building served as the home office for North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company from its construction in 1921 through 1965, when the company moved into a new building on

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Chapel Hill Street just outside of the commercial business district. The current windows, installed around 2010, replaced metal awning windows installed around 1950. Other changes to the ground floor likely date to 1965, when Mechanics and Farmers Bank purchased the building. That work likely included enclosing windows at the ground floor and replacing the original two copper canopies at the side bays with the single canopy that obscures the original company's incised name at the ground-floor frieze. The building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975.

Commercial Building
118 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1905, ca 1924, ca. 1969, ca. 2004
Contributing Building

This three-story brick commercial building features a mid-twentieth-century metal storefront with plate glass and deeply recessed entrances paired at the center of the building. Blue and white tile covers the transom over the storefront windows and a metal cornice finishes the ground-floor façade treatment. The upper two stories each feature 1/1 replacement windows grouped in three sets of three on each floor. All windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels. Brick pilasters with rusticated stone caps run the height of the building at either end of the façade, and a stepped parapet with rusticated stone coping tops the façade wall.

Photographic evidence dates the building to around 1905, when it was just two stories. A third story was not added until after 1924. In the late 1960s, a false façade was applied to the building; that was removed around 2004, when the building was rehabilitated.

Warehouse
120 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1915, 2009
Noncontributing Site

This unusual, five-sided, two-story building was severely damaged by fire in 2009, leaving it basically a shell of brick walls. Remaining evident features are the round and segmental-arched window openings at the second story and flat-arched openings at the ground floor. The building's second story reached over the alleyway to the back of 119-123 Orange Street; those walls also remain. The building stands in the middle of the block bounded by Parrish, Orange, E. Chapel Hill, and N. Corcoran streets; its entrance is on the south elevation, opening to a small courtyard adjacent to the alley behind Orange Street.

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Benjamin C. Woodall is listed at 118-120 W. Parrish Street as a harness and saddle maker in the 1919 City Directory, but 120 likely referred to the building now known only as 118 W. Parrish. A single-story frame livery stable stood at this location as early as 1907, according to Sanborn maps. The 1937 Sanborn map, the first to show a two-story brick building here, indicates that it was a furniture warehouse with a connection to 119-123 Orange Street.

W. Parrish Street/South Side

Commercial Building
105-107 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1913, ca. 1950, ca. 1975, ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

Some decorative brickwork at the parapet wall remains at this much-altered, painted, two-story, two-bay, brick building. The east bay holds a replacement glass storefront under a plywood-filled transom and a separate single-leaf door at the ground floor. A single metal-sash window is oddly positioned in the second-story wall. At the west bay, a ca. 1950 metal-and-glass storefront is recessed into the building at an angle, with a single-leaf entry door in the west wall of the recessed area. A set of metal casement windows pierces the west end of the second-story. Like the second-story window in the east end of the building, it is not paired with another window to create a balanced look. Brick veneer at the second story hides original window openings.

The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; historic photos show that it was spared severe damage in the 1914 fire that destroyed much of the west end of this block. Historic photos also indicate that the original fenestration was three sets of paired 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels. The three sets of windows were symmetrically placed in the second story but did not align with the four sets of angled header and soldier courses lined up across the top of the second story. Windows at the east end remained as late as 1953, but the center set had been replaced with a brick veneer that obliterated the original opening, sill, and lintel. The westernmost windows had been replaced with metal casements of a different size by that time as well. As early as 1953, storefronts were surrounded by black structural glass or other dark glossy tile at the ground floor; the angled storefront at the west end was apparently in place by 1953. The 1/1 windows of the east second story were replaced before the 1977 survey, but the tiled storefront surrounds survived at that time. Durham Office Supply and Emily's Beauty Salon occupied the building at that time.

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Commercial Building
113 W. Parrish Street
ca. 1914, 1980
Noncontributing Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building has a wood storefront with a stone kickplates and small oblong octagonal window openings, all sheltered by a flat canopy. Stucco covers the signboard above the canopy. Original upper-story window openings are partially infilled with and covered with stucco, save for the small fixed-sash windows at the center of the openings. Brick corbelling over the two-story windows remain, but an apparently substantial cornice is missing.

This building replaced a structure destroyed in the 1914 fire that laid waste to much of the west half of this block. The 1919 City Directory lists Mitchell & Robinson at this address.

Rigsbee Avenue/East Side

Commercial Building
204-208 Rigsbee Avenue
1939, 1998, ca. 2008
Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building is three broad bays wide. The southernmost bay, at 204 Rigsbee Avenue, retains original detailing once seen across the entire façade. This bay features unpainted yellow brick and a storefront with plate glass in slender metal frames surrounded by black and ivory opaque structural glass. The centered, double-leaf, front entrance is deeply recessed behind a threshold of broken terra cotta tiles. Each of three sets of windows in the second story comprise a wide 1/1 window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows; a continuous sill of header bricks is matched by a continuous lintel of soldier bricks. A simple concrete cornice tops the parapet wall. The remaining two bays of the building, 206-208 Rigsbee Avenue, have recently been rehabilitated. The yellow brick has been painted and the tiled surrounds do not survive. The replacement storefronts feature tiled kickplates and deeply recessed centered front entrances, likely matching the original storefront configurations. Second-story window configurations match those at the southernmost bay of the building, and the same simple concrete cornice tops the parapet wall.

A building at 204-214 Rigsbee is listed as vacant in the 1940 City Directory. In 1941, the directory lists the McDaniel-Ervin-Hinshaw Hardware Company at 204-210 and the Center Bowling Alleys at 212-214. The 1937 Sanborn map updated through 1950 indicates that the

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bowling alley remained at the ground floor and shows that addresses had changed along this block. A fire gutted the north half of the building in 1998, and a rehabilitation was completed around 2008.

Commercial Building
216 Rigsbee Avenue
ca. 1936, ca. 2000
Noncontributing Building

The two-story building has been dramatically altered so that all historic architectural details and materials have been eliminated or obscured. Window openings have been changed, the storefront eliminated, and the façade and exposed side elevation have been covered with stucco. The building currently has a recessed single-leaf entry at the south end of the narrow façade, fixed windows at the second story, and stone coping.

The city's GIS system dates this building to 1936, but address changes on the block and a poorly scanned Sanborn map makes confirming the date difficult. The 1937 Sanborn map does show some commercial buildings on the north end of the east side of Rigsbee Avenue, but the addresses do not seem to correspond with 216. The city directories show that the McDaniel-Ervin-Hinshaw Hardware Company was at 216 before it moved to a new building at 204 Rigsbee Avenue in 1941. Other businesses at this end of the block in the late 1930s included farm implement sales, a grocery, and a general merchandise store.

Parking lot

Parking lot

Rigsbee Avenue/West Side

WSSB Radio Station
211 Rigsbee Avenue
1948, 2008
Noncontributing Building

This updated two-story brick office building has a painted concrete façade with replacement storefronts and doors topped by transoms and fixed-pane replacement second-story windows. The new storefronts follow the same basic configuration as the original. The street address is inscribed in the stone panel over the side door at the south end of the façade, which leads to the second story. The building originally had 1/1 windows flanked by glass block and surrounded by

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green stone at the façade's second story. Original glass block remains in the slender stairwell window at the south elevation. A flat canopy shelters the entire façade and is supported by a single two-story tall I-beam.

The building replaced a single-story dwelling, apparently a residential holdout even by 1937, judging by the Sanborn map of that year. The address first appears in the 1949 City Directory, which lists the WSSB Radio Station, located here into the late 1950s at least. The new storefronts and windows, paint, and canopy date to 2008.

S. Roxboro Street/East Side

Parking Deck
173 S. Roxboro Street
1955
Contributing Structure

Three-level concrete parking deck with no architectural features. An entrance/exit is at the back of the parcel at 326 E. Main Street.

Originally built for public parking, the parking deck by the late 1960s was part of the Johnson Buick dealership, housed at 326 E. Main Street. It is now a city-owned deck, providing parking for city and county vehicles. The granddaughter of the Johnson Motor Company founder recalls that it was the first parking deck built in Durham.

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Architects (cont.)

Denver Design Associates
DTW Architects
Hackney and Knott
Hook, Charles C.
Hunt, Reuben H.
Langston, Perry C.
John D. Latimer and Associates
Linthicum, Hill C.
Milburn, Heister and Company
Northup and O'Brien
Taylor, Bertrand E.
Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon
Sibbert, Edward F.
Tilton, Edward L.
Weeks, H. Raymond
Wertz, Joel

Engineers

Ashmead, Henry C.
Watson Engineers

Contractors/Builders

Kane, George W.
William Muirhead Construction Company
Penken Construction Company
Underwood, Norman

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Downtown Durham Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. That nomination did not identify a period of significance, but the earliest building was thought to date to 1893 and a number of architecturally important buildings highlighted in the nomination date to 1937. The history in Section 8 covers 1880 through 1939, the period of “the city’s commercial expansion,” with a short account of the city’s earlier days. This additional documentation provides information on the district’s history and architecture through 1962. In addition, research indicates some existing buildings may date to the 1880s, justifying expansion

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of the period of significance back to ca. 1880 as well. Therefore, the period of significance established by this additional documentation is ca. 1880 to 1962. Although downtown Durham continues its commercial, institutional, and governmental uses, its post-1962 use and development are not of exceptional significance.

Downtown Durham's commercial, institutional, and public buildings—and the cityscape they create—chart the city's early boom periods as well as its mid-twentieth-century slump and planning approaches to alleviate the downturn. The district is therefore locally significant and meets Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Religion. The district's collection of commercial and institutional buildings reflects prevailing architectural styles from the period of significance, including vernacular commercial, Italianate, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival, Mission Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and mid-twentieth-century Modernism, and therefore also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Historical Context, 1938-1962

As the 1977 Downtown Durham Historic District nomination details, the city's manufacturing boom in the late nineteenth century fueled the physical growth of the city and generated fortunes for many in Durham. Their wealth, in turn, enabled the creation of a business and financial community that was dedicated to the advancement of the city. Another building boom in the 1920s transformed the center city into a solidly commercial business district as it expanded into early residential areas to the north and east and removed the last few remaining downtown residences. Even the Great Depression did not completely stifle growth in Durham: the city's most impressive skyscrapers, the 1933 Snow Building at 331-335 W. Main Street and the 1937 Hill Building at 111 N. Corcoran Street are both Depression-era buildings.

The City of Durham was well positioned to maintain its economic health during the lean years of World War II. Cigarettes were deemed essential to morale during the war, so the local factories kept running, producing a quarter of the country's cigarettes in 1944. Other plants, like Wrights Machinery Company and Erwin Mills, operated on government contracts, contributing materiel to the military. Only "essential" construction—work already underway or deemed important to the war effort—was allowed during the war, however, so Durham saw few physical changes during the period. The central business district was fully built out by this time, with the tallest buildings centered on the two blocks of Corcoran Street north and south of Parrish Street. Substantial, elegant office buildings from the early twentieth century spread out along Main, Corcoran, and Parrish streets, a central point in downtown, mixed with an abundance of two- and three-story buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The densest

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commercial concentration stretched between Great Jones Street, on the west, and Roxboro Street, on the east, and from the railroad tracks north to Morgan Street.¹

Camp Butner, a military training base established on farmland north of Durham in 1942, had a profound economic effect on retail sales in the commercial business district and the city as a whole. Butner's soldiers, numbering in the thousands, regularly headed to downtown Durham for recreation and shopping, keeping sales brisk throughout the war years. Four USO clubs were established throughout Durham, including one downtown at 310 E. Main Street (not extant). Movie theaters and cafes were abundant downtown, and a bowling alley had opened at 212-214 Rigsbee Street in 1941. The 1942 Streamline Moderne-style bus station (not extant) on E. Main Street was erected largely for the servicemen pouring into Durham on their way to training at Camp Butner.²

While the physical growth that came to Durham after the war had a greater focus on areas outside the central business district, downtown saw some construction and quite a lot of renovation in the immediate post-war period. St. Philip's Episcopal Church at 301 E. Main Street built a new Parish House just after the war, and Sears, Roebuck, and Co. built a huge, freestanding department store building across the street (not extant) in 1947. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, some of the older commercial buildings along the south side of the 100 block of E. Main Street were remodeled or replaced, with new versions employing the clean, minimalist style that Sears, Roebuck, and Co. had chosen for its new building. Some larger Victorian-era buildings, like half of the ca. 1907 Hotel Corcoran at 321 E. Chapel Hill Street and the ca. 1890 commercial building at the corner of Morris and E. Chapel Hill streets in Five Points, were completely remodeled in a similar spare style. Metal awning windows replaced many of the old wood sash in buildings throughout the district. The commercial core also began to expand to the north, mainly along Foster Street, where automobile-centric businesses like car dealerships and drive-through branch banks built outlets. It must have seemed as though Durham's prosperity would go on indefinitely.³

With a built-out downtown, burgeoning residential neighborhoods, and the thought of continued growth and prosperity, Durham began to plan. The city established a municipal planning department in 1945, augmenting the work of the planning commission that had been established

¹ Jean Bradley Anderson, *Durham County: A History of Durham County, North Carolina* 2nd ed. (Durham: Duke University Press, 2011), 324, 327, 351; Sanborn Map of Durham, NC, 1937.

² Anderson, 324; Jim Wise, *Durham: A Bull City Story* (Charleston: Arcadia Press, 2002), 125-128; *Hill Directory Co.'s 1941 Durham City Directory*, Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1941; Jim Wise, "Architecture," in *Brighter Leaves: Celebrating the Arts in Durham, North Carolina* (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 2008), 63.

³ Anderson, 336; Open Durham Blog at www.opendurham.org, accessed January 27, 2012; Wise, *Bull City*, 128; Downtown Development Association. "Report No. 1," 1960, Durham Urban Renewal Records, Durham County Library; Cynthia de Miranda, "Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaning Plant, Office and Store," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 2011.

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in 1922 in the midst of Durham's big building boom. Like the older commercial buildings remodeled in the "modern" style throughout downtown, the city's 1926 zoning ordinance was revamped for the first time in 1951. Early planners were experts in traffic and road systems; they focused on those elements in their approach to downtown. That seemed appropriate, since traffic congestion and Durham's confusing road pattern were a popular complaint regarding downtown.⁴

Despite the face-lifts and the traffic schemes, Durham faltered in the post-war years. Declining retail sales concerned downtown merchants and property owners enough that they banded together in 1958 as the Downtown Durham Association (DDA) and commissioned a study of the problem. The resulting report chronicled dispiriting statistics. The city had slipped from second in the state to fourth in manufacturing and from third to fifth in wholesaling. Industrial employment fell by nineteen percent between the end of the war and 1959. During the same period, Durham's population grew, despite the fact that average wages in Durham were lower than in Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. While Durham's retail sales had plummeted between 1948 and 1954, sales in the surrounding cities grew. Raleigh and Greensboro were actually drawing sales from Durham's traditional market, which included the City of Durham, as well as Durham and surrounding counties. Making matters worse, developers introduced suburban shopping to Durham in the mid-1950s, establishing Forest Hills Shopping Center in 1955 (one mile southwest of downtown), Wellons Village in 1959 (one mile southeast of downtown), and Northgate and Lakewood shopping centers in 1960 (2 miles northwest and southwest of downtown, respectively). Even Durhamites began shopping outside of downtown Durham.⁵

A March 1959 series in the *Durham Morning Herald*, inspired by the DDA report, faulted downtown Durham's built environment for the poor fortunes of the center city. The paper cited traffic congestion and "a general unsightliness" as enough to drive customers to shop elsewhere, including locations as far as Cameron Village in Raleigh. The paper blamed the lack of maintenance of downtown buildings on absentee ownership, an increasing problem in Durham as the "pioneering titans who built Durham have died, moved away, or sold out." Durham's inability to secure new industry after the war was blamed on unionization, poor transportation infrastructure, a lack of venture capital, and the intense competition of neighboring cities. It was, however, the physical detriments of the center city that led Durham to hire, in consultation with DDA, Richmond, Virginia, planning consultant Julian Tarrant to create a revitalization plan for Durham.⁶

⁴ Anderson, 329.

⁵ *Durham Morning Herald*, March 22 and 24, 1959; DDA Report No. 1; Wise, *Bull City*, 137; Anderson, 337.

⁶ *Durham Morning Herald*, March 24, 25, 26, and 28, 1959; Anderson 335-336.

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The Tarrant Plan, as it became known, presented a radical scheme. It urged removal of vehicular traffic throughout the central business district in favor of pedestrian malls. Plentiful peripheral parking and a loop road would keep cars out of downtown, leaving it wholly to pedestrians. The plan also proposed reserving ten acres at the east end of downtown for civic buildings and grounds, including a new city hall, fire station, police headquarters, library, convention center, and plaza. It proposed demolition of landmarks such as Union Station (not extant), the Carolina Theatre, City Hall, and the Armory to make room for these projects. Finally, Tarrant recommended streetscape improvements that involved covering or renovating facades of Durham's commercial buildings to create a consistent look along entire streetfronts. He suggested continuous canopies across blockfaces as well, to shelter pedestrians from sun and rain. Buildings with "good lines and architectural details" were appropriate candidates for restoration rather than renovation or cover-up. Finally, he recommended a sign ordinance and a ban on downtown billboards and on projecting and rooftop signs.⁷

Some ideas were not new. A perimeter loop had been considered as early as 1954, when it was ruled economically infeasible during preparation of the city's comprehensive thoroughfare plan. A central governmental center had been proposed to the city council in 1956. Pedestrian malls were a popular idea at the time, but relatively untested: the question of their effectiveness was not settled. The idea of unified streetscapes, achieved through coordinated remodeling, was a direct result of the architecture of shopping centers, seen as a major threat to downtown vitality.⁸

Another complicating factor leading to the desertion of downtown retailers was the anxiety surrounding impending racial integration. The U. S. War Department had limited segregation in the armed forces during the war and President Truman abolished it altogether in 1948. The Supreme Court struck down the idea of "separate but equal" schools in 1954. In 1960, lunch-counter sit-ins at Durham's Walgreens (not extant), Woolworth's (not extant), Kress, and Rose's resulted in lunch counter closings, store closings, and even the removal of lunch-counter stools in an attempt to prevent the sit-ins. Late that year, proprietors gave in and integrated the lunch counters. Protestors then turned to picketing restaurants and theaters. In 1961, the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) published a list of retail outlets open to integration and those opposed, along with an appeal to boycott the latter. Suburban shoppers did not have to deal with store closings, picket lines, or boycotts, to the detriment of downtown. By 1963, however, these tactics were changing policies throughout the central business district. The city integrated the downtown public library that summer, in addition to its swimming pools and other facilities. Downtown theaters integrated that fall.⁹

⁷ Julian Tarrant, "A Downtown Development Plan, Durham, North Carolina", North Carolina Collection, Durham County Library, 8, 13, 15, 17.

⁸ *Durham Morning Herald*, March 25 and 26, 1959.

⁹ Anderson, 367-370.

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Integration was the realm of the politicians, though, and planners continued to face the physical problems of downtown and how to address them. Many felt downtown needed to be “rebuilt” on the scale of entire block faces, as Tarrant had proposed. Planners and boosters alike began promoting the use of Urban Renewal funds, which combined federal and local dollars, to achieve large-scale downtown redevelopment. The state’s General Assembly had approved the Urban Renewal in concept in 1957, paving the way for North Carolina cities to take part.¹⁰

By 1962, the close of the period of significance, Durham was poised to commence its planned redevelopment. Some of the changes proposed by Tarrant were indeed made; they occurred largely after 1962, after years of planning. A 1956 bond issue funded construction in 1965 of a new Police Headquarters at 314 N. Mangum Street and a new Fire Station No. 1 at 139 E. Morgan Street, both designed as classical Modernist temples by Durham architect George Watts Carr. A spot on Holloway Street (now City Hall Plaza) adjacent to the Police Headquarters was intended for a new city hall, originally to match the other Carr-designed public buildings. Its construction was delayed until 1977; the building was redesigned by then. Orange Street and a small stretch of Holland Street were made into pedestrian malls, as well as a few alleys and building sites made vacant by demolition, but the radical scale of Tarrant’s vision was never undertaken. A large parking deck went up at S. Corcoran Street, next to the railroad in 1964. Construction of the perimeter road, called the Downtown Loop, did require the demolition of the 1905 Union Station in the late 1960s. Other parking decks went up in following years, including one at Mangum Street on the site of the old train station.¹¹

Ultimately, the changes did not have the intended effect, although this cannot be blamed entirely on Durham’s individual faults. Downtowns across the state and across the country suffered the same fate in the second half of the twentieth century, with retail, restaurants, theaters, even professional offices leaving downtown for decentralized suburban locations. Government offices, banks, and law firms tended to stay downtown, but suburban shopping centers, grocery stores, office parks, theaters, and branch banks drew most customers out of downtown altogether.

In the later decades of the twentieth century, Durham shed its declining industrial economy and turned to medicine and technology. This had little immediate effect on downtown. The decentralized landscape created by suburban development in the mid-twentieth century has changed cities, Durham included, permanently. The preservation movement, which came to Durham in the 1970s, contributed tools to encourage rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties, including tax credits available to buildings in the new National Register historic

¹⁰ *Durham Morning Herald*, March 26, 1959; Anderson, 342.

¹¹ Anderson, 329; Open Durham Blog.

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district downtown. In the 1980s, downtown also became a Local Historic District, requiring property owners to adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation when making exterior changes. These tools have served Durham well, and positioned it for revitalization in the twenty-first century: Renewed interest in historic architecture, walkable neighborhoods, and sustainable lifestyles might finally accomplish downtown what loop roads and 'modernization' did not. The piecemeal rehabilitation that started in the 1990s and intensified in the early 2000s continues, despite a slowdown following the recession of 2008 and despite early planners' belief that revitalization could only be done on a grand scale. Downtown Durham has not seen a boom like those of its early years, but it has become a destination once again as it continues to draw on the considerable appeal of its historic architecture.

Architectural Context, 1938-1962

The 1977 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Downtown Durham Historic District includes a thorough discussion of the architectural resources in the district through the late 1930s, detailing at its conclusion the three very different examples of the Art Deco style erected downtown. These buildings are among those that introduced the "machine age aesthetic" to Durham as the city's first Modern buildings. Despite Durham's generally conservative building style to that point, these buildings marked a turning point for commercial architectural style in the central business district.¹²

The district was largely built out by the end of the 1930s, when just a few dwellings remained. In 1942, a new bus depot was built in the Streamline Moderne style at E. Main and Queen streets (not extant). An offshoot of Art Deco, the austere Streamline Moderne style eschews the jazzy ornament of the earlier style and emphasizes the horizontal rather than the vertical. It captures the energy of modern transportation, expressed in rounded corners, sweeping expanses, and shiny surfaces. Its characteristic materials are fluid and glossy: glass block, polished metal, formica, plywood, and black glass. The style is seen in construction dating from the 1930s through the 1950s in both high-style buildings as well as vernacular commercial architecture. In Durham, unfortunately, only the latter remains in the downtown historic district.¹³

The Bus Depot, demolished in 1998, was a low, broad, brick building with long bands of glass block and bays of metal-sash windows. Its metal-edged rear canopy, which sheltered passengers waiting to board, had curving corners and filleted edges that emphasized the horizontal. A small

¹² Claudia Roberts Brown, "Historic Resources of Durham," Multiple Property Documentation Form, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 20-21.

¹³ Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture: 1607-1976* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1981), 331-332.

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rounded canopy sheltered the front door, and a marquee-style sign featured rounded edges and neon lettering.¹⁴

An early example of a vernacular commercial building influenced by the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles is 204 Rigsbee Avenue, which features opaque structural glass in black and ivory surrounding plate-glass storefronts in an otherwise plain two-story yellow-brick building. The building went up in 1939 and combined materials from the double-storefront at the Snow Building—glossy black glass tiles—with the simplicity of the Moderne style. Throughout the late 1940s and 1950s, a number of existing downtown buildings were renovated to reflect the Streamline Moderne style. Several two-story commercial buildings on the south side of the 100 block of E. Main Street were substantially remodeled with new facades that included black structural glass tiles and metal canopies with filleted edges. The look remains, in part, at 108 E. Main Street. Back on Rigsbee Avenue, the Streamline-influenced WSSB Radio Station building at 211 Rigsbee Avenue, went up in 1948, featuring glass block, a smooth façade, and the street address inscribed in a modern font over the door; the building was recently renovated. The small commercial building at 427 W. Main Street originally featured a Streamline façade with structural glass and a small metal-edged canopy.

Another lost building from this time is the Sears, Roebuck, and Co. store built across the street at 414 E. Main Street (not extant). The huge 1947 department store building was aggressively modern in its appearance, featuring two stories of blind brick walls above ground-floor plate-glass shop windows sheltered by a wraparound canopy. The stark brick building bridged the earlier, masonry Streamline Moderne-style buildings and the later International Style buildings that would be built downtown in the 1950s and 1960s.

Remodelings in the 1950s continued the trend, generally leaning toward modern rather than traditional architectural styles. In 1951, the east half of the Hotel Corcoran at 321 E. Chapel Hill Street was remodeled for the Home Savings and Loan Association by replacing the mansard roof in favor of a flat roof, resurfacing the façade in marble panels, and adding a band of windows at the second story and a marble surround at the centered front entrance. The late nineteenth-century grocery and drug store building at the corner of Morris and E. Chapel Hill streets underwent a dramatic remodeling in 1954, when its mansard roof was removed, the round-arched window openings altered to accommodate metal awning sash, and the entire façade was covered in stucco. Some original doors and storefront configurations remained, including the round arch over the main entrance. The 1957 Press Addition to the Herald Sun Complex, a remodeling with a third-story addition, was designed by Raymond Weeks in a clean, minimalist style with a limestone veneer and blank wall at the east side to provide a signboard for the

¹⁴ “East Main St. Bus Station,” Open Durham blog, <http://www.opendurham.org/buildings/east-main-st-bus-station?full>, viewed February 19, 2012.

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paper's name. Also in the 1950s, vernacular Modernist-style buildings at 120-122 and 124 E. Main Street replaced older buildings, further modernizing the retail core.¹⁵

The large Parish House built around 1950 at St. Philip's Episcopal Church at 301. E. Main Street bucked the trend toward Modernism but embraced the dominant minimalist aesthetic. To complement the modest, elegant Gothic-style church, architect George Watts Carr designed a clean, reductive version of the Gothic style. The two-story cross-gabled brick building features ogee-arched doorways and buttressed corners, with narrow metal casement windows that have been recently replaced.

In the meantime, in 1958, the first full-fledged International Style building went up in downtown Durham. The Security Savings Bank at 201 Roney Street (not extant) was a two-story steel-framed building with brick at the ground floor and a glass-and-steel curtain wall at the second floor. That story was outlined in horizontal solid concrete brise soleil. A brick tower at one corner anchored the building and set off the curtain wall, which featured large blue spandrel panels. The building, with its two-story height and incorporation of brick along with the glass curtain wall, complemented the 1920s vernacular commercial buildings that surrounded it.

The 1960s brought more Modernist buildings, rendered either in the glass-and-steel Miesian take on the International Style, favored by corporations, or in a Modernist style derived from classical roots and employing more masonry, generally the choice for civic and institutional buildings. Compared to the 1950s, the 1960s brought a construction boom to downtown Durham. Projects were large, if not as plentiful as in the 1920s. The owners of the Washington Duke Hotel (not extant) built a glass-and-steel curtain-walled motel and parking deck across the street at 212 N. Corcoran in 1962; the motel and hotel both were soon sold to the Jack Tar hotel chain and their names changed. The motel stretches across the east side of the 200 block of N. Corcoran Street, wrapping around to Parrish and E. Chapel Hill streets. The entrance to the parking deck is centered on the Corcoran Street façade, but storefronts fill the remaining ground-floor spaces. Plate-glass windows and random ashlar walls compose the storefronts, an unusual contrast with the repeating hard angles of the curtain wall grid at the upper stories. A setback in the center of the façade creates a rooftop patio with pool, overlooked by two stories of rooms. The parking deck is behind the hotel, situated in the middle of the block; sections of it are visible at both Parrish and E. Chapel Hill streets.

The Modernist trend continued throughout the 1960s with several large construction projects as well as modernizations of existing buildings. A popular approach was the application of false facades in imitation of shopping center architecture. The new facades created blank walls above

¹⁵ Historic photographs of all three buildings are available at the Open Durham blog at www.opendurham.org, accessed February 10, 2012.

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the ground floor, turning those stories into huge signboards for the store housed below. Two exceptions to the unrelenting Modernism transforming downtown Durham were the remodeling of the Temple Building at 302 W. Main Street and the commercial building at 123 Orange Street; those buildings received Classical Revival- and Colonial Revival-style alterations to their ground floors in the 1960s.

Construction slowed again in the 1970s through the first decade of the twenty-first century. In the 1970s, a few substantial Modernist buildings went up—the new Duke Power building and a new courthouse on E. Main Street as well as, finally, the new City Hall. A new convention center and large hotel were built at the corner of E. Chapel Hill and Foster streets in 1988. From the 1990s through the present, changes downtown have come from rehabilitations meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. False facades throughout downtown have been removed and buildings rehabilitated. A number of early and mid-twentieth-century storefronts remain, but just as many have been replaced entirely in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Downtown is becoming a desirable residential option, and many of the two- and three-story commercial buildings house offices, shops, or restaurants on the ground floor and loft-style apartments or condominiums on upper stories. The result is a downtown that more fully reflects the changes in architectural style and trends—including a strong recent trend toward preservation—that Durham has seen throughout its development.

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UTM References (cont.)

5	17	688760	3985640
6	17	688820	3985800

These UTM's correct those found in the original nomination, which created a polygon that cut out a portion of the district's northeast corner.

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All photographs were taken by Cynthia de Miranda in December 2011.

The digital files are at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, NC.

Photo 1: South side of W. Main Street, looking southwest.

Photo 2: North side of E. Chapel Hill Street, looking northeast.

Photo 3: East side of Rigsbee Avenue, looking northeast.

Photo 4: North side of Parrish Street, looking northwest.

Photo 5: North side of W. Main Street, looking northeast.

Photo 6: St. Philip's Church, looking northeast.

Photo 7: East side of Mangum Street, looking northeast.

Photo 8: South side of W. Main Street, looking southeast.

Photo 9: Church Street, looking north.

Photo 10: Durham Public Library, 311 E. Main Street, looking northeast.

Photo 11: Durham Sun Building, 310 E. Main Street, looking southeast.

Photo 12: Hill Building/Tilley's Department Store, 307-311 W. Main Street, looking southwest.

Photo 13: L.D. Rogers Furniture Store, 107-109 E. Parrish Street, looking northwest.

Photo 14: Carolina Theatre, 309 W. Morgan Street, looking west.

Photo 15: Baldwin's Department Store, 107-109 W. Main Street, looking southeast.

Photo 16: Snow Building, 331-335 W. Main Street, looking southwest.

Photo 17: National Guard Armory, 212 Foster Street, looking southeast.

Photo 18: Hill Building, 111 N. Corcoran Street, looking northwest.

Photo 19: Jack Tar Motel, 202 N. Corcoran Street

Photo 20: First Union National Bank, 301 W. Main Street, looking southwest.