

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Burch Avenue Historic District

Durham, Durham County, DH2669, Listed 9/3/2010

Nomination by Heather Wagner

Photographs by Heather Wagner, June 2009



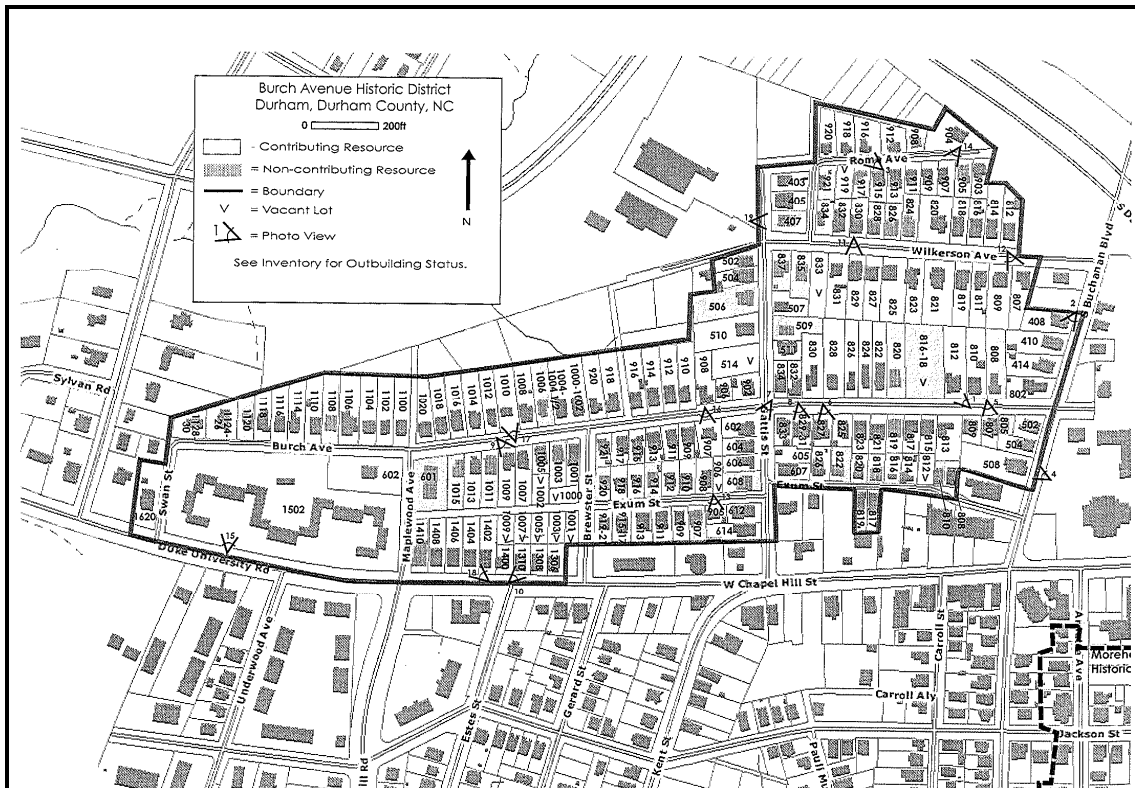
C. T. Miles House, 612 Gattis Street



808-814 Exum Street



M. Webb Thompson House, 1009 Burch Avenue



Historic District Map

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of property

historic name Burch Avenue Historic District

other names/site number West End

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by South Buchanan Boulevard, West Chapel Hill Street,
Duke University Road, Swan Street, Burch Avenue, and Rome Avenue. not for publication N/A

city or town Durham vicinity N/A

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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

| I, hereby certify that this property is: | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____ | _____ | _____ |

Burch Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <u>156</u> | <u>46</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>156</u> | <u>47</u> | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historical Resources of Durham
(Partial inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>multiple dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>secondary structure</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade</u> | <u>department store</u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>multiple dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>secondary structure</u> |
| <u>Vacant/Not In Use</u> | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival
Other: Triple-A, minimal traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard, brick
other: concrete

Narrative Description

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

Burch Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina
County and State

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.)

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1890 - 1960

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Preservation Durham

Burch Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 36 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 / 687720 / 3985960
2 17 / 687860 / 3986015

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 / 688010 / 3985890
4 17 / 687960 / 3985660
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather M. Wagner

organization hmwPreservation date September 15, 2009

street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Burch Avenue Historic District
Durham County, North Carolina

Narrative Description:

The Burch Avenue Historic District is located in Durham, North Carolina, a city of approximately 205,000 residents located roughly in the center of Durham County. The district, a residential neighborhood, lies just west of downtown Durham, south of Duke University's East Campus, and about one mile northeast of Duke University's West Campus. The Durham Freeway (NC 147) extends just northeast of the district, and its construction destroyed an historic connection to residential neighborhoods to the north. Directly north of the district is institutional and vacant land owned by Duke University. Development to the east of the district is institutional and dates from after the period of significance. Properties to the south of the district on the north and south sides of Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road are institutional or commercial in nature and were erected after the period of significance.

The district encompasses fourteen city blocks or portions thereof and includes the lands platted for James Gattis (1884), Charles Watkins (1888), J. W. Gattis (1898), E. J. Long (1913 and 1918), P. C. Graham (1920), N. E. Ross (1921), and Mrs. H. N. Snow (1923). The district's streets are arranged in a grid pattern, with Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road, Exum Street, Burch Avenue, Wilkerson Street, and Rome Street as the east-west streets (listed from south to north) and Swan Street, Maplewood Avenue, Brewster Street, Gattis Street, and Buchanan Boulevard running north-south (west to east).

The district is residential, comprised of single-family houses, duplexes, and a large apartment complex. The only commercial structure in the district is a small frame store at 605 Gattis Street. The district contains one hundred thirty-eight principal buildings and eighteen outbuildings constructed between c.1890 and 1960 that contribute to the significance of the district. Thirty-three houses, thirteen outbuildings and one site in the district do not contribute to the district's significance as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer possess historic integrity. There are eleven vacant lots throughout the district. Eighty-one percent of the total principal resources contribute to the architectural significance of the district. The district contains one National Register-listed property, the William Thomas O'Brien House at 820 Wilkerson (NR, 1985), and one Durham City-County Local Landmark, the M. Webb Thompson House at 1009 Burch Avenue.

District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing resources and the district's predominant residential character. The northeast boundary follows Rome Street, including houses on both the north and south sides of the street. The east boundary of the district extends along the west side of S. Buchanan Boulevard. The south boundary of the district follows the rear lot lines of the properties on the south side of Exum Street, where Chapel Hill Street is predominately commercial in nature, then jogs south at Brewster Street to follow the north side of Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road where the structures shift to residential use. The district is bounded to the west by Swan Street. The northwest boundary follows the rear lot lines of the houses on the north side of Burch Avenue, then runs north along the rear lot lines of the properties on the west side of Gattis Street.

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Burch Avenue Historic District
Durham County, North Carolina

The topography of the Burch Avenue Historic District is typical of the rolling hills throughout Piedmont North Carolina communities. Development began along the higher areas along Buchanan Boulevard and the east ends of Burch, Rome, and Wilkerson Avenues. From there, settlement spread downhill, west along Burch Avenue, Exum Street, and Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road to the lower lots in the neighborhood. A small stream winds east to west just outside of the district, north of Burch Avenue that is now property of Duke University. Another small stream runs through a depression along the south side of the 1000 block of Exum Street; the vacant lots are wooded and undeveloped without street access.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the streets, curbs, sidewalks, and the extant houses and outbuildings. All but one of the streets in the district are asphalt-paved with low concrete or granite curbs. Rome Avenue is a narrow gravel street that dead-ends at the Durham Freeway (NC 147) on the east end. Neither Rome Avenue, nor the 700 block of Exum Street have curbing. Sidewalks exist on Buchanan Boulevard, Burch Avenue, Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road, Gattis Street, and Wilkerson Avenue. Finally, several lots in the 800 blocks of Burch and Wilkerson Avenues have stone or brick retaining walls along the sidewalk, due to gradual elevation changes between the sidewalk and each building.

Lot sizes vary in the district, though for the most part the depth of the lots on the east-west streets coincides with half the depth of a city block. Most lots are 50- to 60-feet wide and range from 100- to 200-feet deep, based on the overall depth of the city block. Houses are generally set close to the street and centered within the lot's width. Some properties have small sheds or garages behind the house, though driveways are not prevalent in the district.

Residences in the district vary in size and architectural style, generally based on the resources of their earliest owners and their period of construction. The earliest house in the district is the William Thomas O'Brien House (820 Wilkerson Avenue). Constructed late in the nineteenth century, it reflects the popularity of the Queen Anne style with turned porch posts and imbricated shingles in the gables. Its two-story form and large footprint is representative of the oldest houses along Buchanan Boulevard. Constructed soon after in the first decade of the twentieth century, but smaller in size and with fewer Queen Anne details are the one-story, gable-and-wing homes concentrated on the east end of the neighborhood (809, 812, and 830 Burch Avenue). During this same period, one-story triple-A-roofed houses were being erected throughout the east end of the neighborhood, some with sawnwork and decorative details (810, 832 Burch Avenue and 826 Exum Street), others with tapered porch supports on brick or stone piers (408, 410, and 414 S. Buchanan Boulevard), and still others with projecting front gables that form the porch (916, 918, and 920 Rome Avenue). Hip-roofed Queen Anne houses were constructed from 1900 to 1920 and generally include a gable either centered on (1014 and 1016 Burch Avenue) or projecting from one side of the façade (819, 821, and 832 Wilkerson Avenue). These include several highly decorated examples (508 S. Buchanan Boulevard and 504 Rome Avenue). Toward the end

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of the 1910s, the hip-roofed cottage began to take on Craftsman details (825 and 827 Burch Avenue and 604, 607, and 612 Gattis Street).

During the 1920s and 1930s Colonial Revival and Craftsman homes were constructed throughout the district. Two-story, symmetrical examples include both duplexes (812, 823, and 829-831 Burch Avenue and 405 Gattis Street) and single-family residences (602 Gattis Street, 602 Maplewood Avenue, 809, 818, 825, and 827 Wilkerson Avenue). Far more common, however, are the one-story bungalows located in the center and west end of the district. Examples exist with front-gabled roofs (1306, 1308, and 1310 Chapel Hill Street, 913 and 915 Rome Avenue, and 913 and 1008 Burch Avenue), side-gabled roofs (834, 908, 910, 912, 918, and 1005 Burch Avenue, 913 and 918 Exum Street, 807, 812, 816, and 823 Wilkerson Avenue), and cross-gabled roofs (911 and 1116 Burch Avenue and 614 Gattis Street). Several Craftsman homes in the district feature more complicated rooflines and low front-gabled porches (915, 1009, and 1118 Burch Avenue).

By the 1940s, duplexes, quadruplexes, and an apartment building with elements of the Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional styles were being constructed in the district, mostly along the west end of Burch Avenue, Rome Street, and the 1400 block of Chapel Hill Street. Front-gabled forms with shared front porches include 1000-1002, 1001, and 1100 Burch Avenue. Other examples have a pair of front-gabled porches projecting from the façade (1002 Burch Avenue and 907, 909, and 911 Rome Avenue). One- and two-story brick structures (1402, 1404, 1406, and 1408 Chapel Hill Street) and one-story, side-gabled buildings (1108 and 1124 Burch Avenue) are also prevalent in the district. The thirteen-building University Apartments complex at 1502 Duke University Road was constructed in 1938 with entrances and building details in the Colonial Revival style.

Several Minimal Traditional and Ranch homes were constructed through the 1950s in the district, but from 1960, the end of the period of significance, to the present, little construction has taken place. With the exception of the removal of a section of homes on the north end of the district (along the former Thaxton Avenue and Ferrell Streets) to accommodate the construction of the Durham Freeway (NC 147) in the 1960s, there has been little demolition in the neighborhood. Where new construction has taken place, a few single-family homes and several one-story, front-gabled multi-plexes, generally of frame or masonry construction, have been built. Most of this infill has occurred since the 1960s.

INVENTORY LIST

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

Common features: Unless otherwise noted, the structures in the district have wood weatherboards, double-hung, wood sash windows, asphalt-shingled roofs, and attached porches. Many windows in the district are Craftsman-style windows, meaning the upper sash is divided into tall, vertical lights and the lower sash is a single, large pane.

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Burch Avenue Historic District
Durham County, North Carolina

Construction dates: Construction dates are derived from the Sanborn Maps (from 1907, 1913, and 1937, Hill City Directories (from 1903/04, 1907/08, 1909, 1911/12, 1915/16, 1919, 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1940), and Durham County tax records. Houses are dated based on when they first appear in the city directories. For instance if a house is not listed in 1925, but is listed in 1930, the house is given a construction date of c. 1930. Exceptions to this system occur when a Sanborn map can narrow the date of construction even further. Additionally, the Hill City Directories did not provide street-by-street listings until 1919 and street names and numbers changed for several streets in the district between 1919 and 1940. Therefore, when architectural features suggests that a building is older than the city directories and Sanborn maps indicate, an earlier date of construction may be given. Durham County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties. When the dates given on the tax records coincide with the date ranges provided by the city directories and Sanborn maps, they are used. Finally, for those homes with names and construction dates posted on brass plaques issued by Preservation Durham, that information is listed as the most accurate available.

Names: Residents and their occupations were derived from the city directories. Houses are named for the listed residents when the address first appeared in the city directory, and may not reflect the names of the actual owners of the property. Houses for which no definite residents are known are listed simply as "House." For those homes with names posted on brass plaques issued by Preservation Durham, that name is used.

Status: Properties are evaluated as C (contributing), NC (non-contributing), or V (vacant lot) based on the following criteria. All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, c. 1890 to 1960, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship from the historic time period to contribute to the historic character of the district. Non-contributing buildings were constructed after 1960 or were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of incompatible alterations or additions. Alterations including replacement porch posts, door and window replacements, and the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding are common throughout the district. However, these alterations alone or in combination do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the neighborhood. For that reason, unless the form, massing, or fenestration of a building has been altered or it retains no visible historic fabric, the building is considered contributing to the district. Individual parcels with addresses listed in the Durham County tax records but without structures are listed as vacant.

South Buchanan Boulevard

408 S. Buchanan – J. L. Remington House – c. 1902

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell and a modern shed-roofed addition to the left of the ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch; its tapered wood posts on brick piers likely replaced earlier porch supports and a replacement railing extends between the piers. The house has a brick foundation under the

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main building and rear ell and a concrete block foundation under the modern shed-roofed addition. It is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl soffits, one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and vinyl gable vents. A modern hollow-core metal door has replaced the original wood door with transom. The earliest known resident is J. L. Remington (carpenter), who lived there with Mrs. Lillie F. Remington, Mrs. Nettie R. Bishop, and Mrs. Lorantha Belvin in 1902.

410 S. Buchanan – Sparrow-Purnell House – c. 1902

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell and a modern shed-roofed addition to the left of the ell. The house is nicely detailed with a stone foundation matching a low stone retaining wall around the front of the property. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on stone piers. The house is covered with vinyl siding and but retains original four-over-four windows throughout. Windows on the façade are paired and flank a replacement front door with replacement sidelights and original three-light transom. The earliest known occupants are Leonidas Sparrow (carpenter), his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sparrow, and J. A. Purnell (carpenter) in 1902.

NC-age Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled frame carport with storage along the left and rear that are covered with plywood sheathing.

414 S. Buchanan – Durham-Kirkland House – c. 1905

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell and a series of shed-roofed rear additions. The front portion of the house rests on a rough-coursed granite foundation with the ell and shed-roofed blocks on brick foundations. A full-width, hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered posts on rough-coursed granite piers with an original railing. The house retains original wood weatherboards, soffits, fascia boards, and moldings. The front door has had its large single pane of glass replaced by four wood panels, but retains an original transom and sidelights. Windows are one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The earliest known residents are Cordelia Durham (widow of Walter) and Alexander M. Kirkland (salesman) in 1905. The house is still occupied by Dwight L. Teer who has lived there since at least 1925.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with combination of plywood sheathing and screening.

502 S. Buchanan – Numa R. West House – c. 1907

C This two-story, deck-roofed house is two-bays wide and double pile with projecting two-story bays on the front (east) and right (north) sides. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear of the house and a later two-story, shed-roofed block is located at the right rear with a one-story shed-roofed addition filling in the U-shape between them. The one-story, wrap-around porch is supported by Corinthian order vinyl posts, which replaced original tapered

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wood posts on brick piers with a turned baluster railing. The house rests on a stuccoed brick foundation and has three stuccoed brick chimneys. It is covered with vinyl siding, but retains original two-over-two windows. The earliest known resident is Numa A. West (carpenter) in 1907. He lived there with Miss Leila S. West, Miss Lello West, Miss N. Roberta West, and Miss Eleanor Wheeler.

504 S. Buchanan – Henry G. Whitfield House – c. 1907

C This two-story, cross-gabled house is three-bays wide and double pile, originally constructed in a T-shaped configuration, has a full-width, one-story, hip-roofed modern addition at the rear. The house has a painted brick pier-and-curtain wall foundation and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It retains original wood weatherboards, door and window surrounds, and two-over-two windows throughout. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement turned posts and railings and the front door has been replaced with a French door, though the original transom remains. The first known resident is Henry G. Whitfield (police) in 1907.

508 S. Buchanan – Albert Wilkerson House – c. 1907

C This one-story, Queen Anne-style house is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has a high, hipped roof with projecting bays on the front (east) and right (north) sides. A highly decorative porch wraps around the front and right sides of the house, supported by turned porch posts with Queen Anne-style brackets, a spindle frieze, and a turned porch railing. The front door is a multi-light-over-panel with some colored glass panes and features a matching transom. The projecting bay on the north side of the house has canted walls and a second entrance from the porch. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and twenty-four-over-two wood windows. A Palladian window is centered in the front gable. The earliest known resident of the house is Albert Wilkerson in 1907. Wilkerson was a contractor by trade and is believed to have constructed the house himself. The Wilkerson family lived in the house through at least the 1940s.

Burch Avenue

802 Burch – James J. Lawson House – c. 1902

C This one-story house is four-bays wide and double pile with a high, hipped roof and projecting bays with full gable returns on each of the four elevations. The gabled bay on the northern elevation has canted walls and a high, center window. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation and two tall, interior corbelled-brick chimneys. It is sheathed in molded wood weatherboards and has a combination of one-over-one, two-over-one, and two-over-two wood windows, all with original molding and applied Victorian decoration. The house has a one-story porch that wraps around the front and right sides of the house; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps and has a wood railing running between the piers. The north end of the porch was partially enclosed (possibly as early as the 1920s)

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Burch Avenue Historic District
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and has six-over-six windows, an exterior door to the porch, and exterior siding and trim that matches the rest of the house. The front door, facing Burch Avenue, features a large, beveled pane of glass over a single panel and has matching sidelights and transom. A small addition and screened porch beneath a hipped roof extend from the west end of the building. James J. Lawson, a grocer, is listed at this address as early as 1902 with his wife, Mrs. Ada Lawson. The home had a Buchanan Boulevard address in the 1920s and 1930s. It was renovated in 2008.

- C Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with molded wood weatherboards, wood cornerboards, re-constructed concrete block foundation, and standing-seam metal roof. A six-light over three-panel wood door and a vehicle entrance with a pair of plywood doors are located on the front (east) elevation.

805 Burch – Edward D. Cheek House – c. 1907

- NC-alt This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled house is two-bays wide and double pile with a one-story porch wrapping around the front (north) and left (east) sides of the building. The house retains its original form, save for two enclosures under the porch on the left side and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear of the house. It has been covered with vinyl siding, has replacement vinyl windows, a stuccoed foundation, modern front door, and replacement porch posts, railings, and decking. The earliest known resident is Edward D. Cheek (foreman) and his wife Nettie in 1907.

807 Burch – G. W. Proctor House – c. 1907

- C This one-story house has a high, hipped-roof with a projecting bay on the right, front of the house and a projecting hip-roofed bay at the left side. The house is three-bays wide and double pile with a full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered columns with an original wood railing. The house rests on a brick foundation and has been covered with vinyl siding. Its tall brick chimneys have been removed. It has vinyl replacement windows, but retains its original front door – a large, leaded-glass pane over single panel with matching sidelights and transom. The earliest known resident is G. W. Proctor (police) in 1907. Proctor remained in the house through the early 1920s.

808 Burch – Samuel P. Batchelor House – c. 1913

- NC-alt This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and a shed-roofed addition to the right of the ell. The house is typical of the form, but has lost much of its material integrity. The house is covered with vinyl siding, soffits, and eaves. Windows and doors are replacements and the shed-roofed front porch is supported by replacement posts with a replacement railing, leaving no defining characteristics of the original structure. The house appears in its current form on the 1913 Sanborn maps with

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Burch Avenue Historic District
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the earliest known resident, Samuel P. Batchelor (clerk, N & W railroad freight depot) in 1915.

809 Burch – Dixon House – c. 1907

- C This one-story, gable-and-wing house with Victorian decoration is three-bays wide and double pile with a low gabled ell at the rear. The house has a shed-roofed porch across the full width of the wing, supported by tapered wood posts on rough-coursed granite piers with an original porch railing running between them. The use of granite is repeated in the porch foundation, the knee-walls on each side of the front stair, and in a low retaining wall across the front of the property. The house stands on a stuccoed brick foundation and has a brick chimney at the intersection of the gable and wing. The building retains original wood weatherboards, two-over-two wood windows, and four-over-one Craftsman windows in the right rear room. It has a decorative gable vent in the front gable and sawn bargeboards in both gables. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight. The earliest known occupants of the house are the Dixon family in 1907; David W. and Lewis A. Dixon (Dixon Brothers Grocery).

810 Burch – Leigh House – c. 1905

- C This typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house is four-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed rear addition beside the ell. The house rests on a brick foundation and retains original molded wood weatherboards, cornice returns, and moldings, including boxed eaves and arched vents in the gables. A shed-roofed front porch extends across the façade supported by turned porch posts with brackets. The front door, centered on the façade, is a one-light over three-panel door, though its ten-light sidelights have been boarded over. A second entrance from the front porch indicates that the building may have been used as a duplex for some period, though city directories cannot confirm when this may have occurred; this secondary entrance has been boarded over. The house retains some original two-over-two windows. The earliest known residents are the Leigh family (Miss Birdie, J. Claudius, and Miss Nannie B.) in 1905.
- C Garage, c. 1920 – A large frame garage stands just northeast of the house, but is barely visible through the foliage. The garage is a front-gabled structure with asphalt-shingled roof, molded wood weatherboards and a pair of two-over-two windows on the west elevation.

812 Burch – Thomas E. Rigsbee House – c. 1905

- C This one-story, gable-and-wing Queen Anne house is three-bays wide and double pile with a gabled ell extending from the right rear of the house and a second gable extending the front-facing gable to the rear. The front gable of the house features a canted bay with windows on all three sides. A hip-roofed front porch extends the length of the wing and projects slightly over the entrance stair. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has

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an original railing running between the piers and brick knee walls at the stair. The house retains much of its original fabric including wood weatherboards and molding, imbricated shingles and a decorative vent in the front gable, wood cornerboards, soffits, fascia boards and partial cornice returns. Windows are two-over-two throughout and the front door has been replaced with a modern metal door, but retains a fifteen-light over single-panel sidelight. A low, concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the site. The earliest known resident is Thomas E. Rigsbee (farmer) in 1905. Rigsbee changed professions (to carpenter in 1907 and salesman in 1911), but remained in the house through at least 1920.

813 Burch – Joshua L. Melvin House – c. 1907

C This two-story, hip-roofed house stands on a slight rise above Burch Avenue on a larger-than-average lot. The house is three bays wide and single pile with a one-story gabled ell extending from the right rear. There are two corbelled brick chimneys rising along the rear elevation of the house and the hipped roof has flared eaves. The one-story, hip-roofed front porch has a low, pedimented gable over the entrance. The porch is supported by round columns on painted brick piers with painted granite caps. A replacement cast metal railing runs between the piers and down the concrete front stairs. The house is covered with vinyl siding, but retains original two-over-two wood windows. The front door is a modern replacement. A concrete retaining wall runs across the front of the property and along a driveway to the left (east) of the house. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn maps; the earliest known resident in Joshua L. Melvin (salesman, Burch-Gorman Co.) in 1907. The building was occupied by J. W. Lasley in 1920 and W. G. Bradshaw in 1925.

815 Burch – R. L. Whitaker House – c. 1907

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a full-width engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof with low, shed-roofed front dormer, both with exposed eaves. It retains original molded wood weatherboards and eight-over-one wood windows, with metal storm windows only in the dormer. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains the original ten-light sidelights and transom. A low concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant was R. L. Whitaker (cooper) in 1907; the Whitaker family remained in the house into the 1940s.

816-818 Burch – Burch Avenue Park

NC The Burch Avenue Park is approximately two lots wide and contains a sandbox and play area near the street, picnic tables at the left rear (northwest) and swings at the right rear (northeast). The lot is shaded with mature trees and the park is operated by Durham Parks and Recreation. As early as 1905, this large lot contained a one-story dwelling with several outbuildings (visible on the 1913 Sanborn map). The house was occupied by George W. Teer, a brick

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manufacturer, and his family in the early twentieth century, but was removed sometime between 1925 and 1930. The lot remained empty and the Teer family sold the property to the City of Durham in 1971.

817 Burch – R. T. Hornbuckle House – c. 1907

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side and a modern shed-roofed rear addition. The house has an engaged front porch supported by paired wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing running between them. It retains original wood weatherboards and four-over-one Craftsman windows, paired on the façade. Two gabled dormers on the front of the house have single four-light stationary windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with two-light transom. The earliest known occupant is R. T. Hornbuckle (agent, Life Insurance Company of Virginia) in 1907.

819 Burch – Rufus J. Hooper House – c. 1907

NC-alt This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a one-story gabled rear ell; it has been significantly altered. The engaged porch is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers and has been partially enclosed with plywood-covered walls. The house retains wood weatherboards on the side elevations and contains a combination of four-over-four, nine-over-one, one-over-one, and six-over-six windows. The front door is a modern replacement. The earliest known occupant is Rufus J. Hooper (tobacco worker) in 1907.

820 Burch – Duplex – 1979

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and five pile. It has vinyl siding and windows and metal, hollow-core doors.

821 Burch – W. T. Shepherd Duplex – c. 1925

C This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile with low gable centered on the façade. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts that have been wrapped in aluminum with a replacement railing running between them. It rests on a brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two wood windows and original front doors with leaded-glass panes over single panels and matching sidelights. The house is identical in form to the Farbow Duplex at 829-831 Burch Avenue. As a rental property, the occupants changed frequently. The building was likely constructed by W. T. Shepherd who purchased the land in 1920.

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822 Burch – John C. Wrenn House – c. 1905

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is two-bays wide and four pile. The main ridge of the roof runs along the right (east) side of the house. There is a small gabled bay extending from the right side, two wings on the left (west) side, and a shed-roofed addition at the rear. The house rests on a brick foundation and has two brick chimneys on the front wing, an interior chimney at the intersection of the main ridge and an exterior chimney on the west end. The hip-roofed porch is supported by aluminum-covered tapered posts on brick piers and has a replacement railing. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has three-over-one Craftsman windows on the façade and replacement windows on the sides and rear. The earliest known resident is John C. Wrenn (carpenter) in 1905.

823 Burch – Barrington-Wilkerson Duplex – c. 1925

C This two-story duplex is six-bays wide and four pile with a truncated-hip roof. A central brick chimney has been removed. The building retains original wood weatherboards and a single six-over-one wood window on the right side of the building. All other windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows. Second floor windows are paired on the façade and there is a low gabled vent at the eaveline over each pair. Front doors are metal replacement doors. The building has a full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing between them. The two entrances to the porch each have brick knee walls lining the stairs, though the original brick stair has been replaced with concrete on the left unit. A low concrete retaining wall with concrete stairs extends across the front of the property. Mattie (Barrington) Wilkerson purchased the property prior to her marriage to Cecil in 1932; the couple owned the building until 1969. Additionally, one of the earliest residents was a Mrs. A. B. Barrington in 1925.

824 Burch – West-Harward House – c. 1905

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is two-bays wide and triple pile with a gabled rear addition. The main roof has been extended on the rear right side to accommodate the enclosure of the space behind the wing. The house rests on a stuccoed brick foundation and has a corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the gable and wing. It retains original molded wood weatherboards and trim, including boxed eaves and cornice returns. The hip-roofed front porch roof is supported by tapered wood posts and retains its original railing. Windows have been replaced and the front door is a modern replacement. The first known occupant was Numa R. West (carpenter) and Miss Lelia West who relocated to 502 Buchanan by 1907. L. A. Harward (salesman, Christian & Harward) and L. Allie Harward (clerk) are listed in the house in 1907.

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825 Burch – L. C. Hearne House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is two-bays wide and double pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (east) side. A low shed-roofed addition is next to the ell. The house has a full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on a weatherboarded apron wall. The house retains original wood weatherboards and trim and one-over-one wood windows throughout. The front door is a large pane of glass over a single panel and has matching beveled-glass sidelights. The earliest known resident of the house is L. C. Hearne, a salesman for U.S. Woolen Mills, in 1919. The building was recently renovated.

NC-age Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled garage has corrugated metal sheathing and a metal roof. Two large, sliding metal doors are located on the façade.

826 Burch – J. D. Woods House – c. 1913

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition constructed behind the wing and a second shed-roofed rear addition that runs across the entire width of the house. It has a low, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts with a replacement railing. The left bay of the porch has been enclosed and is covered vinyl siding. The rest of the house retains original wood weatherboards and trim including cornerboards, boxed eaves, and partial gable returns. It has replacement windows and the front door is a modern replacement. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but the first known occupant is J. D. Woods (machine operator) in 1919.

827 Burch – Raymond G. Suitt House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house rests on a high brick foundation and has two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. The roof has wide overhangs and exposed eaves. There are projecting hip-roofed bays on the left and right sides and a hipped front dormer with multi-pane, lancet-light windows flanking a rectangular vent. The house retains original wood weatherboards and windows throughout the house are lancet-light-over-one windows. The house has an inset front porch on the left side supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The front door is a beveled-glass pane over single-panel with matching sidelights and a transom across the entire assembly. The right front of the house, aligned with the porch, contains a room with grouped windows on the front and right sides and a separate entrance from the porch with a French door and matching sidelights. The first known resident in Raymond G. Suitt (clerk) in 1919; Suitt remained in the house through at least 1940.

C Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, hip-roofed frame garage with wood weatherboards and a wide vehicle entrance with double board-and-batten doors on the façade.

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828 Burch – Charles Upchurch House – c. 1930

C This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman house is three-bays wide and double pile with a one-story shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has wide roof overhangs with exposed eaves, three interior brick chimneys, original wood weatherboards, and four-over-one Craftsman windows. The one-story, hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Windows on the first floor, under the porch and at the rear, are paired. The front door is an original four-light over two-panel Craftsman door. Residents have been listed at this address since 1905, however, the building on the 1913 Sanborn map is a one-story structure. Miss Lula Pendergrass purchased the property in 1909 and remained in the house through 1925. She may have enlarged or replaced the home during her ownership, but it is more likely that the house assumed its current form when it changed ownership in the late 1920s. Charles Upchurch (grocer) and his wife Lurline are listed in the house from at least 1930 to 1940.

829-831 Burch – Farabow Duplex – 1920

C This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with a replacement railing running between them. It has two interior brick chimneys, a broad gable centered on the façade, and a brick foundation. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, two-over-two wood windows, and original front doors with beveled-glass panes over single panels and matching sidelights. The house is identical in form to the W. T. Shepherd Duplex at 821 Burch Avenue. As a rental property, the occupants changed frequently. The building has been recently renovated and is named for long-time owners, brothers Walter and I. C. Farabow.

830 Burch – William High House – c. 1903

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is two-bays wide and double pile. The gabled roof along the left side of the house extends over a rear ell, a shed-roofed modern addition behind the wing, and a second gabled addition beyond that lengthens the footprint. The house has two interior brick chimneys, one at the intersection of the gable and wing and one on the north side of the wing. A hip-roofed porch extends the width of the wing and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house retains original wood weatherboards and molding, including boxed eaves, wood soffits and fascia boards, and cornice returns and rectangular vents in the gables. The windows are one-over-one replacement windows, but the original front door, a single-light over three-panel door, remains. The house has been recently renovated and the new gabled wing at the rear is not visible from the street and therefore does not detract from the historic integrity. The house is named for William High (conductor) who lived in the house from the mid-1930s through the 1970s.

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832 Burch – John Smith House – c. 1905

- C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical in form; it is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side. The house has a hip-roofed front porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; the railing is a modern replacement. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and the windows are a combination of original six-over-one and replacement one-over-one windows. The earliest known occupant in John Smith (carpenter) and Miss Alice Smith in 1905.

833 Burch – Thomas B. Harris House – c. 1907

- C This one-story house with a high, hipped roof is three-bays wide and double pile and features projecting gables on the left side of the façade and the right elevation, each with a large, rectangular, louvered gable vent. A one-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear. The house has a hipped front dormer with large louvered vents and two interior stuccoed brick chimneys. A shed-roofed porch at the front is supported by Doric columns. The house retains original wood weatherboards on all but the front projecting gable, which has a wider, aluminum siding, and has one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The first known occupant is Thomas B. Harris (manager, Christian & Harward) in 1907.
- C Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with a shed roof over the entrance faces Gattis Street. The building is sheathed in wood weatherboards and has an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed eaves and a pair of sliding garage doors on the façade.

834 Burch – Mrs. A. C. Stebbins House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is two-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width engaged front porch and shed-roofed front dormer. The house rests on a brick foundation and has original wood siding, a pressed metal shingled roof with exposed eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has a replacement railing and replacement front steps. A small, inset screened porch is located at the left rear of the house. The house retains original one-over-one wood windows throughout and the front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight and transom. The earliest known residents of the house are Mrs. Annie C., Miss Bennie S. (clerk), and Miss Pauline F. (clerk) in 1925.

902 Burch – R. L. Crumpacker House – c. 1913

- C This one-and-a-half-story pyramidal-roofed house features a gable centered on the façade and a projecting gabled bay on the right side. The house is three-bays wide and double pile with a hip-roofed addition across the rear. The hip-roofed front porch wraps around the right side of the house, terminating in the side gable. It is supported by round columns and retains its original railing. The house rests on a brick pier foundation and has pressed tin roof tiles and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. It retains original wood weatherboards and trim

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including boxed eaves, cornerboards, and a cornice return on the right gable. Windows are one-over-one replacement windows, though an original multi-light sash remains in the right gable end. The front door is a beveled-glass pane over a single panel. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but earliest known occupant is Robert L. Crumpacker (carpenter) in 1920. Crumpacker remained in the house through the 1940s and constructed the home next door (at 906 Burch) for his son, J. Patrick Crumpacker, in the late 1930s.

- C Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with hinged garage doors. The building is sheathed in wide wood weatherboards and has an asphalt-shingled roof. It was built concurrent with 906 Burch Avenue and was shared between 902 and 906 Burch until the large lot was split.

906 Burch – J. Patrick Crumpacker House – c. 1937

- C This one-story, side-gabled house is four-bays wide and double pile with a hip-roofed rear ell. The house is covered with aluminum siding, but retains original six-over-six wood windows. A projecting gabled roof supported by decorative cast metal porch posts shelters the replacement front door. The lot was originally part of the R. L. Crumpacker House property and the two houses shared a garage. The house was erected in the late 1930s and the earliest known residents are J. Patrick Crumpacker (salesman, Durham Dairy Products, Inc.) and his wife Shirley M. in 1940.

907 Burch – W. Guthrie Murray House – c. 1940

- C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and double pile with projecting bays on the left and right elevations and a gabled rear ell on the left side. The house is faced with clinker brick and has clipped gables on the main roof and lower side gables; the rear gable is not clipped. A large, tapered chimney rises against the façade with a second brick chimney showing at the ridgeline. An asymmetrical gable at the front of the house shelters the front door, a panel door with metal hinges that is accessed through a brick arch. The house retains six-over-six wood windows throughout and wood door and window surrounds. The house does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known residents are W. Guthrie Murray (machinist) and Elizabeth L. in 1940.

908 Burch – W. L. Riggsbee House – c. 1913

- C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side. The house features a full-width, shed-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a full-width louvered vent. The house has replacement siding, but retains original wood trim including boxed eaves and partial gable returns. One-over-one windows are modern replacements, but the original front door, a single-pane over two-panel doors remains. The house appears on the

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1913 Sanborn map, however the earliest known resident is W. L. Riggsbee (electrician) in 1919.

909 Burch – Tillman House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing running between them. The house retains original wood siding and trim, four-over-one Craftsman windows, and a four-light over two-panel Craftsman door. The low, shed-roofed front dormer has a pair of two-light casement windows. The earliest known residents are Melvin Tillman (carpenter) and Jesse Tillman who appear to have lived in the house together; they are listed there in alternate years from 1925 through 1940.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage is barely visible at the left rear of the property. It has original molded wood weatherboards and a modern overhead garage door.

910 Burch – Angus E. Maynor House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a hip-roofed rear ell on the right side. The house features an inset front porch supported by tapered wood columns with an original railing. The enclosed room on the left side of the porch is very likely original, as the siding matches the rest of the house and the porch trim does not seem to have been altered. The house retains original wood weatherboards and trim, including exposed eaves. Windows are six-over-two wood windows and the front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight. A shed-roofed dormer extends from the main ridge and features a stationary, single-pane window. Second-floor windows on the right gable end have been replaced with modern patio doors. The earliest known occupant is Angus E. Maynor (barber) in 1925.

911 Burch – J. S. Eakes House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed bay extending from the right side and a shed-roofed addition at the right rear. There is a small gabled dormer on the rear elevation and a full-width front gable shelters the front porch and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and moldings including knee braces in the gables. It has four-over-one Craftsman wood windows, paired on the second floor, and a four-light over three-panel front door. The lot slopes down to the rear exposing the full basement. The earliest known resident is J. S. Eakes (salesman, W.R. Murray Company) in 1925. The house has been recently renovated.

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912 Burch – W. C. Scercy House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed front dormer. The full-width engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house rests on a brick foundation with two interior, ridgeline brick chimneys. It has vinyl siding and windows. An original eight-light window remains in the dormer. The two front doors are modern replacements. The earliest known occupant is W. C. Scercy (machine operator) in 1925. The house is currently a duplex.

913 Burch – William C. Stallings House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. It stands on a corbelled brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys. The gable extends over the front porch and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing. The house has two shed-roofed dormers, one on each side of the main ridge. The dormers have exposed eaves and the front gable features knee braces. The house retains original four-over-one Craftsman windows and a fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight. The earliest known occupant is William Cornelius Stallings (rodman, City Public Works) in 1925. The Stallings family retained ownership of the house until 2006; it has been recently renovated.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards, metal roof, and plywood garage doors.

914 Burch – Katie Justice House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The full-width engaged front porch has been partially enclosed with a room on the right side; this room has modern windows and an entrance facing the street with a gabled roof supported by knee braces. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house is covered with wood weatherboards and the shingled roof has exposed eaves and knee braces in the gables. There are one-over-one windows throughout with a twelve-light window flanked by louvered vents in the front gable. The first known occupant is Mrs. Katie Justice, widow of R.W. Justice, in 1925.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and two six-panel doors at the front.

915 Burch – Miles Bridges House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has low, projecting, gabled bays extending from the right and left elevations and a one-story, hip-roofed bay on the front right. The deep side-gabled front porch wraps around the left side of the house and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, with a replacement floor and railing. Other details include exposed eaves and a louvered vent in the front (porch) gable.

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The house retains molded wood weatherboards and four-over-one Craftsman windows, paired on the façade. It is a mirror image of the house at 1118 Burch Avenue. The earliest known occupant is Miles Bridges in 1925; Bridges (a machinist) remained in the house through at least 1940.

916 Burch – Cyril Davis House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch has a wide gable to the right and is supported by aluminum-covered tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement windows throughout. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. The earliest known occupant is Cyril Davis (shipping clerk) in 1925; from at least 1930-1940 the house was operated as a duplex, though it appears to be single-family once again.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and wide opening at the front.

917 Burch – J. S. Carden Triplex – c. 1919

- C This two-story, side-gabled triplex is three-bays wide and double pile with a one-story shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a steeply-pitched, full-width shed-roofed front porch, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. It has two interior brick chimneys and rests on a brick foundation. It is covered with artificial siding and has replacement vinyl windows throughout. The central front door is an original fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight. There is a one-light over two-panel door on each side of the centered front door. The earliest known resident is J. S. Carden (millhand) in 1919.

918 Burch – J. W. Hunt House – c. 1919

- C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side. The house has an engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing between the piers. The porch has been partially enclosed with a room on the right side. A shed-roofed dormer with four-light casement windows is centered on the façade. The house has been covered with aluminum siding and has replacement windows on the side elevations, but retains original four-over-one Craftsman windows on the façade. The front door is a single-pane over three-panel door. Two interior ridgeline chimneys have been stuccoed. The earliest known resident is J. W. Hunt (machine operator) in 1919.

920 Burch – O. M. Dawson House – c. 1919

- C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide and double pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch that wraps around the projecting front gable; it is

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supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers and has an original turned porch railing on all but one length of porch. A pressed metal shingle roof remains; the house has been covered with asbestos siding while aluminum covers the soffits and eaves. Windows are vinyl replacement windows and a modern hollow-core metal door has replaced the original fifteen-light French front door. The first known occupant is O. M. Dawson (machinist) in 1919.

921 Burch – Lucius G. Vickers House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house features a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a replacement railing between them; a six-light Craftsman window is centered in the gable. The house is covered with asbestos siding and has plywood in the front gable and vinyl soffits and eaves. A single four-over-one Craftsman window remains on the right (west) elevation, but all others have been replaced with vinyl windows. The front door is an interior six-panel door. The earliest known resident is Lucius G. Vickers (machinist) who was listed in the house in 1925 and 1930.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards, asphalt-shingled roof, and wide opening with hinged garage doors at the front and a smaller plywood door on the south (left) side. The garage faces Brewster Street.

1000-1002 Burch – Goodwin-Boyd Duplex – c. 1940

- C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It has a hip-roofed front porch supported by square replacement posts on a concrete slab with a replacement railing. The house retains original wood weatherboards and a pair of four-light windows flanking a louvered vent in the front gable. All other windows and the front doors are replacements. The building is nearly identical in form and detail (including a matching gable window and vent) to the house across the street at 1000-1002 Burch, indicating that they may have been constructed by the same person. It does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known residents are Mrs. Coline R. Goodwin and Delmar H. Boyd (traveling salesman) with his wife Helen H. in 1940.

1001 Burch – Norris-Brintle Duplex – c. 1940

- C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple pile. It rests on a high brick pier and curtain wall foundation and has four interior brick chimneys. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a replacement railing. The house retains original molded weatherboards and a pair of four-light windows flanking a louvered vent in the front gable. The windows and front doors are modern replacements. The building is nearly identical in form and detail (including a matching gable window and vent) to the house across the street at 1001 Burch, indicating that they may have been constructed

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by the same person. It does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known residents are W. Clarence Norris (clerk, Advance Stores Co.) with his wife, Kathleen, and Joseph H. Brintle (clerk) with Elizabeth in 1940.

1003 Burch – Bruce W. Johnson House – c. 1935

NC-alt This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width hip-roofed rear ell. It retains no original exterior fabric. The shed-roofed front porch has a low gable over the entrance and is supported by aluminum-covered square posts on a concrete slab. The house has a stuccoed foundation and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. It is covered with aluminum siding and has vinyl windows. The earliest known occupant is Bruce W. Johnson (radio repair) in 1935.

1004-1004½ Burch – Harward-Williams Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and four pile with a full-width gable extending to the rear. The engaged, shed-roofed front porch has a low gable centered on the façade with a square louvered vent. It is supported by grouped, square posts with a replacement railing between them. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and six-over-six wood windows throughout. Doors are hollow-core metal doors. The house does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn maps; the earliest known occupants are Roy J. and Elaine D. Harward, (suburban manager, Durham Herald Company) and Mrs. Annie L. Williams in 1940.

1005 Burch – Needham H. Loftin House – c. 1925

C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed bay on the left (east) side. The asphalt-shingled roof has exposed eaves, two brick chimneys, and a shed-roofed front dormer. The full-width engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. The house retains original wood weatherboards on the side and rear elevations and the front dormer; the area under the porch has been covered with wood shingles. The house has four-over-one Craftsman windows and louvered vents and knee braces in the gable ends and the dormer. The earliest known occupant in Needham H. Loftin (wireman) in 1925.

1006 Burch – House – 1967

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile with an offset-gabled block behind the main gable. A gabled front porch is supported by cast metal posts and has a brick stair and foundation. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has brick veneer on the lower half of the façade. Windows are one-over-one vinyl windows. A sliding patio door leads to a second porch on the right side of the house.

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1007 Burch – Lonnie Wesley Vickers House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the left side. The front-gabled porch is supported by red brick piers with decorative yellow brick detailing. A knee wall around the porch is also made of red brick with a painted granite cap. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has four-over-one Craftsman windows throughout. A set of three, multi-light windows are centered in the front gable. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. The earliest known occupant is Lonnie Wesley Vickers (manager, Vickers Brothers Auto) in 1925.

1008 Burch – William M. Rigsbee House – c. 1925

- C This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a gabled projections on each side elevation. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a replacement railing; it has been enclosed on the right side. The foundation, front steps, and knee walls have been stuccoed. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, three interior brick chimneys, and knee braces in the gables. It has replacement windows throughout, with a pair of double-hung windows replacing a single twenty-light window in the front gable. A picture window has replaced a set of three six-over-one windows with on the façade. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching sidelight. The earliest known occupant is William M. Rigsbee (foreman) in 1925.
- C Shed, c. 1925 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with asbestos siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a three-pane over three-panel wood door on the south elevation.

1009 Burch – M. Webb Thompson House I – 1923

- C This two-story, cross-gabled house epitomizes the Craftsman style with wood shingle siding, four-over-one wood windows, exposed eaves, rafter tails and knee braces in the gables. The one-story front-gabled porch is flanked by a front wing on the left side, which has a separate entrance. The porch is supported by grouped square posts and has a spindle frieze that continues across the enclosed portion, and an original wood railing. The front doors are both sixteen-light Craftsman doors. The house was built by builder M. Webb Thompson as a showpiece for his craft. In the 1940s he constructed the Colonial Revival-style house across the street. The house has been recently renovated and is listed as a Durham County Local Landmark.

1010 Burch – M. Webb Thompson House II – c. 1945

- C This two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival brick house is three-bays wide and double pile. The symmetrical façade features a pair of gabled dormers in the roof, each with a one-over-one window and large dentil-like molding along the eaveline. The central front door is sheltered by a gabled portico with full pediment, supported by Doric columns and pilasters.

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The door itself is a four-light over two-panel door and has a decorative yellow-brick surround. Windows are six-over-six wood windows throughout and have brick sills and lintels, with wood shutters on the façade. A stepped brick chimney with concrete shoulders rises along the east end of the building. The house sits on a rise above Burch Avenue and has a brick retaining wall on the south and east sides. The house was constructed in the 1940s by contractor M. Webb Thompson, who also built the Craftsman house across the street (at 1009 Burch) in 1923. The house has been recently renovated with a shed-roofed dormer added to the rear of the house and a rear carport removed.

1011 Burch – H. W. Gates House – c. 1925

NC-alt This two-story, front-gabled Craftsman house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The entire second story, including a second-floor porch was added since the 1981 survey. It has wood weatherboards throughout, four-over-one Craftsman windows on the façade, and one-over-one replacement windows on the side elevations. The porch roof is supported by simple square posts at the second-floor level, while the original tapered wood posts on brick piers remain on the first floor. H.W. Gates (traveling salesman) is the earliest known resident in 1925.

1012 Burch – G. N. Pickett House – c. 1919

C This two-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a two-story rear porch. The house also has a two-story front porch with a gabled roof supported by tapered square posts with an original wood railing between them; the second-floor porch has been screened-in. There is a two-story gabled bay that projects slightly from the left side of the house. The house retains original wood weatherboards, cornice returns, and triangular vents in the gables. Windows are one-over-one replacement windows. Two front doors on the façade are three-pane over two-panel doors. The house stands on a slight rise above the street and has a concrete retaining wall and front stair leading to the house. The earliest known occupant is G. N. Pickett (farmer) in 1919.

1013 Burch – Gates-Holt House – c. 1930

C This two-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The full-width, one-story front porch has a front-gabled roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing. The main roof and porch roof both have exposed eaves, decorative purlin ends, and triangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The house retains original wood weatherboards and four-over-one Craftsman windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. The earliest known occupants are Hiram W. and Nora L. Gates and Landon B. Holt (salesman, R.L. Baldwin Co.) with his wife Margaret L. in 1930.

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1014 Burch – C. C. Vestal House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a projecting gabled bay on the right side and a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The standing-seam metal roof has a front gable centered on the façade with wood weatherboards and a rectangular vent. The house has a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood columns with an original railing. It has two interior brick chimneys as well as brick stairs and knee walls leading to the porch. The house has been covered with a brick veneer (likely prior to 1960) but retains original two-over-two wood windows. The front door is off center, likely because the house was operated as a duplex in the 1930s and 1940s and likely had a second front door, that has since been removed. The earliest known occupant is C. C. Vestal (printer, J.T. Christian Press) in 1919.

1015 Burch – Duplex – 1964

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled duplex is one-bay wide and six pile. The building has a brick veneer and artificial siding in the gable end. It has modern, hollow-core metal doors and one-over-one windows. A small stoop on the right side shelters the entrances to the two units.

1016 Burch – John L. Green House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a hip-roofed rear ell. The high, hipped roof has a gable centered on the façade and two interior brick chimneys. Granite steps and knee walls lead to the hip-roofed porch; original weatherboarded columns and piers have been replaced by square posts with a replacement railing. Original wood weatherboards remain along with two-over-two wood windows. The front door is a modern replacement and a second front entrance has been sided over. The house is nearly identical in form to 1014 Burch and may have been constructed by the same person. The earliest known resident is J. L. Green (laborer) in 1919; Green remained in the house through the early 1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s the house was listed as a duplex.

1018 Burch – Walker-Malone Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, side-gabled house is four-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The gabled front porch is supported by replacement wood posts with a replacement railing. The house is covered with vinyl siding, but original molded wood weatherboards are visible beneath the vinyl in the front gable. Windows are a combination of original six-over-six wood windows and one-over-one and six-over-one replacement windows. The building does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn. Mary T. Walker and William Malone were listed at this address in 1940.

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1020 Burch – C. L. Morris House – c. 1919

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and an addition to its right. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The house is covered with vinyl siding, concealing imbricated shingles in the front gable, and has one-over-one replacement windows paired on the façade. The replacement front door retains original ten-light sidelights. The earliest known occupant is C. L. Morris (machinist) in 1919. The house was a duplex from the mid-1920s through at least the early 1940s.

1100 Burch – Ballard-Smith Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It is covered with asbestos shingles, but retains has three interior brick chimneys, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and exposed eaves. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by replacement turned posts. One-over-one replacement windows exist throughout. The front doors are nine-light over two-panel contemporary doors. The earliest known occupants are R. Harry Ballard (watch maker, Globe Jewelry Co.) with his wife Pearl S, and Roy B. (machine operator) and Doris Smith in 1940.

1102 Burch – Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It has a stuccoed foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed eaves. Paired front-gabled porches feature molded weatherboards in the gables and are supported by slender square posts. Windows are one-over-one replacements and entrances have nine-light over two-panel contemporary doors. The building is listed as vacant in the 1940 city directories.

1104 Burch – Norman Pickett House – c. 1919

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side and a shed-roofed rear addition to the left of the ell. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by simple square posts, has a weatherboarded knee wall, and has been enclosed with screens. The house retains original wood weatherboards, trim, and round gable vents, but the windows are one-over-one replacement windows. The earliest known occupant is Norman Pickett (farmer) in 1919.

1106 Burch – Henry O. Womack House – c. 1940

C This two-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left side. Two stuccoed interior brick chimneys protrude through the high, hipped roof and a small, hip-roofed front dormer with modern fenestration is centered on the façade. A one-story, hip-roofed front porch is supported by original tapered square posts with a replacement railing. The house is covered in vinyl siding with a stuccoed foundation, one-

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over-one vinyl windows throughout, and a three-light Craftsman front door with sidelight. The earliest known occupants of the house are Henry O. Womack (clerk, the University Sandwich Shop) and his wife Margaret L. in 1940.

1108 Burch – Duplex – 1948

NC-alt This one-story, side-gabled duplex features a full-width rear gable and is three-bays wide and six-pile. It retains no visible historic fabric. The building has small, inset porches on each of the front corners, supported by a round vinyl post with vinyl railing. It is covered with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed foundation and vinyl windows. On-line tax records date the building to 1948.

1110 Burch – Millard C. Hunt House – c. 1930

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The full-width engaged front porch is supported by wood posts (likely an early replacement of the original posts) with a plywood knee wall; the area above has been screened. The house has typical Craftsman features including wood shingles in the front gable, exposed eaves and knee braces along the roofline, and a pair of louvered gable vents in the front gable. It retains original molded wood weatherboards throughout and has four-over-one Craftsman windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. The earliest known occupants are Millard C. (machine operator) and Novie Hunt in 1930.

C Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with molded wood weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a pair of plywood garage doors on the façade.

1114 Burch – James Tillman House – c. 1930

C This one-story, pyramidal-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the right side. The house rests on a brick foundation and has a brick stair leading to the front porch, central brick chimney, and a low brick retaining wall along the front of the property. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by cast metal posts on a concrete slab. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains original nine-over-one Craftsman windows. The front door is a modern replacement. The first known occupant is James Tillman (carpenter) with his wife Ethel in 1930.

1116 Burch – Howard L. Younts House – 1928

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with two low gables to the rear, one on each side of the ridge. There is a half-width inset front porch in the front left corner, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The right front is a room, with an entrance off the front porch, that appears to be original to the house. The house is typical of the Craftsman style with wood weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman windows, and exposed eaves. A single six-light window is centered in the front gable; the front door is a

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fifteen-light French door. According to on-line tax records, the house was constructed in 1928. The earliest known occupants are Howard L. and Nellie B. Younts in 1930.

1118 Burch – Addison E. Warren House – 1928

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and four pile with a low gable on each of the side elevations. A hip-roofed bay projects from the left side of the façade and a front-gabled front porch wraps around the right side of the house, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The house is covered with wood weatherboards and has four-over-one Craftsman windows, a louvered vent in the front gable, and exposed eaves. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. A window on the left (west) elevation has been shortened to be a transom window. The house is a mirror image of the house at 915 Burch Avenue. According to on-line tax records the house was constructed in 1928; the earliest known occupant in Addison E. Warren in 1930.

1120 Burch – House – 1967

NC-age This two-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The front-gabled porch is supported by metal posts on a concrete slab. The house is covered entirely with vinyl siding and there is a brick veneer on the lower portion of the façade. Windows are one-over-one vinyl on the second floor and six-over-six wood on the first floor. Variations in the siding and windows between the two floors confirm the fact that the second floor was added sometime since the 1981 survey. On-line tax records give a 1967 construction date and the style of the original house is consistent with homes built in the mid-1960s.

1124-1126 Burch – Duplex – c. 1945

C This one-story, side-gabled duplex is two-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width rear gable. The building has matching gabled porches that extend from each side; the porches are supported by grouped square posts with decorative lattice-work between them. The building rests on a brick foundation and has brick steps leading up to each porch. The house is covered with asbestos shingles, has six-over-six wood windows, and some one-over-one replacement windows. It does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map or in the 1940 city directory, but is consistent with the Minimal Traditional style of housing built in the mid-1940s.

1128-1130 Burch – Duplex – 1950

C This one-story, hip-roofed duplex is six-bays wide and double pile. The building is covered with a brick veneer and has a wide central brick chimney. Original steel casement windows remain on the left unit; windows on the right unit have been replaced with double-hung vinyl windows. Windows have brick sills and doors have projecting brick detail around the frames. The building sits on a slight rise above the street and is accessed by a brick stair. On-line tax records date the building to 1950.

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Chapel Hill Street

1306 Chapel Hill – Lonnie L. Winston House – c. 1930

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a partially engaged front-gabled porch on the front right corner that is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. Exterior woodwork includes original wood weatherboards, shingles in the front porch gable, and exposed eaves. The house has replacement windows throughout and a louvered vent in the front gable. It has been converted to a duplex and has two modern doors off of the front porch and an exterior door on the left side of the house. The earliest known occupants of the house are Lonnie L. Winston (carpenter) and his wife Rosa in 1930.

1308 Chapel Hill – G. E. O’Neal House – c. 1925

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width, engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has a clipped front gable, exposed eaves, and three interior brick chimneys. It retains original wood weatherboards but has replacement one-over-one windows throughout, paired on the left side. The front gable has wood shingles and a three-light Craftsman window flanked by louvered vents. There is an inset rear porch on the back right corner of the house. The house is nearly identical to the R. Henry Harris House at 1310 Chapel Hill Street, except for the central gable. The earliest known occupant is George E. O’Neal (salesman, Five Points Auto Company) in 1925.

1310 Chapel Hill – R. Henry Harris House – c. 1925

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width, engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original railing. The house has wood weatherboards throughout and one-over-one replacement windows light the interior. It has wood shingles and a pair of three-light, Craftsman windows flanking a louvered vent in the front gable. There is an inset porch at the right rear of the house and a window on the right side has been shortened. The house is nearly identical to the G. E. O’Neal House at 1308 Chapel Hill Street. The earliest known occupant is R. Henry Harris (auto mechanic) in 1925.

1400 Chapel Hill – John R. Barry House – c. 1925

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Craftsman house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the right side. The house has clipped gables with knee braces and two shed-roofed dormers, likely added later, on the façade. The modern, hollow-core front door is sheltered by a gabled roof supported by large knee braces and a side door on the left side is sheltered by a low gable supported by knee braces. The house is covered with painted wood shingles and the dormers have painted wood weatherboards. The windows are

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one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The earliest known resident of the house is John R. Barry (editor, Durham Sun newspaper) in 1925.

1402 Chapel Hill – Salmon-Vandeburgh Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and four pile with a full-width, rear gable and a full-width, shed-roofed addition behind the gable. It is symmetrical in massing with a projecting gabled entrance centered on the façade. The porch is supported by brick arches on each side and a pair of brick arches on the front with a brick knee wall dividing the porch in half. The house has a brick veneer throughout and two central brick chimneys. It retains six-over-six wood windows on the side elevations, but has replacement vinyl windows on the façade and modern, hollow-core exterior metal doors. Side entrances have gabled hoods with exposed eaves and are accessed by unpainted wood stairs. The shed-roofed rear addition is cinderblock and has an entrance on the right (east) side. The house does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupants are William A. Salmon (treasurer-manager, Citizens Coal & Coke Company) with his wife Katherine N., and Edward C. Vandeburgh (student) with his wife Margaret in 1940.

1404 Chapel Hill – Four-plex – c. 1945

C This two-story, side-gabled four-plex is three-bays wide and four pile with a full-width, two-story rear ell. A one-story, hip-roofed entrance bay is centered on the façade and is decorated by round, divided-light wood windows flanking a replacement door. Steps are concrete with a wood railing. The building is covered with brick veneer and has one-over-one replacement windows with brick sills and lintels. Windows in the gable ends are paired and there is an entrance to the building on each side with a metal awning and brick stairs. It is nearly identical in form to the four-plex at 1406 Chapel Hill Street and was likely constructed by the same person. The building does not appear in the 1940 city directory and its architecture and materials are consistent with buildings constructed in the 1940s.

1406 Chapel Hill – Four-plex – c. 1945

C This two-story four-plex is three-bays wide and four pile with a two-story, full-width rear gable. The building has a gable-roofed, centered front entrance that projects slightly from the façade and has a modern, hollow-core front door accessed by brick steps with a wood railing. There is a small inset front porch on both front corners of the building. Each porch has a brick pier on the outside corner and brick lattice-work knee wall with concrete cap. The entire building is covered with brick veneer and has replacement one-over-one windows with brick sills and lintels. Side entrances have metal awnings and are accessed by brick stairs. It is very similar in form to the four-plex at 1404 Chapel Hill Street and was likely constructed by the same person. The building does not appear in the 1940 city directory and its architecture and materials are consistent with buildings constructed in the 1940s.

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1408 Chapel Hill – Duplex – c. 1945

C This one-story, side-gabled duplex is five-bays wide and four pile with a full-width rear gable. There are two small gabled dormers on the façade and a larger shed-roofed dormer on each side of the rear gable. The house is covered with brick veneer and has one-over-one replacement windows with brick sills and lintels. Dormers are covered with vinyl siding. The front door is centered on the façade and has wood pilasters on each side, is covered by a metal awning, and is accessed by brick stairs with a replacement railing. There is a small, inset front porch on both front corners of the building. Each porch has a brick pier on the outside corner and brick lattice-work knee wall with concrete cap. Side entrances have metal awnings and are accessed by brick stairs with concrete landings. The building does not appear in the 1940 city directory and its architecture and materials are consistent with buildings constructed in the early 1940s.

1410 Chapel Hill – Spencer M. Pickett House – c. 1925

NC-alt This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled home has been very altered. It is three-bays wide and six pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the left side and flat-roofed addition at the rear. It is covered with brick veneer and plywood and has single-pane, inoperable windows throughout. The entrance is sheltered by a flat roof on stone walls. A house appears on this site as early as 1925; the first known resident was Spencer M. Pickett (steamfitter). Tax records indicate that the commercial structure is a converted residence.

Duke University Road

1502 Duke University – University Apartments – 1938

C The University Apartments consists of thirteen building sections connected by shared party walls to form an M-shaped complex with three courtyards, two facing Duke University Road and one at the rear facing Burch Avenue. Buildings are labeled A-M from east to west. Each building is three stories high and of brick construction with a raised, stuccoed basement and a flat roof behind a brick parapet with cast stone detailing. The brick is laid in a five-to-one common bond; brick quoins on the exterior corners are painted white. The distinctive multi-light metal casement windows have been recently replaced with vinyl, sliding windows. Windows openings have brick headers and concrete sills. Entrances are six-panel wood doors, some with five-light sidelights over single-panels. Colonial Revival entrances on buildings A, D, G, J, and M have flat-roofed porches supported by round columns with a wide entablature and colonial detailing on a concrete stoop. Inside, apartments are laid out in six different one- and two-bedroom configurations retaining hardwood floors and some original fixtures. The apartments are under new ownership and are currently undergoing interior and exterior renovations. The University Apartments were constructed in 1938 on two large parcels of land, just east of the newly constructed Duke University West Campus. The apartments have

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housed students and young professionals for over seventy years and have had only three owners during that time.

1620 Duke University – Royal W. Smith House – c. 1925

- C This one-story hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a projecting bay on the left side of the façade. A full-width, hip-roofed ell extends across the rear, projecting from the main hip slightly on each side. A low, hip-roofed addition (likely an enclosed porch) exists behind this, across the rear of the house. The house has a hip-roofed front porch across the façade that wraps around the right side of the house, terminating in the cross-hipped block at the rear. The porch is supported by replacement, grouped posts on painted brick piers. The front door is a single-pane over three-panel front door with matching sidelight. The house is covered with wood weatherboards and has two interior corbelled brick chimneys and one-over-one wood windows. Windows on the enclosed rear porch are a combination of one-over-one, six-over-six, and nine-over-one wood windows. The house stands on a hill above Duke University Road, facing Maplewood Cemetery across the street, and has a high concrete retaining wall and concrete stair along the road. Tax records date the house to 1912, but it does not appear in city directories until 1925, with the address of 1520 West Chapel Hill, when it was occupied by Royal W. and Nettie G. Smith. Smith owned the Royal W. Smith Company, a furniture and home furnishings company in the 100-block of West Chapel Hill Street; the company employed a number of neighborhood residents.
- C Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with shed-roofed addition on the right side. The garage has molded wood weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled roof, a plywood door on the east elevation, and a one-over-one vinyl window on the north elevation. The garage faces Swan Street.

Exum Street

808 Exum – Frederick-Sykes Duplex – c. 1940

- C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile. Constructed as a duplex, the building has two front doors centered under an engaged porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a large rectangular vent in the front gable. The house is covered with molded wood weatherboards, has two interior chimneys, a painted brick foundation, and exposed rafter tails. The symmetrical front and side elevations feature six-over-six wood windows. The house does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map. Its earliest known residents are C. Gene Frederick (machine operator) and Mrs. Mabel P. Sykes in 1940. The house form, excluding the porch, is identical in form to 810 Exum and is located on the same parcel.

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810 Exum – Thomas J. Harding Duplex – c. 1935

NC-alt This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house retains little original material. It has a hip-roofed front porch supported by replacement wood posts on painted brick piers. While it retains original molded wood weatherboards on the side elevations, it has plywood covering the façade and replacement one-over-one windows throughout. Several window openings on the side elevations have been covered with siding, changing the original fenestration pattern. The house was likely constructed as a duplex and its first known residents are Thomas J. (tobacco worker) and Hazel Harding in 1935.

812 Exum – Vacant

814 Exum – W. S. Hutchins House – c. 1913

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition behind the wing and a second shed-roofed addition across the rear of the house. The hip-roofed front porch extends the width of the wing and is supported by replacement turned posts with a replacement railing. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and a combination of four-over-four and one-over-one wood windows. Wood soffits, cornice returns, and other exterior moldings remain. The foundation and chimneys have been covered with stucco. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn maps and the earliest known resident is W. S. Hutchins (sawyer) in 1919.

NC-alt Shed, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and asphalt-shingled roof stands just northwest of the house.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with corrugated metal roof, and artificial siding. The building has two vinyl windows on the façade, one on either side of a wide door. The shed stands just north of the house.

816 Exum – House – c. 1980

NC-age This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has vinyl siding and windows and a stuccoed foundation. The front door is accessed by a poured concrete stair and stoop with vinyl railing.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and an asphalt-shingled roof with centered cupola. The building has two vinyl windows on the façade, one on either side of a paired set of doors. It stands just north of the house.

817 Exum – Sidney A. Bobbitt House – c. 1930

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a replacement lattice railing. The house features molded

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wood weatherboards on the façade and plain weatherboards on the side elevations. The front gable features knee braces and a replacement gable vent. Windows are four-over-one windows on the façade and one-over-one replacement windows on the side elevations. The house is identical in form to the J. Leonard Hackney House at 819 Exum. Its earliest known resident is Sidney A. Bobbitt (carpenter) and his wife Elzettie in 1930.

818 Exum – Henry M. Weiss House – c. 1930

NC-alt This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile, with a shed-roofed addition at the right rear. The building retains its historic form, but no original exterior materials. The full-width, shed-roofed front porch is supported by replacement square posts with a replacement railing. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has one-over-one replacement windows. A gabled front dormer has been covered with vinyl siding, concealing any historic vents or windows and the foundation has been stuccoed. The earliest known residents of the house are Henry M. (steelworker) and Daisy W. Weiss in 1930.

819 Exum – J. Leonard Hackney House – c. 1930

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers; a replacement railing and screening has been added. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement one-over-one windows throughout. Knee braces in the front gable have been covered with vinyl, but an original six-light window remains exposed. A low concrete retaining wall extends along the street side of the property. It is identical in form to the Sidney A. Bobbitt House at 817 Exum. The earliest known occupants are J. Leonard Hackney (employee, Durham Ice Cream Company) and his wife Erna M. in 1930.

820 Exum – House – c. 1945

C This one-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by replacement square posts with a replacement railing. The house retains original wood weatherboards and a triangular vent in the front gable, but the windows are one-over-one replacements. The house does not appear in city directories before 1940, however, it is consistent with the style of housing being constructed in Durham in the 1940s.

822-824 Exum – J. H. Moore Duplex – c. 1913

NC-alt This highly-altered home was constructed as a one-story, side-gabled house. The house was greatly enlarged with the addition of a full second floor and conversion to a duplex sometime since the 1981 survey. The current structure is three-bays wide and triple pile and the side-gabled roof has a low gable centered on the façade. A pair of hip-roofed porches, one centered on the façade and the other on the right side elevation are both supported by simple square

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posts. The house was constructed in its original form as early as 1913; the earliest known occupant is J. H. Moore (carpenter) in 1919.

826 Exum – J. H. Davis House – c. 1913

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side and a shed-roofed addition to the left of the ell. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, bead moldings, and finials. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, boxed eaves, cornice returns and louvered gable vents. Windows are one-over-one replacements and the front door is a replacement two-pane over two-panel configuration under the original two-light transom. The building appears on the 1913 Sanborn maps; the earliest known occupant is J. H. Davis (carpenter) in 1919.

CD-age Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof.

905 Exum – Herbert E. Wilson House – c. 1937

C This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival house is three-bays wide and double pile. It has a gabled front stoop supported by square columns with simple capitals and bases. An engaged screened porch on the left side of the house has columns matching those on the front porch. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and six-over-one wood windows. Exterior doors on the front and left sides are a six-light over two-panel doors. The structure appears on the 1937 Sanborn map, but the earliest known occupants are Herbert E. Wilson (shop foreman, Budd-Piper Roofing Company) his wife Verna M., and their son Herbert Jr. (stenographer-clerk, Southern Railway System) in 1940.

C Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with a shed-roofed addition to the right side. It has an asphalt-shingled roof and molded wood weatherboards matching the house. It has a pair of hinged garage doors on the façade and a louvered vent in the front gable.

906 Exum – Vacant

907 Exum – House – 2008

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled house is four-bays wide and four pile and is of modern construction. A projecting front-gabled porch has Craftsman details including tapered wood posts on brick piers and an exposed truss system. The house is covered with composite siding and has one-over-one windows.

908 Exum – William C. Whitley House – c. 1930

C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width rear gable. The full-width, front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers

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with a replacement railing. A semi-octagonal bay extends from the left side of the house under a hipped roof. The house retains its overall form, though it has been heavily renovated with a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows throughout. Replacement shingles and a rectangular vent have been installed in the front gable, though original knee braces remain. The earliest known occupants are William C. Whitley (salesman, Belk-Leggett Company) and his wife Virginia in 1930.

909 Exum – B. Onas Vaughan House – c. 1925

C This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by aluminum-covered tapered wood posts on brick piers. A lower, gabled bay extends from the left side of the house. The entire house has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement one-over-one windows. Vinyl covers the knee braces in the side gables and front dormer, which have also lost original windows. It rests on a raised brick foundation and has both an interior and exterior brick chimney. The first known occupant of the house is B. Onas Vaughn (salesman, Lambe-Burch-Bowen Company) in 1925; however, the house is currently divided as a duplex.

910 Exum – Whitley-Lane House – c. 1925

C This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood columns with a replacement railing. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows throughout. A vent in the hipped front dormer was replaced with a smaller vinyl window and a double-leaf front door was reduced in size and replaced with a single front door. The house rests on a brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys. The earliest known residents are W. C. Whitley (salesman, Gladstein Brothers) and P. A. Lane (foreman) in 1925. By 1930, both had moved with Whitley moving next door to 908 Exum.

911 Exum – Blackwood House – c. 1925

C This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile. It is typical of the style with an engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. The railing on the left side of the porch has been replaced, but original railings remain on the right side. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman wood windows, and exposed purlins and rafter tails. Both front doors are modern, hollow-core metal replacements. The earliest known occupants are Mrs. Nancy and Miss Minnie Blackwood in 1925. The house is currently divided into a duplex.

912 Exum – Duplex – 1949

C This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a shared front-gabled porch supported by square wood columns with simple

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capitals on a concrete slab floor. There is fascia molding around the roof and vertical wood sheathing in the front gable. The house is covered with a brick veneer and has triangular vents in the gable ends and a central brick chimney. Windows are original multi-light metal casement windows and are shaded by louvered metal awnings. Side entrances to each unit are protected by small gabled hoods cantilevered from the side of the house, without posts for support. Tax records date the house to 1949 and its architecture is consistent with buildings from this period.

913 Exum – Oscar D. Dawson House – c. 1930

C This one-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. It is typical of the style with a full-width, engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The original wood porch floor has been replaced with a concrete slab, but the house retains original molded wood weatherboards and four-over-one Craftsman windows. A gabled front dormer has a pair of four-light casement windows. The building rests on a painted brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys. The earliest known occupant of the house is Oscar D. Dawson (machine operator) in 1930.

914 Exum – House – c. 1945

NC-alt This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile retains little original material. It features an asphalt-shingled, clipped-gabled roof with vinyl-covered knee braces, vinyl siding, and one-over-one replacement windows. The replacement asymmetrical front-gabled porch is supported by tapered wood posts resting on a concrete slab. There is an exterior end brick chimney in the right gable end and an interior chimney at the right rear. The house replaced an earlier duplex that stood on the site in 1937.

C Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with an asphalt-shingled roof and molded wood weatherboards. It has a pair of hinged plywood doors on the façade.

915-917 Exum – Newton-Elkins Duplex – c. 1937

C This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has Colonial Revival details including paired front-gabled porches supported by Doric columns and have beadboard-covered, elliptical vaults. A low, gable is centered on the façade with a rectangular louvered vent. The building retains original wood siding and nine-over-one wood windows, but both front doors are modern replacements. It appears on the 1937 Sanborn maps and the earliest known occupants are M. Burl and Virginia D. Newton and Joseph B. (metalworker, Alexander Motor Company) and Edith Elkins in 1940.

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916 Exum – Duplex – 1954

C This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional duplex is four-bays wide and four pile. The duplex has a shared front-gabled porch supported by square posts on a concrete slab. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal pane windows, a concrete block foundation, and a central brick chimney. The house is typical of post-war housing; county tax records date the building to 1954.

918 Exum – Roy S. Whitfield House – c. 1930

C This one-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by grouped posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing. Small gabled bays project from each side elevation, each with windows on three sides. A shed-roofed front dormer has had its windows boarded over. The house is covered with wood shingles, has exposed eaves, stands on a brick foundation, and has an exterior end brick chimney on the left side. It has recently been renovated. The earliest known occupants are Roy S. Whitfield (salesman, Royal W. Smith Furniture) and his wife Bernice in 1930.

919-921 Exum – Duplex – c. 1954

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and four pile. It has two entrances on the façade, both sheltered by a metal awning. The building has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two horizontal-pane windows. The building is nearly identical in form to 916 Exum, which was erected in 1954.

920 Exum – House – 1985

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and triple pile. It is covered with plywood and has vinyl windows and entrances on the front and right elevations. The building is typical of housing constructed in Durham in the 1980s.

1000 Exum – Vacant

This lot and the following six properties have never been developed; there is no public access to the lots in the interior of the block.

1001 Exum – Vacant

1002 Exum – Vacant

1003 Exum – Vacant

1005 Exum – Vacant

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1007 Exum – Vacant

1009 Exum – Vacant

Gattis Street

403 Gattis – Joseph T. Whitehead House – c. 1940

- C This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition on the left rear. The gabled front entry hood is supported by knee braces and shelters a replacement front door and a brick stoop. The house has asbestos siding and six-over-one replacement windows. Rectangular vents adorn the gable ends and an interior brick chimney punctures the asphalt-shingled roof. The earliest known residents are Joseph T. Whitehead (steamfitter) and his wife Grace in 1940.
- C Shed, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with an asphalt-shingled roof and molded wood weatherboards. It has a pair of hinged plywood doors on the façade.

405 Gattis – Cooper-Hawkins Duplex – c. 1930

- C This two-story, hip-roofed duplex is four-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition that extends across the rear of the house and extends beyond the side elevations by several feet. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. A wide gable is centered on the façade, decorated with a gable vent that replaced a four-light window. The structure retains original wood weatherboard, boxed eaves, and one-over-one wood windows, but the doors are replacement hollow-core metal front doors with boarded sidelights. The earliest known occupants are Robert M. (clerk, Charles Margolis) and Viola Cooper and Eugene (clerk) and Bess Hawkins who were listed in the house in 1930, 1935, and 1940.

407 Gattis – Duplex – 1972

- NC-age This one-story front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and four pile. It is covered with brick veneer and has a triangular vent in the gable ends. Windows are one-over-one vinyl windows and doors are hollow-core metal doors.

502 Gattis – E. S. Slack House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile with a projecting gabled ell on the right rear of the house. The gabled front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and four-over-one Craftsman wood windows. There are three four-light Craftsman wood windows in the front gable and knee braces along the front gable and side gable. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching ten-light sidelight. The earliest known occupant of the house is Emery S. Slack (manager, J.H. Farley) in 1925.

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504 Gattis – G. A. Weaver House – c. 1913

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts on a concrete slab floor. A gable, centered on the façade has scalloped shingles, a round gable vent, and boxed eaves. The house rests on a brick foundation, with two interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the building is vacant in 1919 and its earliest known resident is George A. Weaver (clerk, C.E. King & Sons) in 1925.

506 Gattis – Mrs. M. L. Speed House – c. 1913

NC This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side. Two shed-roofed additions sit to the left of the ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Two-thirds of the porch has been enclosed and a new entrance added to that enclosure; however, the original form is still evident. Original wood weatherboards remain and the house has boxed eaves and round vents in the gable ends. Windows are one-over-one replacements. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. M. L. Speed, widow of W.T., in 1919.

507 Gattis – Mrs. A. B. Barrington House – 1918

C This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and double pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear addition on the right side and a one-story projecting gabled bay on the left side. The house has a wide, shed-roofed front dormer with two pairs of windows. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has been partially enclosed with screening. The entire house has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains six-over-one wood windows. It stands on a slight rise above Gattis Street and has a low brick retaining wall and a brick stair to the front porch. On-line tax records date the house to 1918; the earliest known occupant in Mrs. A. B. Barrington in 1919.

509 Gattis – House – 1996

NC-age This two-story, front-gabled house is of modern construction. It has a lower, two-story gabled wing on the right side and a one-story gabled wing on the left side. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows and exterior details. On-line tax records date the house to 1996.

510 Gattis – Pendergraph House – c. 1911

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and a shed-roofed addition beside the ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts. It has been covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl

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replacement windows. The original front door remains, a one-pane-over-two-panel wood door with matching sidelights and transom. The earliest known occupants include Francis Pendergraph, A. T. Pendergraph (grocer), D. F. Pendergraph (worker, Southern Express Company), and H. A. Pendergraph in 1911.

511 Gattis – John Squires House – c. 1911

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide and double pile with a modern shed-roofed addition wrapping the rear ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch supported by turned wood posts with decorative brackets and an original railing. It retains original wood weatherboards, soffits, molding, cornice returns, and boxed eaves, but has wood composite shingles on a recent rear addition. Original wood windows have been replaced with vinyl and the front door is a hollow-core metal replacement. A low stone retaining wall runs across the front of the property along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupants are John (carpenter) and Eva Squires in 1911.

514 Gattis – Vacant

602 Gattis – C. T. Miles House – c. 1925

C This two-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a two-story projecting gabled bay on the right side (facing Burch Avenue) and a one-story gabled wing at the rear. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity including a slate roof, original wood weatherboards and trim, and twenty-four-over-one wood windows. A hip-roofed front porch extends across the front of the house and wraps around the right side, terminating at the two-story gabled bay. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has an original railing. The roof features exposed beadboard-finished eaves with curved purlins. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a pair of twelve-light casement windows. The front entrance is a fifteen-light French door, with original matching transom and sidelights. The house stands prominently at the southwest corner of Gattis and Burch. Its earliest known occupant is Currie T. Miles (Miles & Miles) in 1925. The house has been divided into multiple apartments.

604 Gattis – David A. Williamson House – c. 1925

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has an engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has a pair of louvered vents. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement one-over-one windows. Its replacement front door retains the original ten-light sidelight. The earliest known occupant of the house is David A. Williamson (bricklayer) in 1925.

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605 Gattis – Robert G. Vickers Grocery – c. 1930

C This one-story, front-gabled frame store is the only historic commercial structure in the district. It is typical of neighborhood groceries, with a centered entrance, a two-light over two-panel wood door, flanked by windows (now boarded) on the façade. There is a small shed-roofed addition across the rear and a shed roof over the front entrance. The building retains original molded wood weatherboards, molding, and brick foundation. It is in poor condition with a failing roof partially covered with tarps and has lost its front stairs. The building appears as vacant in the 1930 city directories. By 1935 it was home to the Robert G. Vickers grocery.

606 Gattis – E. Speed Noell House – c. 1925

C This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The Craftsman house retains original molded wood weatherboards, six-over-one windows and exposed eaves. A gable over the replacement front door has an arched fascia. The house has a large brick chimney on the façade and a second brick chimney in the ridgeline. A porte-cochere on the left side of the house has a hipped roof that is an extension of the main roof and is supported by tapered wood posts. The earliest known occupant is E. Speed Noell (Noell Brothers Hardware Company) in 1925.

607 Gattis – Algernon Sparrow House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a full-width engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The right side of the porch has been enclosed with screening and a shallow room has been constructed on the left side of the porch, just behind the porch supports. The house has a hipped front dormer with a pair of louvered vents, replacing a pair of four-light windows. It has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement vinyl windows, but retains its overall form. A different house appears on this site on the 1913 Sanborn maps. The earliest known occupant is Algernon Sparrow (conductor, Durham Traction Company) in 1919.

608 Gattis – Arthur P. Poole House – c. 1913

NC-alt This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and a shed-roofed addition to the right of the ell. While it retains its original form and wood shingles and trim in the front gable, the house has been covered with aluminum siding and has replacement windows throughout. Additionally, it has a replacement shed-roofed front porch that does not extend across the entire façade, a significant change from the original porch design. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn maps; the earliest known occupant of the house is Arthur P. Poole (proprietor, Peerless Bakery) in 1919.

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612 Gattis – H. N. Snow Jr. House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is four-bays wide and triple pile with a gabled rear wing that extends the full width of the house. It has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by weatherboard-covered columns with an original railing. A hip-roofed bay projects from the right side of the house and has a grouping of three windows centered on it. The house retains original wood weatherboards, exposed eaves, and six-over-one wood windows. The front door is a large single-pane-over-one-panel with a matching transom and screened door. The inset rear porch is supported by simple square posts with a replacement railing. The earliest known occupant of the house is H. N. Snow Jr. (clerk, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company) in 1919.

614 Gattis – E. D. McDonald House – 1923

C This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a full-width engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It retains original wood weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman wood windows on the façade, and solid knee braces in the gables. Windows on the sides and rear of the house are vinyl replacement windows. A pair of Arts-and-Crafts windows are centered in the front gable, flanking a weatherboard-covered panel. The original front door with decorative transom and sidelights has been removed. The site slopes down to the rear, exposing a full basement with brick walls. On-line tax records date the house to 1923 and the earliest known occupant is Edward D. McDonald (salesman) in 1925.

Maplewood Avenue

601 Maplewood – Maplewood Apartments – 2006

NC-age This two-story, gable-roofed apartment building is twelve bays wide and double pile. It has eight units, four each on the first and second floors. A shed-roofed, two-story porch runs along the front of the building and provided access to the units on both floors. A stairway at each end of the building, behind a brick wall, accesses the second-floor units. The building is covered with a painted brick veneer and has vinyl sliding windows and hollow-core metal doors. On-line tax records date the building to 2006.

602 Maplewood – Mrs. N. E. Ross House – c. 1919

C This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a one-story hip-roofed projecting bay on the left side and a one-story, hip-roofed screened porch at the left rear. The house has a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has a pair of three-light, Craftsman casement windows. The house retains original wood weatherboards throughout, three-over-one Craftsman windows, and a wide overhanging roof with exposed rafters. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching ten-light sidelights. The house has a

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stuccoed brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation. The house sits on a large lot on the southwest corner of Maplewood and Burch, set back from the street on a slight rise. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. N. E. Ross, widow of C.G. Ross, in 1919 and through at least 1940 city directories list the street as Ross Street, named for her family. Later the street was renamed for nearby Maplewood Cemetery. The house was also featured prominently in the 1997 film *Kiss the Girls*.

Rome Avenue

903 Rome – M. C. Hunt House – c. 1919

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the right side. The house has a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original railing. The porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has replacement vinyl windows. A shed-roofed front dormer has been removed. The earliest known occupant of the house is M. C. Hunt (machine operator) in 1919.

904 Rome – Wilson House – c. 1905

C This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide and double pile with a gabled rear ell extending from the left side of the house and a shed-roofed addition between the two rear gables. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets and a spindle frieze. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity including original molded wood weatherboards and trim, two-over-two wood windows, and imbricated shingles, round vent, and sawn bargeboard in the front dormer. The front door has a large glass pane surrounded by smaller colored-glass panes over three wood panels surmounted by a two-light transom. The house has a brick foundation and two interior brick chimneys, one faced with stucco. Remnants of a brick foundation from a second house exist on the west end of the lot. The earliest known occupants of the house are Mrs. Fannie Wilson, James T. Wilson (carpenter), and Sarah J. Wilson in 1905.

905 Rome – House – 1997

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled house is three-bays wide and four pile. It has a stepped façade and a hip-roofed porch that follows the façade and is supported by simple square posts. The house has vinyl siding and windows. On-line tax records date the building to 1997.

907 Rome – Bryan-Broughton Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It is symmetrical with paired front-gabled porches, each supported by simple square posts with replacement railings. The building retains original molded wood weatherboards, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six wood windows. It has a painted brick

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foundation and three interior brick chimneys and is identical in form to 909 and 911 Rome Avenue. The first known occupants are Daniel W. (collector, Cash Furniture Company) and Katherine Y. Bryan and Joseph P. (tobacco worker) and Helen L. Broughton in 1940.

908 Rome – J. C. Strayhorn House – c. 1925

NC-alt This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. It retains its historic form, but no original materials. The house has an inset porch at the front right corner supported by aluminum-covered columns. It is covered with vinyl siding and has replacement windows throughout. A window in the front gable has been removed or sided over. The earliest known occupant of the house is J. C. Strayhorn (sheetmetal worker, Budd-Piper Roofing Company) in 1925.

909 Rome – WPA Sewing Room-Lemons Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It is symmetrical with paired front-gabled porches, each supported by replacement square posts with replacement railings. The building retains original molded wood weatherboards, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six wood windows. It has a brick foundation and three interior brick chimneys. The building is identical in form to the duplexes at 907 and 911 Rome Avenue. The earliest known occupants are a U.S. WPA Sewing Room, Dewey W. Lemons (stonecutter, W. Watson Kimball) and his wife Bessie L. in 1940.

911 Rome – Briggs-Somers Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four-bays wide and triple pile. It is symmetrical with paired front-gabled porches, each supported by replacement square posts with replacement railings. The building retains original molded wood weatherboards, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six wood windows. It has a brick foundation and three interior brick chimneys. The building is identical in form to the duplexes at 907 and 909 Rome Avenue. The earliest known occupants are Marion C. Briggs (employee, University Motors Inc.) his wife Katherine Mae, and Mrs. Bertha I. Somers (hosiery worker) in 1940.

912 Rome – Whitt House – c. 1905

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and shed-roofed addition to the right of the ell. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by simple square posts on a concrete slab floor. The house retains original wood weatherboards and trim, six-over-six wood windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with an interior brick chimney. The earliest known occupants are Allen T. Whitt (mill hand) and John Whitt (laborer) in 1905.

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913 Rome – C. M. Campbell House – c. 1919

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile with a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by grouped tapered posts on weatherboard-covered piers with a low, weatherboard-covered knee wall running between them. The house retains original wood weatherboards, but has replacement windows and doors. Craftsman details include exposed eaves with knee braces and a grouping of multi-light windows in the front gable. A second door was added prior to 1981 when the house was converted to a duplex. The house is identical in form to the house at 915 Rome Avenue and was likely constructed by the same person. The house is listed as vacant in the 1919 city directory; the earliest known occupant is C. M. Campbell (machine operator) in 1925. Prior to 1940, when the three duplexes were built just to the east, this home had the address of 911 Rome.

915 Rome – G. S. Justice House – c. 1919

C This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is four-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by grouped tapered posts on vinyl-covered piers with a replacement railing. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has replacement windows throughout. Brackets in the front gable have been covered with vinyl, but the original multi-light gable windows remain. The foundation has been covered with stucco, but two interior brick chimneys remain exposed. The house is identical in form to the house at 913 Rome Avenue and was likely constructed by the same person. It is listed as vacant in the 1919 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Gordon S. Justice (policeman) in 1925. Prior to 1940, this home had the address of 913 Rome.

916 Rome – F. J. Cody House – c. 1913

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and a shed-roofed addition to the rear of the ell. The front-gabled porch is supported by replacement square posts on a concrete slab floor. The house retains an original standing-seam metal roof, but has been covered with vinyl siding and has one-over-one replacement windows. The house is identical in form to 918 and 920 Rome. It appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but the earliest known occupant is F. J. Cody (cutter, Sharp Marble and Granite Company) in 1919.

917 Rome – A. H. Holt House – c. 1919

NC-alt This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side. The original hip-roofed front porch has been removed and while the house retains its original wood weatherboards it has replacement windows throughout. The first known occupant of the house is A. H. Holt (machinist) in 1919.

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918 Rome – Jasper Pendergast House – c. 1905

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side. The front-gable porch is supported by replacement posts. The house retains original wood weatherboards on the side and rear elevations and wood trim, including boxed eaves and a round vent in the front porch gable. The façade has been covered with vinyl siding and the house has replacement windows throughout. The house retains its original standing-seam metal roof. The second front door and central brick chimney have been removed. The house is identical in form to 916 and 920 Rome. The earliest known occupant of the house is Jasper Pendergast (watchman) in 1905. However, residents changed frequently, indicating that the house was a rental property.

919 Rome – Vacant

920 Rome – Moses P. Cole House – c. 1905

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the left side and a shed-roofed addition to the right of the ell. The front-gabled porch is supported by replacement posts. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and the foundation has been covered with stucco. Original six-over-six wood windows remain. The house is identical in form to 918 and 916 Rome. The earliest known resident of the house is Moses P. Cole (stonecutter) in 1905, but residents changed frequently, indicating that the house was a rental property.

921 Rome – House – 1996

NC-age This one-story, side-gabled house is four-bays wide. The projecting, front-gabled porch is supported by square vinyl-covered posts on a concrete slab. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows and shutters. On-line tax records date the house to 1996.

NC-age Shed, c. 1996 – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated metal shed with metal sheathing and roof.

Wilkerson Avenue

807 Wilkerson – Gerrard-Sparrow House – c. 1905, c. 1940

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and double pile with a one-story gabled rear ell on the left side. The house has a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original wood railing. A shed-roofed front dormer has three windows centered on it. The house retains an original pressed-metal roof with exposed eaves and is covered with molded wood weatherboards. It has replacement one-over-one windows throughout and a hollow-core metal front door. The house appears to be an enlargement of a one-story, side-gabled with rear ell house that appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, as evidence of the former roofline appears on the side elevations. The earliest known

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occupants of the house are the Gerrard family, Carrie, Duncan (carpenter), and Lula in 1905. By 1919, likely when the house was enlarged, it was occupied by Leonidas Sparrow who remained in the house through at least 1940.

809 Wilkerson – Arthur W. Harton House – c. 1925

C This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman house is three-bays wide and double pile with a one-story, shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed front porch that projects at the center; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps and has an original wood railing and a wide entablature. A hipped front dormer has a pair of multi-light lancet-sash windows flanking a single-pane sash. The house retains original wood weatherboards and trim, but has replacement windows throughout. The front door is a hollow-core metal replacement door, but retains original transom and sidelights. The earliest known occupant is Arthur W. Harton (White Way Barber Shop) in 1925; Harton remained in the house through at least 1940.

811 Wilkerson – Harton-Nickols House – c. 1919

C This one-story, pyramidal-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the right side and a smaller, shed-roofed addition to the left of the ell. The house has a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with a weatherboard-covered knee wall between the piers. The house retains two interior brick chimneys (one with corbelling) and wood weatherboards. The front door is a fifteen-light French door and windows are one-over-one replacements throughout. The earliest known occupant is A. W. Harton who, by 1925 had moved next door to 809 Wilkerson; R. L. Nichols was listed in the house in 1925.

812 Wilkerson – Alvis W. Carden House – c. 1905, c. 1940

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has a full-width, engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. It is typical of the Craftsman style with cedar shingle siding, four-over-one Craftsman windows, exposed eaves, and knee braces in the gables. A gabled front dormer has a set of three four-over-one wood windows; a matching dormer exists on the rear of the building. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains original ten-light sidelights. The house appears to be a ca 1940 enlargement of an earlier one-story, side-gable-with-rear-ell house that appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, as evidence of the former roofline appears on the side elevations. The earliest known occupant of the house is Alvis W. Carden (planing mill) in 1905.

NC-alt Garage, c. 1930 – Two-story, side-gabled, garage features modified vehicle entry on the first floor and a combination of four-over-one Craftsman windows and vinyl replacement windows

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on the second floor. There is a one-story, shed-roofed block along the rear of the building. The building is covered with plywood sheathing and has an asphalt-shingled roof.

814 Wilkerson – Oren Holmes House – c. 1913

- C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original wood railing. A gabled front dormer has a pair of three-light Craftsman windows centered in it. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and trim and four-over-one Craftsman windows. The front door is a modern replacement. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant of the house is Oren Holmes (salesman, Lambe-Burch-Bowen Company) in 1919.

816 Wilkerson – Felix M. Whitaker House – c. 1925

- C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile. It has an engaged front porch, similar to 814 Wilkerson, supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers with an original wood railing. A hip-roofed front dormer has a pair of replacement windows. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and nine-over-one wood windows throughout. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with matching ten-light sidelight. The earliest known occupant of the house is Felix M. Whitaker (bookkeeper, Fidelity Bank) in 1925.
- C Shed, c. 1925 – One-story, side-gabled shed features molded wood weatherboards and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed eaves.

818 Wilkerson – John P. Griffin House – c. 1925

- C This two-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile with a one-story, shed-roofed addition at the right rear. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. A hipped front dormer has a set of three four-light Craftsman windows. The house retains original wood weatherboards and trim and four-over-one Craftsman wood windows. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains original transom and sidelights. The earliest known occupant is John P. Griffin (clerk, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company) in 1925.

819 Wilkerson – W. A. Hart House – c. 1919

- C This one-story, pyramidal-roofed house is four-bays wide and double pile with a gabled bay projecting from the left elevation and a shed-roofed addition across the rear. A front gable rises above the front entrance. A hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around the left side, terminating in the projecting bay. The metal porch roof is supported by tapered wood posts. The house retains original wood weatherboards and six-over-one wood windows throughout. The front door is a one-pane-over-three-panel door with matching sidelights. An

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additional one-pane over three-panel door has been added to the right side of the façade, when the house was converted to a duplex. A multi-light, diamond-shaped window remains to the left of the front door. The earliest known occupant is W. A. Hart (agent, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York) in 1919.

- C Shed, c. 1925 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed features wood weatherboards and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed eaves.

820 Wilkerson – William Thomas O'Brien House – c. 1890 (NR, 1985)

- C This two-story, Queen Anne house is five-bays wide and double pile with a two-story, shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a side-gabled roof with two projecting bays, one at the right side of the façade and one at the back of the right elevation. Both bays have canted walls with windows on all three sides. The gabled roofs are supported by decorative braces and have round louvered vents. The one-story porch extends across the front façade and wraps around the right side of the house; it is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and a spindle frieze and has an original wood railing. The house retains its original standing-seam metal roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys. It has original wood weatherboards and two-over-two wood windows. The house was built by William Thomas O'Brien around 1890 on a site that extended all the way to Rome Street behind the house and had several auxiliary buildings (no longer standing). O'Brien came to Durham around 1881 to run and perfect the Bonsack cigarette machine. His widow moved out of the house in 1907 and Edward Long occupied the building from at least 1919 to 1935; Long platted the east end of Wilkerson Avenue into the parcels that exist today.

821 Wilkerson – G. H. O'Neal House – c. 1919

- C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and triple pile with projecting gabled bays on the facade. A gabled bay with canted walls extends from the right side of the house and a low, hip-roofed ell extends from the left rear. A hip-roofed porch with original slender square porch posts extends across the front of the house terminating at the projecting bay on the right side of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, brick stairs to the front porch, and two high interior brick chimneys. It is covered with vinyl siding, but retains one-over-one wood windows. The front door is a modern replacement but is flanked by original double-hung wood windows. The house sits on a wide lot and has a low stone retaining wall along the front of the lot. The earliest known occupant is G. H. O'Neal (inspector, American Tobacco Company) in 1919.

823 Wilkerson – Mary Stallings House – c. 1919

- C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade with a set of three six-over-one windows. A gabled bay extends from the left side of the house and a smaller, hip-roofed ell extends from

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the left rear. The partially-engaged side-gabled porch extends from the center of the façade to the left, beyond the main block of the house; it is supported by weatherboard-covered posts with a weatherboard-covered knee wall running between them. The house is covered with plain wood weatherboards and has a combination of eight-over-one and six-over-one wood windows. The front door is a four-light over two-panel door. The earliest known occupant of the house is Mary Stallings, widow of O.H., in 1919.

824 Wilkerson – A. J. Byrd House – c. 1925

NC-alt This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a full-width gabled front porch supported by vinyl-covered posts on brick piers. The house retains its historic form, but no original materials. It has vinyl siding, vinyl-covered porch posts, and vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gable ends. Vinyl windows are smaller than the original four-over-one windows and a French door on the right side of the façade has been replaced with a window. The earliest known occupant of the house is A. J. Byrd (assistant superintendent, Home Security Life Insurance Company) in 1925.

825 Wilkerson – Edward H. Cheek House – c. 1919

C This two-story, hip-roofed house is three-bays wide and double pile. A hip-roofed front porch extends the full-width of the façade and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The hipped roof has exposed, molded rafter tails and two tall, interior brick chimneys. A hip-roofed front dormer has three nine-light casement windows. The house is covered with original wood weatherboards and has one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The front door is an original single-pane over raised-panel door with matching sidelights and transom. The earliest known occupant is Edward H. Cheek (foreman) in 1919.

826 Wilkerson – C. F. Delamar House – c. 1919

NC-alt This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has an engaged front porch supported by weatherboard-covered columns that have been sheathed with artificial siding; a weatherboard-covered knee wall has been removed and a modern railing installed in its place. Two interior brick chimneys have been removed. The entire house has been covered with artificial siding and has smaller-than-original vinyl windows. The shed-roofed front dormer has a small vinyl window centered on the façade. The house has been expanded to the rear with the addition of a second story and two-story porch. An earlier house appears on this site on the 1913 Sanborn map; however this house was likely constructed around 1919. The house was nearly identical in form and detail to 828 Wilkerson, indicating that they were likely built by the same person. The earliest known occupant is C. F. Delamar (clerk, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company) in 1919.

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827 Wilkerson – Walter J. Barden House – c. 1925

C This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman house is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed front dormer has had its windows boarded. The house retains original wood weatherboards throughout and four-over-one Craftsman windows. Interior brick chimneys have been covered with stucco. The house is identical in form to 825 Wilkerson. The earliest known occupant of the house is Walter J. Barden (foreman) in 1925; his family remained in the house through at least 1940.

828 Wilkerson – J. A. Phelps House – c. 1919

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has an engaged front porch supported by shingle-covered posts on brick piers with an original wood railing running between them. The shed-roofed front dormer is covered with wood shingles and has two vinyl windows. The house retains original wood weatherboards throughout and has twelve-over-one wood windows. The front door is an original nine-light over three-panel door. A wide, shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear of the house. An earlier house appears on this site on the 1913 Sanborn map; however the house was likely constructed around 1919. The house was identical in form and detail to 826 Wilkerson, indicating that they were likely built by the same person. The earliest known occupant is J. A. Phelps in 1919.

829 Wilkerson – Thomas L. Ward House – c. 1925

C This one-story hip-roofed bungalow is three-bays wide and triple pile. The house has a gabled front porch supported by wide, rubble stone piers with granite caps and a granite-capped rubble stone knee wall running between them. The house has wood shingles, knee braces, and a set of three decorative diamond-paned windows in the front gable. It retains original wood weatherboards and nine-over-one wood windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door. A rubble stone retaining wall, matching the porch piers, extends down the front walk and across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant of the house is Thomas L. Ward (City Transfer Company) in 1925.

830 Wilkerson – Kennedy-Fitzgerald House – c. 1905

C This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single pile with two gabled rear ells and a shed-roofed addition behind the right-side ell. The house has a clipped-gabled front dormer with wood shingles and two boarded-up windows. A shed-roofed, engaged front porch is supported by tapered columns with an original wood railing. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards and two-over-two wood windows. It is now a duplex with two doors on the façade. A pair of windows on the left elevation have been shortened

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form their original height. The earliest known occupants are Jesse Kennedy (machinist) and Charles T. Fitzgerald (brick manufacturer) in 1905.

831 Wilkerson –House – 1953

C This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional brick house is three-bays wide and double pile. It has a projecting front gable on the left side of the façade and a shed-roofed addition at the right rear. A shed-roofed porch to the right of the front gable has been screened in. The house is covered with brick veneer and has a stepped exterior end chimney on the right gable end. It retains original six-over-six wood windows and has wood trim and triangular wood vents in the gable ends. On-line tax records date the house to 1953.

NC-alt Shed, c. 1953 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed has several lean-to additions. Shed has an asphalt-shingled roof and wood weatherboards. Lean-to additions have metal roofs and plywood sheathing.

832 Wilkerson – C. W. King House – c. 1913

C This one-story house has a high, hipped roof with a projecting gable on the left front and a gabled rear ell on the left side. The house has a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade and wraps around the projecting gable; it is supported by turned posts with an original railing running between them. The house retains original wood weatherboards and one-over-one wood windows. A sunburst-patterned trim exists in the front gable with a replacement vent in the center of it. The front door is a modern replacement was installed in the place of two nine-light-over-multi-panel doors that were originally side-by-side on the façade. Both interior brick chimneys have also been removed. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is C. W. King (engineer) in 1919.

833 Wilkerson – Vacant, Burch Avenue Community Garden

This community garden is located on a relatively flat parcel of land. It has shade trees and picnic tables at the north end, near the street, and garden plots at the south, interior of the lot. This parcel of land was occupied by a house on the 1937 Sanborn map, but by 1981 the property was vacant. The lot is currently owned by the North Carolina Community Land Trustees, Inc., who purchased it from Duke University in 1993.

834 Wilkerson – House – 1996

NC-age This two-story house, of modern construction, is two-bays wide and single pile. It has a one-story gabled ell on the left (north) side of the house. The front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch supported by simple square posts. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows throughout. On-line tax records date the house to 1996. The house faces Rome Avenue, but has a Wilkerson Avenue address.

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NC-age Shed, c. 1996 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed features vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a pair of wood doors at the front with small louvered windows on each side of the doors.

835 Wilkerson – Duplex – 1971

NC-age This one-story duplex of modern construction is four bays wide and four-pile. The building is covered with brick veneer and has vertical wood siding in the front gable. Windows are wood in a horizontal, two-over-two configuration. Doors are metal, hollow-core doors.

837 Wilkerson – Smith House – c. 1905

NC-alt This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three-bays wide and single pile with a one-story gabled rear ell on the right side. The house, which had fallen into ruin in the 1980s has been renovated, but also highly altered. The original front porch has been removed and a modern deck-like porch exists, along with an exterior stair to a door centered on the second-floor façade. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has replacement windows, each with a small pent-roof sheltering the opening. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains the original sidelights and transom. The earliest known occupants of the house are Miss Ada R. Smith, Ernest R. Smith (clerk), and John E. Smith (carpenter) in 1905. Members of the Smith family remained in the house through at least 1930.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed features plywood sheathing, an asphalt-shingled roof and a single, four-panel wood door at the front.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Burch Avenue Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A as an early twentieth-century, city-center residential neighborhood that developed as a direct result of the Durham's population growth driven by the nearby tobacco and textile mills and the expansion of Duke University. It contains single-family housing and multi-unit dwellings constructed to house the growing middle- and working-class in Durham, with several noteworthy structures built by carpenters and contractors as their own residences. The collection of house types and styles illustrates the economic integration of the area. Its location in what was once the western edge of the city, between the booming city center neighborhoods and the lumber- and stone-yards at the outskirts of town, made it an ideal location for carpenters, stone-cutters, and other building professionals.

It is also significant under National Register Criterion C with architectural resources ranging in style and form from Queen Anne and Colonial Revival to Craftsman and Minimal Traditional. The historic architectural context for the district and property type discussion may be found in "Historic Resources of Durham, (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)," specifically in section 7, chapter C, "Durham's Architecture," under the headings for Popular Housing, circa 1880 to the 1910s (pages 9-11), Residential Neoclassicism, 1900-1920 (pages 13-14), Bungalows (page 19-20), and Post-1940 Developments (pages 20-21). Additional context for the Minimal Traditional style is included below (see page 85).

The district is an approximately fourteen-block area extending from Chapel Hill Street north to Rome Avenue and from South Buchanan Boulevard west to Swan Street and includes what is commonly known as the Burch Avenue neighborhood. The district developed from east to west with the east end platted in the 1880s and 1890s and the central and west ends of the neighborhood platted in the early 1920s. The one-hundred and thirty-nine primary contributing buildings consist of houses and one commercial structure which were constructed during the period of significance from c. 1890 to 1960. These structures represent the majority of homes erected in the neighborhood. Several homes in the neighborhood were constructed after 1960; however, they are not of exceptional significance to justify an extended period of significance.

Historical Background:

The Burch Avenue Historic District developed as a response to Durham's burgeoning population at the turn of the twentieth century. It is part of Durham's historic West End, once literally the west end of the town in the early twentieth century, which extended from Willard Street west to Swan Street and from Main Street south to Morehead Avenue. West End bordered on the Morehead Hill Historic District, a prominent white neighborhood to the southeast. The Burch Avenue area of West End was occupied predominantly by working- and middle-class whites. However, portions of West End south of Chapel Hill Street where the terrain was more uneven, including Lyon Park south of Morehead

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Avenue, were occupied by African Americans, as were the northern fringes of the neighborhood near the railroad tracks and, more recently, the Durham Freeway.

The east end of the district between S. Buchanan Boulevard and Gattis Street was platted in the 1880s and 1890s and includes the property of Charles Watkins and J. W. Gattis. The Watkins property, platted in 1888, contained approximately thirty-three parcels and was bounded by Buchanan Boulevard (formerly Milton Avenue), Burch Avenue, Gattis Street, and Rome Avenue (formerly Spring Street).¹ Five of the parcels are labeled, including lots for "Wilkerson," E. J. Long, and W. B. Davis, indicating that their homes may have already been located on those parcels; however, none of these early houses remain. Constructed around 1890, the only remaining structure from this period is the William Thomas O'Brien House on Wilkerson Avenue. O'Brien was instrumental in the tobacco industry, arriving in Durham in 1881 to perfect the Bonsack cigarette rolling machine for W. Duke Sons and Company.² He purchased the land from Charles Watkins in several different deeds dated 1888 and 1891 and erected the large Victorian home soon after. O'Brien also owned a portion of land east of Buchanan Boulevard that he donated to Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which became the site of a new structure facing Chapel Hill Street in 1905.³

James Gattis owned the land just to the south of Watkins, bounded by Buchanan Boulevard, Chapel Hill Street, Gattis Street, and Burch Avenue. The 1898 plat of the J.W. Gattis estate shows sixteen parcels and three houses on Chapel Hill Street (now gone) that were home to members of the Gattis family.⁴ Development within the district was sparse in the nineteenth century and with the exception of these few houses, both plats were mostly undeveloped at the turn of the century. Building began in earnest in the east end of the neighborhood in the early 1900s when these plats were further subdivided by E. J. Long in 1913 and 1918 and by P. C. Graham in 1920.

The central and west ends of the neighborhood were, in general, platted in the 1920s. James Gattis owned a large parcel of land in the center of the neighborhood (platted in 1884), bounded by Gattis Street and Burch Avenue and extending west to the intersection of Maplewood Avenue and north to S. A. Thaxton's Line.⁵ This land, divided at the time into thirteen parcels, remained largely undeveloped until the 1920s. South of the Gattis lands and bounded by Burch Avenue, Gattis Street, Chapel Hill Street, and Maplewood Avenue is the property of Mrs. H. N. Snow, platted in 1923 and

¹ Durham County Plat Books, Register of Deeds Office, Durham County. Book 8, Page 281.

² Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982.
pg. 131.

³ Anderson, Jean Bradley. Durham County: A History of Durham County, North Carolina. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1990, pg. 227.

⁴ Durham County Plat Books, Register of Deeds Office, Durham County. Book 18, Page 205.

⁵ Durham County Plat Books, Register of Deeds Office, Durham County. Book 8, Page 7.

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containing eighty parcels; Snow was born Anna Exum and was the first woman on the board of trustees at Trinity College (later Duke University).⁶ Her son, H. N. Snow, Jr. constructed his home in the district at the southwest corner of Gattis and Exum Streets. Finally, land in the northwest corner of the district, on both sides of the 1100 block of Burch Avenue, was owned by N. E. Ross and platted in 1921. The only houses at that end of the district at that time were the Ross House on the southwest corner of Maplewood and Burch Avenues and a second house (now gone) on the north side of Burch Avenue. South of the Ross lands, fronting on Duke University Road is the property of Norman Underwood. Underwood, a contractor, purchased the land in 1904 and erected his home facing Chapel Hill Street soon after. The land was sold as a single parcel to the University Housing Corporation in 1936 and the house was destroyed for the construction of the University Apartments.⁷

The city of Durham experienced great growth in the first decades of the twentieth century. In 1900, the population of Durham was 6,679 residents, but by 1910, the town had grown to 18,241.⁸ Part of this increase in population was a result of the expansion of the city limits in 1901, an expansion that nearly quadrupled the area of the town. However, the success of the tobacco and textile industries as well as the growth of Trinity College, which came to Durham in 1892, fueled a migration from rural to urban areas. As a result, Anderson notes that, “in 1910 [there] emerged a new demographic picture of Durham County that signaled the end of an old era and the beginning of a new, marked by an urban majority.”⁹

The growth of Durham as a city was very visible, with building construction taking place in all sectors of the town. In 1905 alone, 300 buildings were erected in Durham; yet initially residential construction was only a minor part of the construction, which was focused on industrial and commercial development.¹⁰ However, the availability of land in town (especially as a result of the expanded city limits), the swelling population, and developments in infrastructure, public services, and utilities lead to the construction of middle-class Durham neighborhoods outside of the central business district.

The proximity of the Burch Avenue neighborhood to the Trinity Park neighborhood to the northeast, the Morehead Hill neighborhood to the southeast, the campus of Trinity College to the north, and to the mostly undeveloped land to the west played a large part in its early growth. The arrival of Trinity College in 1892 was instrumental in the development of Durham west of downtown; the Burch Avenue neighborhood, located just south of the college, was directly impacted by its growth in the twentieth century. In 1924, with a large endowment from the Duke family, Trinity College formally

⁶ Endangered Durham website. www.endangereddurham.blogspot.com 30 March 2010.

⁷ Endangered Durham website. www.endangereddurham.blogspot.com 13 September 2009.

⁸ Anderson, pg. 263.

⁹ Anderson, pg. 263.

¹⁰ Anderson, pg. 269.

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changed its name to Duke University and began an expansion that would last more than ten years and culminate in a re-designed East Campus (just north of the district) and a newly constructed West Campus (immediately west of the district). Duke initially employed unionized workers from the North to perform the construction; however, they soon formed a construction company of their own that utilized local non-union labor, and likely employed some of the many construction-related tradesmen in the Burch Avenue neighborhood.¹¹ In addition to the construction of the campus itself, lands around the school (especially around West Campus) were slowly developed as residential neighborhoods in the 1930s and 1940s.

During this same period, Durham enlarged its boundary once again, nearly tripling its area in 1924, making it the fourth largest city in the state.¹² While the textile industry began to decline, the tobacco industry flourished through the mid-century. The reputation of Duke University nearby and North Carolina Central University (formerly the North Carolina College for Negroes 1923-1947 and then North Carolina College at Durham 1947-1969) south of downtown continued to bring both revenue and new residents to Durham throughout the twentieth century. During this period, existing neighborhoods expanded, new neighborhoods at the periphery of town were developed and building construction continued in earnest, largely due to the need for housing presented by the thousands of new residents. "The residential aspect of Durham's built environment is perhaps the most tangible indication of the city's prosperity during this twenty-year period."¹³ The Burch Avenue neighborhood is no exception; the 1920s and 30s saw an explosion of building that filled-in the west end of the district from Gattis Street west to Swan Street.

Burch Avenue's proximity to lumber- and stone-yards on the west end of town, together with the abundance of small- to medium-scale housing (including rentals) in the neighborhood, certainly contributed to the large number of contractors, carpenters, and other building tradesmen who lived in the area. Established in 1894, the Cary Lumber Company, relocated in 1913 to a series of buildings on South Buchanan Boulevard, just north of the railroad tracks and east of the district in what was considered the 'edge of town'. The company built a sizable complex, including a mill and large dry kiln; by the 1930s, it had expanded its woodworking facilities even further.¹⁴ They remained in business through 1956 and in the late 1970s, the buildings, including a tobacco warehouse to the southeast, were acquired by Duke University.¹⁵

¹¹ Anderson, pg. 340.

¹² Anderson, pg. 331.

¹³ Brown, Claudia Roberts. "Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)." Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1982. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, pg. 28.

¹⁴ Roberts, pg. 134.

¹⁵ Endangered Durham.

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In the early 1880s, Richard Fitzgerald established a brickyard on Kent Street (formerly Chapel Hill Road), just south of the Burch Avenue Historic District. Fitzgerald was raised as a free black man in Delaware,¹⁶ and he and his family moved to Durham via Philadelphia in the early 1880s.¹⁷ By 1884, Fitzgerald was Durham's leading brickmaker and had expanded his business into real estate and banking. While other family members lived in the African American community along Kent Street, around 1890, Fitzgerald and his family moved north of Chapel Hill Street to a large and impressively detailed house on the west end of Wilkerson, near Gattis. The large home, called 'The Maples,' was destroyed by fire sometime before 1924 when the land was subdivided.¹⁸ However, the land was never re-developed as housing and now, located just outside of the district, contains service buildings for Duke University. The Fitzgerald family had a hand in most of what came to define West End - including their brickyard along Kent St., the office building they constructed at the corner of Chapel Hill St. and Kent St., and the land they donated for St. Emmanuel AME Church."¹⁹ While none of their homes or businesses are located within the district boundaries, they no doubt employed residents of the neighborhood in their brick-making and construction endeavors. Charles T. Fitzgerald (830 Wilkerson) may have been related to Richard Fitzgerald and was listed as a brick manufacturer in 1905. David A. Williamson (604 Gattis) was listed as a bricklayer in 1925.

Other nearby industry included the J. R. Clegg brickyard and the Durham Marble Works. J. R. Clegg was the son-in-law of Richard Fitzgerald and began his brickyard at the corner of Kent and Halley Streets in the 1910s. Located on the south side of Chapel Hill Street and just south of the district, the Durham Marble Works commenced business sometime before 1895. Operated by Robert I. Rogers, the Durham Marble Works made monuments and tombstones (for the nearby Maplewood Cemetery), brownstone and granite "trimmings and curbing," and granite for porches and foundations.²⁰ Rogers also ran businesses in Oxford and Henderson and was active in real estate in Durham as the treasurer of the Durham Land and Security Company. Like the nearby Cary Lumber Company, these businesses helped shape the demographic of the neighborhood. Dewey W. Lemons (909 Rome), F. J. Cody (916 Rome), and Moses P. Cole (920 Rome) were all listed as stone-cutters in the city directories.

As the town flourished in the early twentieth century, the demand for housing and other construction projects provided plenty of work for the myriad of contractors, carpenters, metal- and stone-workers, and other building professionals that populated the Burch Avenue neighborhood. Additionally, "as more and more Durhamites turned to architects for custom residential designs, the role of the building

¹⁶ Brown, pg. 25.

¹⁷ Roberts, pg. 132.

¹⁸ Roberts, pg. 132.

¹⁹ Endangered Durham

²⁰ Hand-book of Durham, North Carolina: a brief and accurate description of a prosperous and growing southern manufacturing town. Durham, NC: Educator Company, 1895, pg. 58.

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contractor, local building supply companies, builders' manuals and the new magazines aimed at molding taste remained an active one."²¹

Several of the district's most prominent residences were those of well-known contractors and carpenters in Durham. Albert Wilkerson was one of the first Durham building contractors in the area and resided on Wilkerson Avenue (named for him), as early as 1888. When his house was destroyed by fire, around 1907, Wilkerson erected the current structure at 508 S. Buchanan Boulevard. Wilkerson, who likely employed carpenters and tradesmen from the neighborhood, is known to have built Washington Duke's home Fairview and the Epworth Inn on the Trinity College campus.²²

M. Webb Thompson, of the firm Thompson and Cannady, resided in the 800 block of Burch Avenue as early as 1919. However, by 1923 he had erected a two-story, Craftsman-style house at 1009 Burch Avenue. The house featured all of the latest trends and styles of the time, including banks of four-over-one Craftsman windows and a simple, square spindle frieze around the front porch. According to the Durham City-County Landmark application, the company used the home to showcase the workmanship and construction details that the firm could produce. Thompson and Cannady constructed a number of homes and duplexes in the area, including the early 1940s Colonial Revival-style home at 1010 Burch Avenue, Thompson's second residence. The house stands across the street from his earlier home and reflects the changing popularity of architectural styles in the neighborhood.²³

Other carpenters in the district, though not as well known as Wilkerson or Thompson, likely played a role in the construction of their own houses. Leonidas Sparrow was living at 410 S. Buchanan Boulevard in 1902, while erecting his home around the corner at 807 Wilkerson Avenue where he lived from 1905 into the 1940s. Similarly, Numa R. West was living on Wilkerson Avenue when his house at 502 S. Buchanan Boulevard was constructed c. 1907. The J. H. Davis House at 826 Exum Street displays elaborate exterior woodwork that was likely the product of its carpenter owner. Similarly, the exterior woodwork and trim detail present in the Wilson House at 904 Rome Avenue could be attributed to its earliest known resident, James T. Wilson, also a carpenter. R. L. Crumpacker, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, constructed his distinctive home on the northwest corner of Burch Avenue and Gattis Street c. 1913.

Generally, the Burch Avenue neighborhood was a middle-class neighborhood with a few prominent business owners but mostly blue- and white-collar workers. In contrast to the many building professionals in the district, other residents were more closely tied to burgeoning businesses in downtown Durham and were employed as clerks, bookkeepers, and salesmen. James J. Lawson (802

²¹ Brown, pg. 28.

²² Endangered Durham.

²³ "M. Webb Thompson House." Landmark Designation Report. 24 January 2007, pg. 2.

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Burch Avenue) owned a grocery on Chapel Hill Street and Royal W. Smith (1620 Duke University Road) owned a furniture and home furnishings store also on Chapel Hill Street. Both men employed a number of neighborhood residents as clerks in their businesses. Additional occupations listed for early residents of the district include farmers, foremen, and a significant number of machinists and machine operators.

Compared to other middle- to working-class Durham neighborhoods, the district had relatively few tobacco- and textile-workers, though some of the small, frame, one-story houses on Rome Avenue (formerly Spring) and Exum Street (formerly Harwards Alley) may have been built by the tobacco companies or other private investors to house the lower-working-class.²⁴ Rome Avenue, with its dead-end gravel road has a different, almost rural, feel compared with the rest of the neighborhood. The West End was always racially divided with white development in the center of the Burch Avenue neighborhood and blacks living at the northern fringes and south of Chapel Hill Street.²⁵ The modest one-story houses along Rome Avenue are all that remains of an African American neighborhood, Brookstown, that extended along Rome Avenue (formerly Spring), Maxwell Street (formerly Ferrell), and S. Buchanan Boulevard (formerly Milton) on the northern fringe of the district. Brookstown was mostly destroyed in the 1970s, when the Durham Freeway (NC-147) was extended from Chapel Hill St. to Swift Avenue and the houses on Rome Avenue are now considered part of the Burch Avenue neighborhood.²⁶

The Burch Avenue neighborhood, like many of Durham's historic neighborhoods, grew steadily through the 1940s; also, the district suffered the usual decline that plagued urban neighborhoods in the second half of the twentieth century. As families moved away from the inner city center, properties were purchased by real estate investors and in some cases, subdivided into multiple units. It was the construction of the Durham Freeway in the early 1970s, however, that brought the neighborhood into steep decline. The highway cut directly through the east end of the neighborhood severing its connection to downtown and eliminating scores of houses on Yates and Thaxton Avenues (the African American settlement of Brookstown) to the north as well as the 700 block of Wilkerson Avenue, the 600 block of Burch Avenue, and the 600 and 700 blocks of Chapel Hill Street to the east.²⁷

The construction of the Durham Freeway, together with the commercialization of properties along Chapel Hill Street have provided a clear boundary for the historic district, which is now oriented inward around Burch Avenue. The neighborhood continues to prosper due to its location and the variety of housing it offers. The district's location between Duke's East and West Campuses have

²⁴ Roberts, pg. 134.

²⁵ Roberts, pg. 131.

²⁶ Endangered Durham.

²⁷ Roberts, pg. 135.

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made it a desirable neighborhood for University students and staff and its proximity to downtown Durham and to main transportation arteries (like NC-147) have made it equally attractive to those professionals working in downtown or elsewhere in the Triangle. Additionally, the availability of small- to mid-sized homes and the plethora of historic duplexes and rental properties have made the neighborhood attractive to young professionals, students, and growing families.

Architectural Context:

The earliest house in the historic district is a c. 1890 two-story, Queen Anne-style frame house on the north side of Wilkerson Avenue. Individually listed in the National Register, the William Thomas O'Brien House is one of the district's best representations of the Queen Anne style, with its wide wraparound porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a spindle frieze. Canted bays with decorative brackets project from the south and east sides of the house. The house was once part of a large parcel of land that bordered on Rome Avenue to the north and included a series of outbuildings, now destroyed. The lot was subdivided by E. J. Long in 1912 and the house now stands on a slightly larger lot and set back a bit from the street than its neighbors.

The first serious building campaign began in the early years of the twentieth century, a series of one-story gable-and-wing form houses were erected at the east end of the district and reflect the popularity of the simplified Queen Anne style. The most decorated of these structures is the c. 1905 Thomas E. Rigsbee House (812 Burch Avenue) with its canted front bay and imbricated shingles in the front gable. The c. 1907 Dixon House (809 Burch Avenue) has decorative bargeboards in the gable ends and tapered wood porch supports on granite piers. A two-story version of the typical Queen Anne gable-and-wing house form exists at 504 S. Buchanan Boulevard, but without Queen Anne decoration; the c. 1907 Henry G. Whitfield House has replacement porch posts, but retains original weatherboards, windows, and moldings.

Also popular in the first decade of the twentieth century is the one-story, triple-A-roofed house, located predominantly in the east end of the district. While the form is consistent, porch details vary. The c. 1905 Leigh House (810 Burch Avenue) is typical of the type with a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The c. 1905 Durham-Kirkland House (414 S. Buchanan Boulevard) has a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on rough-coursed granite piers; the original front door remains complete with beveled glass sidelights and transom. The Pendergraph House (510 Gattis Street) also retains an original front door with sidelights and transom, and the hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered columns. Several triple-A-roofed houses in the district are more decorative in detail. The c. 1913 J. H. Davis House (826 Exum Street) has turned porch posts with sawn brackets and a decorative bead molding. Davis was a carpenter and likely erected this house for himself as a display of his talents.

Similar to the triple-A-roofed homes and from the same building period, a group of three houses on the north side of Rome Avenue feature a front-gabled porch. 916, 918, and 920 Rome Avenue exhibit

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a three-bay, single-pile form with side-gabled roof. A front gable projects from the façade and is supported by simple square posts to form a front porch for the structure. The Jasper Pendergast House (918 Rome) is the most intact of the houses with original wood weatherboards, standing seam metal roof, and wood trim.

From 1900 to 1920, a number of hip-roofed houses were constructed. The earliest of these is the c. 1902 James J. Lawson House prominently sited on the northwest corner of South Buchanan Boulevard and Burch Avenue. The house features projecting gables on three sides and a porch that wraps around the south and east sides of the house. The c. 1905 Wilson House (904 Rome Avenue) is one of the most architecturally decorated homes in the district and was likely built by James T. Wilson, a carpenter and the first known resident. The structure features turned porch posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze; the projecting front gable has imbricated shingles and an arched bargeboard. The c. 1907 Albert Wilkerson House (508 S. Buchanan Boulevard) is similarly detailed with a wraparound porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a spindle frieze. Constructed by Albert Wilkerson, a well-known contractor in the area, the house is a showcase of his craft with a Palladian window in the front gable and twenty-four-over-two windows throughout the rest of the house.

More common in the district are simple hip-roofed houses with either a center gable (for example, 1014 and 1016 Burch Avenue) or a projecting gabled bay on one end of the façade (for example, 819, 821, and 832 Wilkerson Avenue). The c. 1907 G. W. Proctor House (807 Burch Avenue) has a high hipped roof, a projecting front gable with full cornice return and a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered columns; the front door retains original beveled glass sidelights and transom. Another good example of the form is the L. C. Hearne House (825 Burch Avenue). The house has a gable centered on the façade, an original front door with beveled glass sidelights, and a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on a weatherboarded knee wall. Toward the end of the period, the hip-roofed house began to take on Craftsman-style details and engaged front porches supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The c. 1919 Raymond G. Suitt House (827 Burch Avenue) has a hipped front dormer and multi-light windows flanking a louvered vent. The c. 1925 Lonnie Wesley Vickers House (1007 Burch Avenue) has a projecting front-gabled porch supported by brick columns with decorative brick detailing and a brick knee, or apron wall.

Through the 1920s, the bungalow dominated the landscape, however a number of two-story, homes including both single-family residences and duplexes were built in the 1920s. The c. 1919 Mrs. N. E. Ross House is a good, simple example of the Craftsman style and sited on a large lot on the southwest corner of Maplewood and Burch Avenue. The house is symmetrical with a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, three-over-one wood windows, and a hipped front dormer. The c. 1925 C. T. Miles House (602 Gattis Street) has a projecting two-story bay on the right side, facing Burch Avenue; it retains an original slate roof, exposed arched rafters, a wraparound porch, and twenty-four-over-one wood windows. While larger in form, the two-story duplexes on the

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south side of Burch Avenue resemble these single-family homes in their form and fenestration. The 1920 Farabow Duplex (829-831 Burch Avenue) is symmetrical in form and detail with a hipped roof, centered front gable, a full-width shared front porch supported by tapered columns, two-over-two windows and a pair of front doors, each with a beveled glass sidelight.

The Craftsman style, popular from the 1920s through the 1930s, is by far the most prevalent in the district, with front-gable, side-gable, and cross-gable roof examples on different bungalows. One of the best examples of the Craftsman style is at 1009 Burch Avenue. The house, constructed by contractor M. Webb Thompson House in 1923, showcases his abilities as a builder. The two-story structure is covered with cedar shingles, has a low-sloped roof with knee braces in the gable ends, and four-over-one Craftsman windows. The porch features a low rail and a matching spindle frieze and shelters the two sixteen-light Craftsman French doors.

One of the best examples of the front-gabled bungalow is the c. 1925 Thomas L. Ward House at 829 Wilkerson Avenue. The house has an engaged front porch supported by rubble stone piers that match the stone knee walls lining the front stair and the front of the property. The house has wood shingles, diamond-paned windows, and knee braces in the front gable. The c. 1919 C. M. Campbell House (913 Rome Avenue) and G. S. Justice House (915 Rome Avenue) are identical in form and detail (though 915 Rome has lost some of its original fabric) and were likely constructed by the same person. The houses feature engaged front porches supported by grouped wood posts on weatherboard-covered piers with a apron wall running between them. The c. 1925 G. E. O'Neal House (1308 Chapel Hill Street) and R. Henry Harris House (1310 Chapel Hill Street) are also nearly identical in form and detail with shingles and a pair of three-light Craftsman-style windows flanking a louvered vent in the front gable. The G. E. O'Neal house, however, has a clipped front gable. The c. 1925 Miles Bridges House (915 Burch Avenue) and the 1928 Addison E. Warren House (1118 Burch Avenue) are near mirror images of each other with asymmetrical facades with a main, front-gabled structure and an off-center front gabled porch that wraps around one side of the house. Porches are supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and the houses have exposed rafters and four-over-one Craftsman wood windows. Other examples of the style include the c. 1925 William C. Stallings House (913 Burch Avenue), the c. 1930 Oscar D. Dawson House (913 Exum Street), and the c. 1925 Felix M. Whitaker House (816 Wilkerson Avenue).

Examples of the side-gable bungalow include the c. 1919 Mrs. Mary Stallings House (823 Wilkerson Avenue). The house is asymmetrical in form with a porch that extends around the left side of the house, supported by weatherboard-covered columns with a weatherboarded apron wall running between them. It has a wide shed dormer and six-over-one wood windows. The c. 1925 Mrs. A. C. Stebbins House (834 Burch Avenue) is also asymmetrical with a steeply-pitched, metal-tiled roof that extends to cover the engaged porch and shelter a French door with matching sidelight and transom. Distinctive for its cedar shingles throughout, the c. 1930 Roy S. Whitfield House (918 Exum Street) has an engaged front porch supported by grouped columns on brick piers.

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The best example of a cross-gabled bungalow in the neighborhood is the 1923 E. D. McDonald House (614 Gattis Street). The house features original wood weatherboards, an engaged front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, four-over-one Craftsman windows, and a pair of Arts-and-Crafts windows in the front gable. The site slopes to the rear, revealing a full basement below the cross gable.

Several examples of the Colonial Revival style exist in the neighborhood, both as single-family homes and as duplexes and as a larger apartment complex. The c. 1937 J. P. Crumpacker House (906 Burch Avenue) and the c. 1937 Herbert E. Wilson House (905 Exum Street) illustrate the style as applied to single-family homes. Both are one-story, side-gabled structures with multi-light windows. The Wilson House has a gabled front stoop supported by square columns with simple capitols and bases, while the J. P. Crumpacker house has had its porch posts replaced. The c. 1945 M. Webb Thompson House II (1010 Burch) is a fine example of the style with its symmetrical façade, gabled front portico supported by Doric columns and pilasters, wood shutters, and decorative brick detailing around the doors and windows. The c. 1937 Newton-Elkins Duplex (915-917 Exum Street) illustrates the style as applied to a multi-unit building. The side-gabled structure has a pair of gabled front stoops, with Doric columns supporting elliptical vaults.

The 1938 University Apartments (1502 Duke University Road) consists of thirteen building sections connected by shared party walls to form an M-shaped complex with three courtyards, two facing Duke University Road and one at the rear facing Burch Avenue. The large apartment complex has pared-down Colonial Revival-style details. Each building is three stories high and of brick construction with a raised, stuccoed basement and a flat roof behind a brick parapet with cast stone detailing. One of the most distinctive features of the building is the multi-light metal casement windows which are twenty-, ten-, or four-light depending on their size.

Around 1940, a series of small, side-by-side, one-story duplexes were constructed in the district, concentrated on Rome Avenue and in the 1000 and 1100 blocks of Burch Avenue. The three duplexes at 907, 909, and 911 Rome Avenue are all identical in form and detail, indicating their probable construction by a single owner. All three are symmetrical front-gable forms with a pair of front-gable porches projecting from each end of the façade. The buildings all retain original molded wood weatherboards, rectangular louvered vents in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six wood windows. Three duplexes on Burch Avenue (1000-1002, 1001, and 1100 Burch Avenue) are also very similar in form and detail. Each building has a symmetrical front-gable form with a shared, hip-roofed front porch.

The construction of Minimal Traditional housing, as both single-family homes and duplexes, dominated the neighborhood in the 1940s and 1950s. During World War II, construction slowed throughout the country as materials were conserved for use in the war effort. As soldiers returned

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after the war, the demand for housing was great and homes were constructed quickly using traditional forms but with pared-down architectural details. Most single-family homes were one-story, front- or side-gabled structures with multi-light windows. Similar in form to the Colonial Revival structures erected in the 1930s, the Minimal Traditional homes had no extraneous decoration; porches were rare, replaced by small entry stoops without decorative columns or trim and roof overhangs were eliminated. The c. 1940 Joseph T. Whitehead House (403 Gattis Street) is the best example of a single-family Minimal Traditional home in the district; the side-gabled structure has no roof overhang, is covered with asbestos siding, and has a gabled front entry hood instead of a porch. The 1953 house at 831 Wilkerson Street features a projecting front gable on the left side of the façade, brick veneer, and a stepped exterior end chimney. The shallow shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with screens.

The Minimal Traditional style was also applied to duplexes in the neighborhood, especially in the mid- to late-1940s. The c. 1945 duplex at 1124-1126 Burch Avenue features a side-gabled form with plain weatherboards, six-over-one windows, and inset porches supported by grouped square posts. The duplex at 912 Exum Street dates to 1949 and features a side-gabled roof, brick veneer, multi-light casement windows and a shared front porch. The duplex at 916 Exum Street is a front-gabled structure with replacement siding and a shared porch. The best examples of Minimal Traditional duplexes and four-plexes stand in the 1400 block of Chapel Hill Street. Though larger in form, some of them two stories, the buildings have the same dearth of architectural detail. The one- and two-story side-gabled buildings have gabled rear ells, some original six-over-six wood windows, no roof overhangs, and minimal brick detailing including brick latticework at 1406 and 1408 Chapel Hill Street and brick arches supporting the porch at 1402 Chapel Hill Street.

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Section 10 – Geographic Data

Additional UTM References –

- 5. 17 / 687560 / 3985580
- 6. 17 / 687190 / 3985740
- 7. 17 / 687180 / 3985740
- 8. 17 / 687640 / 3985880

Verbal Boundary Description –

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

Boundary Justification –

Burch Avenue Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c.1900 - 1960 period of development within the Burch Avenue neighborhood. The Durham Freeway (NC-147) and land owned by Duke University border the north end of the district. Properties along the east side of South Buchanan Boulevard were not constructed within the period of significance. Properties to the south of Exum and Burch Streets, along Chapel Hill Street/Duke University Road, that are commercial or modern are excluded from the district. The west side of the district is bounded by later construction along Swift Avenue.