

Marc & Jennifer Rubin
3307 Devon Road
Durham, NC 27707
919-294-4496

Durham City-County Planning Department
Attn: Lisa Miller, Senior Planner
101 City Hall Plaza
Durham, NC 27701

Dear Ms. Miller,

The attached Local Historic Landmark Application was prepared by Brad and Michelle Brinegar for the Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House, 3307 Devon Road. We are submitting the application as the new owners of the property, effective Feb. 1, 2015. Also enclosed is our check for \$803.00 to the City of Durham as required for the application.

Thank you for considering this application.

Applicant:
Marc and Jennifer Rubin
3307 Devon Road
Durham, NC 27707

PIN #0810-18-31-9440

PID# 124232

Landmark Name: Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House - Durham, Durham County

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Thank you.

Jennifer McMillan Rubin
Jennifer@JMcMillanInc.com
201-450-4188 (Cell)
919-294-4496 (Home)

Marc Rubin, MD
mr5395@mac.com
201-450-3050 (Cell)
919-294-4496 (Home)

LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK APPLICATION

DURHAM CITY-COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.

APPLICANT:

BRAD AND MICHELLE BRINEGAR
3307 DEVON RD
DURHAM – NORTH CAROLINA
27707

PIN# 0810-18-31-9440

PID# 124232

LANDMARK NAME:

WILEY & ELIZABETH FORBUS HSE- DURHAM
DURHAM COUNTY





LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK APPLICATION

Tracking Information (Staff Only)

Case Number:	Date rec'd:	PID: 124232	PIN: 0810-18-31-9440
Fee:	Rec'd by:	Case Planner:	
Jurisdiction:	Tax Value:	SHPO Mailout:	Method:
Local District: NONE		SHPO Response:	Recommendation:
National Register District: HOPE VALLEY		DHPC Meeting:	Recommendation:
Individually Listed NR: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Governing Body:	Action:
Approved Landmark Name: WILEY + ELIZABETH FORBUS HOUSE DURHAM DURHAM COUNTY			

Applicant

Name: BRAD + MICHELLE BRINEGAR	
Contact Person: Michelle Brinegar	Telephone: 919-451-5344
Address: 3307 Devon Rd.	Fax: 919-313-0306
City/State/ZIP: Durham, NC.	Email: michelbrinegar@mac.com

Owner

Name: Same as Above	
Contact Person:	Telephone:
Address:	Fax:
City/State/ZIP:	Email:

Property Information

Address: 3307 DEVON RD. DURHAM, NC 27707.
Proposed Landmark Name: WILEY + ELIZABETH FORBUS HOUSE
Period of Significance: 1930 - 1933
Date Listed on the Local Historic Landmark Study List (required):
Most Recent Renovations (date and type): 2003 Restorative.

Landmark Criteria

To be eligible for Local Historic Landmark Status a property must meet at least one of the criteria listed below. Indicate which criteria this property fits into. Check all that apply.

- The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history.
- The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in local, regional, national history.
- The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (i.e., the architecture alone is significant in its own right).
- The property has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to Durham's history or prehistory.

Application Attachments

The following items must be submitted as part of this application:	Required	Optional
<p>1. Written Description: Provide a thorough written description of the property/structure and its significance. The description should include all of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Description of the existing physical attributes of the property including the architecture (style, design, materials, notable features, etc.), and the site. b. If the property has undergone any alterations from its original state, describe the original characteristics of the structure, the nature of the alterations, and when the alterations occurred. There should be documentation of what features are original to the structure, and what features are the results of later renovations or additions. c. Description of how the property meets the Landmark Criteria selected above, including documenting the relative uniqueness of this property in the context of the period of significance and today. Important cultural history, architects, builders and early owners should be included if known. 	<p>12 copies</p>	
<p>2. Pre-submittal Conference Form: Include the form from the required pre-submittal conference.</p>		
<p>3. Other Explanatory Material: Applicants may submit any other supporting statements, drawings, or materials that they believe will assist in determining the historical significance of the property.</p>		<p>12 copies</p>
<p>4. Photographs Content: Include photographs clearly showing all sides of the exterior of the building as it exists today. Provide at least one image showing the entire site from a distance. In addition, photos of significant architectural details are highly recommended. If available, historic photographs should also be submitted, especially if they show the structure during the time listed as the period of significance. Any notable interior features should also be photographed and submitted; however, general photographs of the interior are not required. Format: Photographs must be full color (except for historic photos), and either digital at 300 dpi resolution minimum (submitted on CD), or prints at least 8x10 inches minimum.</p>	<p>1 CD or 12 prints</p>	
<p>5. Application Fee: A check made payable to the City of Durham in the amount of \$803.00 is required as part of this application.</p>	<p>✓</p>	
<p>6. Additional Fees: A fee (around \$25) for the recording of the landmark with the Register of Deeds and for the landmark plaque to be placed on the structure (around \$200) will be required if the landmark is approved by the governing body.</p>		<p>✓ (if approved)</p>

Process Overview

Pre-application: Prior to submitting a landmark application, a **pre-application shall be submitted** for approval by the Historic Preservation Commission. If this application is approved the property will be listed on the local historic landmark study list. Applications for landmark designation will only be accepted for properties listed on the study list.

Pre-submittal Meeting: Prior to submitting a landmark application, prospective applicants are required to meet with Planning Department staff to review their potential application, discuss the property's merits, and gather detailed information about the landmark designation process. A pre-submittal meeting may be scheduled by contacting: *Lisa Miller* at (919) 560-4137, ext. 270 or *Lisa.Miller@durhamnc.gov*.

Application Review Process: Landmark applications are accepted and processed by Planning Department staff. As part of the staff review a staff report is prepared for each case. Once the reports are finalized they are forwarded, along with a complete set of the application materials provided by the applicant, to the State Historic Preservation Office for their review and comment. After the State's review period their comments are forwarded with the staff report and complete application package to the Durham Historic Preservation Commission for a public hearing. If the Commission issues a favorable recommendation for the case it is then forwarded to the respective governing body (either the Durham City Council or the Durham County Board of Commissioners). The governing body also holds a public hearing on each case and then renders a decision.

Submittal Instructions

Deadline: Applications must be submitted between January 1 and April 1 for consideration in the current calendar year. Applications received outside of this timeframe will be processed during the following calendar year.

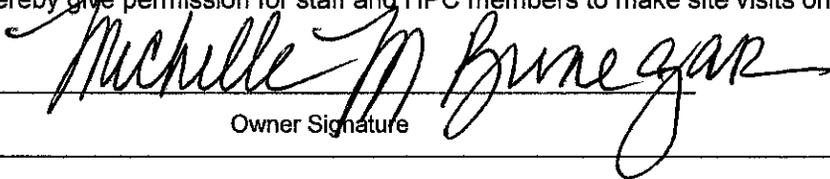
Submit To: Lisa Miller, Senior Planner
Durham City-County Planning Department
101 City Hall Plaza
Durham, NC 27701

Certification

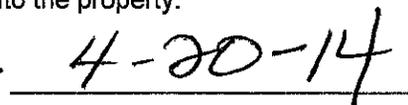
I (We), the undersigned, do hereby make an application for the designation of the above referenced property as a Durham Historic Landmark.

I (We) certify that all the application is complete and accurate, and I (We) understand that incomplete or inaccurate information may invalidate this application.

I (We) hereby give permission for staff and HPC members to make site visits onto the property.



Owner Signature



Date

Durham City-County Planning

Durham Historic Landmark Pre-Submittal Conference

Meeting Date: Dec. 4th 2012 Pre-Submittal Number:

This form summarizes issues discussed at the pre-submittal conference. Should a Durham Historic Landmark application be submitted, a copy of this form must be included.

Staff Present: LISA MILLER Applicant(s) Present: Michelle Brinegar

General Site Information

PIN(s) and Location Description: 3307 DEVON RD. (SOUTH SIDE OF DEVON RD BETWEEN WINDSORWAY & DOVER PI)
#0810.18.31.9440 DURHAM. NC 27707

Total Acreage: 1.303 Existing Zone(s): Overlay(s):

Proposed Historic Landmark Name: THE FORBUS HOUSE Jurisdiction:

Renovations of Property (previous or current):
2003 Restorative

Historic Designations:
 Local District National District Individual Listing on National Register Architectural Inventory

Significance

Period of Significance: 1930 NORMAN PROVINCIAL STYLE
 Criteria Met: ARCHITECT MURRAY NELSON.

Possible Issues

UDO Quick-Reference

Historic Landmark Designation	Section 3.17	Historic Districts and Landmarks Overlay	Section 4.10
Certificate of Appropriateness	Section 3.18	Demolition by Neglect	Section 3.19

Historic Landmark Application Fee

Base Fee	4% Technology Surcharge	Notification Fee	Total Fee:
\$500.00	\$20.00	\$230.00	\$750.00 (Payable to City of Durham)

Application Materials

<http://durhamnc.gov/ich/cb/ccpd/Pages/Applications.aspx>

Schedule

The Durham Historic Landmark application may be submitted between January 1 and April 1 each year and may only be submitted once the property is listed on the study list for local historic landmarks. Applications shall be reviewed for completeness at intake.

Staff Contact Information

Planning	Lisa Miller	560-4137 ext. 28270	lisa.miller@durhamnc.gov
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Follow-up Issues

To the applicant: Upon formal submittal, thorough review and site visits will be conducted by several City/County departments. Other issues may arise that were not identified in this preliminary discussion.



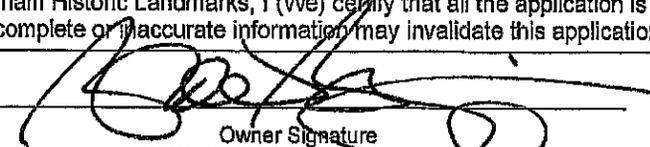
Durham City-County Planning Department
**LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
 PRE-APPLICATION**



Property Information			
Site Address: 3307 DEVON RD	PID: 124232	PIN: 0810-18-31-9440	
Historic Name of Property: WILEY & ELIZABETH FORBUS HOUSE			
Date of Original Construction: 1930-33	Original Architect/Builder: MURRAY NELSON, ARCH. GEO. W. KANE, R. DR.		
Original Use: RESIDENCE	Present Use: RESIDENCE		
Local District: NONE	National Register District: HOPE VALLEY		
Individually Listed NR: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Acreage: 1.3	Assessed Value: 1.7MM	Jurisdiction:
This application is submitted: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the request of the owner <input type="checkbox"/> with the owner's knowledge but not at his or her request <input type="checkbox"/> without the owner's knowledge			

Applicant	
Name/Contact Person: BRAD BRINEGAR	
Address: 3307 DEVON RD	Telephone: 919-313-4043
City/State/ZIP: DURHAM, NC 27707	Email: brad.brinegar@mckinney.com

Owner	
Name/Contact Person: SAME AS ABOVE	
Address:	Telephone:
City/State/ZIP:	Email:

Certification	
I (We), the undersigned, do hereby make an application for the listing of the above referenced property on the study list for Durham Historic Landmarks, I (We) certify that all the application is complete and accurate, and I (We) understand that incomplete or inaccurate information may invalidate this application.	
 Owner Signature	10-29-12 Date

*submit
4-20-14*

Tracking Information (Staff Only)		
Date rec'd: 10.31.2012	Rec'd by: L. MILLER	Fee: \$0.00
HPC Date: 12.4.2012	Final Action:	Action Date:

The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory, 1982

Authors Claudia P. Roberts, Diane E. Lea, Robert M. Leary

Sponsored by the City of Durham and the Historic Preservation Society of Durham

The neighborhood of Hope Valley was unique in Durham in that it was completely planned and developed by a single party in response to an increased demand for select homesites. The Mebane Company recognized that this demand was made not only by increasingly successful younger members of established Durham families, but that it was also created by an influx of well-to-do professionals and businessmen highly acclaimed in their fields...

The Mebane Company was involved in the construction of eleven Hope Valley houses. In order to attract people to buy property in Hope Valley, the Mebane Company built ten of the first houses, in 1927 and 1928...

Approximately thirty houses were constructed in the 1930s by individuals who purchased building lots from the Mebane Company. They are located primarily on Chelsea Circle and Devon and Dover Roads, Chelsea Circle having been the first street to be heavily developed. The great majority of these houses are architect-designed, and are generally larger and more elaborate than the houses built by the Mebane Company. It is no surprise that these were all period revival style houses, and very correct at that. One of the most interesting houses is the Forbus House, designed by Raleigh architect Murray Nelson in the Norman Provincial style. A variety of dormers and terra cotta chimney tiles are decorative elements that create a picturesque irregularity in the roofline, enhanced by decorative brickwork in the cornices.

HV-6. Forbus House
3309 Devon Road

In a neighborhood characterized by imaginative period revival styles, The Forbus House exhibits one of the most charming designs as well as one of the most thoroughly thought-out plans. Raleigh architect Murray Nelson designed this two-story brick house in the Norman Provincial style in 1930...Projecting from the tall hipped roof are eyebrow and clipped gable wall dormers, all of which are covered in slate that imitates wood shingles. Decorative terra cotta pots surmount the chimney stacks. The tallest chimney breaks into stacks of varying height... Other identifying details of the house include brick quoins, brick cornices of machicolation, and metal casement windows. The focal point of the main façade is the curved tower topped with a conical roof that encases the winding stairs just behind the entrance. The carefully thought-out interior plan was the result of Mrs. Forbus' close collaboration with the architect. Sixteen months after the house was built, it burned to the ground. Mrs. Forbus had the opportunity to correct any problems that had arisen with the plans.

History of the Ownership of the Forbus House

The house was built in 1930 by Wiley Davis Forbus, who moved his family here from Baltimore. Dr. Forbus was President of the American Association of Pathologists and established the medical examiner's system for the State of North Carolina. He also served as a Consultant in Pathology to the Veteran's Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Walter Reed Army Hospital.

The house was sold to Joseph Ruvane, Jr and his family in 198. Mr. Ruvane was a pioneer in the pharmaceuticals industry who, as president and then chairman and chief executive officer, helped make Glaxo the fastest growing major pharmaceutical company in the United States. Mr. Ruvane moved the company from Florida to the RTP, settling his family in Hope Valley. An ardent promoter of Durham, Mr. Ruvane was the visionary behind The North Carolina GlaxoSmithKline Foundation which, since its founding has made over \$61 million in grants, averaging \$3 million per year to North Carolina nonprofit organizations.

In 2002, Mr. Ruvane's widow Joan sold the Forbus house to Brad Brinegar and his family. Mr. Brinegar, who was chief executive officer of Leo Burnett USA, came to the Triangle to head up the then Raleigh-based national advertising agency, McKinney & Silver. At the time he joined McKinney, Mr. Brinegar was the first employee of the agency to choose to live in Durham. In 2004, Mr. Brinegar decided to move McKinney to Durham from Raleigh, becoming the fourth anchor tenant of the American Tobacco Campus and helping create a catalyst for the renaissance of downtown Durham. Mr. Brinegar, who is on the board of directors of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and a life trustee of The Hill Center, has taken an active interest in the Durham community, through efforts such as the annual Triangle Corporate Battle of the Bands.

Architect G. Murray Nelson

Nelson is known to have designed at least five houses in Durham, including the Forbus House. The others include:

The Budd House at 903 South Duke Street – W. P. Budd, a partner in the Budd-Piper Roofing Company, commissioned Raleigh architect Nelson to design this two-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival style house in the late 1920s. One of the first domestic projects by noted Durham contractor George W. Kane, the house exhibits handsome Tudoresque elements throughout. The Budd House is in the Morehead Hill Local Historic and National Historic District.

The Thomas A Stokes House at 506 East Forest Hills Boulevard – The Thomas A. Stokes House – one of the finest examples of Tudor Revival architecture in Forest Hills – is situated atop a hill overlooking East Forest Hills Drive and the Forest Hills Park. The sizable parcel of land on which the home sits, and the impressive number of mature trees surrounding it, combine to give the home a feeling of a country home. The Stokes House is in the Forest Hills National Historic District.

The Kronheimer House at 1015 Minerva – One of the more impressive residences in Trinity Park, this Renaissance Revival home was designed by Nelson for department store owner Benjamin Kronheimer. The Kronheimer House is in the Trinity Park National Historic District.

The Dr. J. Daryl Hart House at 2324 Duke University Road – The Hart House is used as the residence for the president of Duke University.

The Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House
3307 Devon Road, Durham, NC 27707

Application for Local Landmark Listing - Supplemental Information

Importance of this house to Hope Valley & the Hope Valley Historic District

The Forbus house was the first individual Hope Valley property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. As such, it was an important catalyst in the successful application to the National Register of the Hope Valley Historic District (Open Durham: "The Forbus House was the first structure in Hope Valley to receive an individual National Register Listing, and began the drive to have the neighborhood recognized as a significant development in Durham.

In fact, by virtue of its significance, as well as care that was taken during renovations to retain the historical character of the original design, it remains the sole property in Hope Valley to have an individual listing.

The listing in the registration for the district says, "The Forbus house is a well-articulated example of the Norman Provincial architectural style, rare in Durham." Open Durham says of the Forbus house, "The house remains one of the most notable in the neighborhood and in the city due to the thorough treatment it received in an unusual architectural style."

Today, the Forbus House remains a very visible symbol of the rich history of Durham and Hope Valley, sited on a hill overlooking the seventh fairway of Donald Ross' Hope Valley Country Club.

Relevance of Architect G. Murray Nelson to Durham

G. Murray Nelson, architect of the State Agricultural Building in the State Capital, formed a partnership with Thomas W. Cooper to form Nelson & Cooper, but also opened a sole practice in Durham in the 1923 to capitalize on the demand for quality residential design in this growing city.

Prior to being hired by Wiley Forbus, Nelson designed the Kronheimer House at 1015 Minerva Avenue in the Trinity Park National Register Historic District. Open Durham says, "Nelson's Kronheimer House is the city's "foremost example" of the Renaissance Revival style, just as the Forbus House is Durham's best representation of the Norman Provincial Style. Kronheimer was responsible for the Kronheimer Building at 315 West Main, which is a listed Local Landmark.

Nelson designed a number of other notable houses in Durham including the 1924 Budd House at 903 S. Duke Street in the Morehead Hill Local and National Register Historic District. Open Durham states, "as the only Tudor Revival style house in Morehead Hill, the Budd House is an architectural focal point of the neighborhood." Like the Forbus House, the Budd House was designed by Nelson and built by George W. Kane.

He designed the Thomas A. Stokes House at 506 East Forest Hills Boulevard in the Forest Hills National Register Historic District, cited as one of the finest examples of Tudor Revival architecture in that neighborhood.

Finally, Nelson designed the Dr. J. Deryl Hart House at 2324 Duke University Road. Built for and occupied by Dr. Hart from the time of his arrival at Duke as head of Surgery, through his presidency of the university from 1960-62 and to his death in 1980, the Hart House once again serves today as the residence of the president of the Duke University. George Kane also built this house.

Relevance of Builder George W. Kane to Durham

Kane was arguably the most prominent builder of his time in Durham, often working with local architect George Watts Carr. In addition to the Forbus, Budd and Hart residences, Kane buildings include:

- The Hill / CCB / SunTrust Building, 200-206 Main Street (Local Landmark and Downtown Durham National Historic District)
- The Snow Building, 335 West Main Street (Local Landmark and Downtown Durham National Historic District)
- The Hubert and Mary Teer House, 2825 Chelsea Circle (Hope Valley National Register Historic District)
- The William Branson House, 1552 Hermitage Court (Forest Hills National Register Historic District)
- The Fuller-Freelon House, 702 Cobb Street (Morehead Hill National Register Historic District)
- The Center Theater at 313 East Chapel Hill Street (now the Home Savings Building)

The firm survived long enough under the George W. Kane named to construct the Durham Bulls Athletic Park in 1995.

An notable coincidence

For much of his life and up until his death, McKinney & Silver founder Charles "Chick" McKinney lived at 901 Holt Street in Raleigh, a replica of Mouth Vernon designed by the architectural firm of Nelson & Cooper and built by the construction firm of George W. Kane. The current chief executive officer of McKinney, Brad Brinegar, who moved the agency to Durham in 2004, resides with his family in the Forbus house, designed and built by the same firms.

Buildings designed by G. Murray Nelson

Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House, Hope Valley



State Agricultural Building, Raleigh



Kronheimer House, Trinity Park



Budd House,



Hart House, Duke University



Stokes House, Forest Hills



Buildings constructed by George W. Kane (in addition to the Forbus, Budd and Hart Houses)

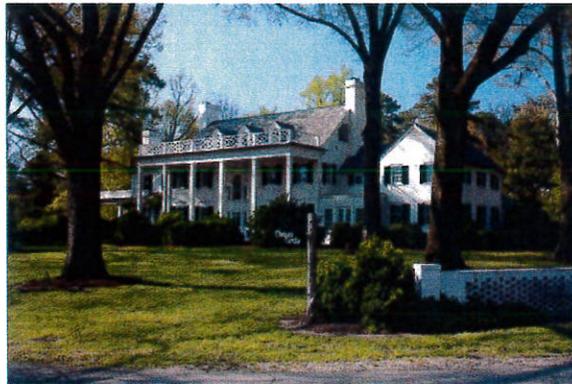
Hill Building



Snow Building



Herbert & Mary Teer House



Center Theater



William Branson House



Fuller-Freelon House



History

The Forbus House
3307 Devon Road
Durham, NC 27707
Brad Brinegar (919-313-4043)

There are a number of reasons why we believe the Forbus House to be of historical and architectural importance.

A first reason is Hope Valley itself. This neighborhood represents one of the finest examples of early 20th century planned suburban development. It also marks a dramatic shift in the economic structure of Durham, which until the early 1920s was primarily known as a blue-collar manufacturing center. With the 1925–1930 development of Duke University’s West Campus and the 1930 opening of the Duke Medical School, Durham began its metamorphosis into an intellectual center, a shift that eventually led the establishment of the world-renowned Research Triangle Park. Duke could not have attracted the world-class talent needed to achieve its eventual level of prominence without the development of Hope Valley.

A second reason is the role that the Forbus House played in that development. Dr. and Mrs. Forbus were pioneers in establishing this community. Mena Webb, in her book The Way We Were: Remembering Durham, notes, “Among the first homes to be built in the new suburb were those of Duke doctors and professors W.A. Brownell, Harvey Branscomb, W.C. Davison, G.S. Eadie, **Wiley Forbus**, Paul Gross, William McDougall, A.S. Pearse, S.B. Shealer, D.T. Smith and H.E. Spence.”

The house itself is a classic example of Norman Provincial revival architecture, and is widely considered to be one of the two or three defining houses of Hope Valley. Home designs within this new community were strictly regulated by an architectural committee. These regulations were meant to complement the classical style of course designer Donald J. Ross, who also designed Pinehurst No. 2. The matching styles of the Forbus House and the HVCC clubhouse further reinforce the architectural interest of the house.

In the Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory (see above) notes that “Hope Valley was Durham’s first full-fledged country club suburb, developed around an 18-hole golf course in the late 1920s. Traces of the farms that occupied the land in the 19th Century remain around the suburban landscape developed by the Mebane Company to attract the newly successful young professionals that were thriving with Durham’s tobacco, textile, and health care industries. The golf course was designed to allow the most houses facing it, and **the Norman Provincial style clubhouse was designed by Milburn and Heister. The early homes in Hope Valley are an eclectic mix of revival styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s: Tudor, English Cottage, Colonial, Norman Provincial, and even Spanish.** Winding, narrow roads conforming to the hilly terrain weave their way throughout the neighborhood.”

Pre-Application for Local Landmark Status

REASON FOR REQUEST

The Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House

3307 Devon Road, Durham, NC

Brad Brinegar (919-313-3043)

We are seeking local landmark status for the Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, and a contributing structure to the Hope Valley National Historic District.

We have made a significant investment in the renovation of this property. In turn, we believe we have enhanced the historic character both of the Hope Valley neighborhood and of Durham in general. This house is representative of the period in which Duke University made its early bid for national prominence, supporting the development of Hope Valley as an enclave for the top academics and doctors from the best universities in the country. Dr. Wiley Forbus was one of the eminent doctors who came to join the Duke faculty and this is the property that he chose.

This house was designed by a renowned regional architect, Murray Nelson. And it was built by the same builder, George Kane, who built the Hill Building, now known as the CCB Tower (and yes, this house is a very well-built house!).

Durham should see fit to name this building a local landmark, for all the same reasons that it is listed on the National Register.





SOUTH FACADE ENTRANCE



FRONT FACADE



NORTH SIDE



NORTH SIDE



WEST BACK



BACK FACADE



BACK WEST / SOUTHEAST



SOUTH SIDE



INTERIOR SPIRAL STAIRCASE



- LVRM -

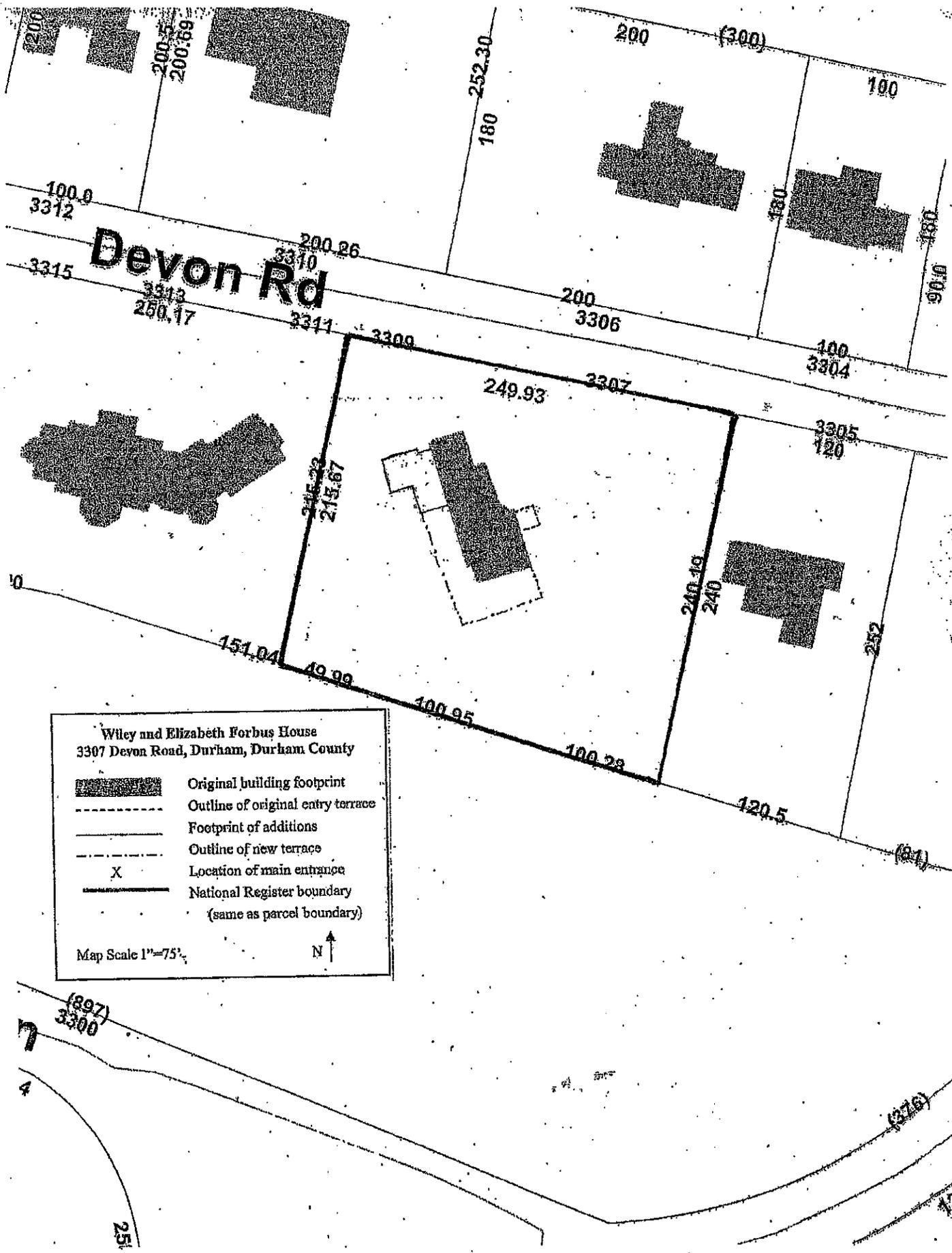


STRUCTURE. ATTIC - INTERIOR OF TOWER

WILEY FORBUS HOUSE
3307 DEVON ROAD
DURHAM, NC DURHAM
COUNTY



FRONT & BACK FULL



Devon Rd

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
 3307 Devon Road, Durham, Durham County

-  Original building footprint
-  Outline of original entry terrace
-  Footprint of additions
-  Outline of new terrace
-  Location of main entrance
-  National Register boundary
(same as parcel boundary)

Map Scale 1"=75'



(897)
3300

(276)

251

12

Brad Brinegar

previous submit

From: Miller, Lisa <Lisa.Miller@durhamnc.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 28, 2012 10:58 AM
To: Tanja Atkins; David Zurbuch; Paul Smith; Eric Pritchard; DAVID P ROBINSON; Brad Brinegar
Cc: Miller, Lisa
Subject: December 4, 2012 HPC meeting

Good morning,

Your certificate of appropriateness or landmark application is on the December 4th Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) meeting agenda. The meeting is at 8:30AM in the Committee Room on the second floor of City Hall. The HPC agenda is posted here:

<http://durhamnc.gov/ich/cb/ccpd/Pages/HPC%20Agendas%202012/Historic-Preservation-Commission-Agenda-for-December-4,-2012.aspx>. Staff reports are posted for the cases listed on the agenda, please review the staff report for your case prior to the meeting.

The basic procedure for an application at the HPC meeting is as follows: the Commission will call the case and the case planner will give a brief summary of the site, location, and request. Then the case planner introduces the applicant (you), who makes the case for the request being in conformance with the relevant criteria and compatible with the character of the district. If the Commissioners have any questions for the applicant, they will ask at that time. Then the Commission will ask the audience if there are any other members of the community who wish to speak about the application (pro or con). If so, they will be given time and the applicant will be allowed an opportunity to respond. Then the Commission members will discuss amongst themselves and come to a vote on the findings (consistent with the criteria or not) and the approval.

Please let me know if you have any questions and if there are others associated with your application, please forward this information.

Best,
Lisa

Lisa Miller
Senior Planner / Urban Designer
Planning Department, City of Durham
101 City Hall Plaza, Ground Floor
Durham, NC 27701
P 919-560-4137, ext. 28270
F 919-560- 4641
Lisa.Miller@DurhamNC.gov
www.DurhamNC.gov

E-mail correspondence to and from this sender may be subject to the North Carolina Public Records Law and can be disclosed to third parties.

textHELP

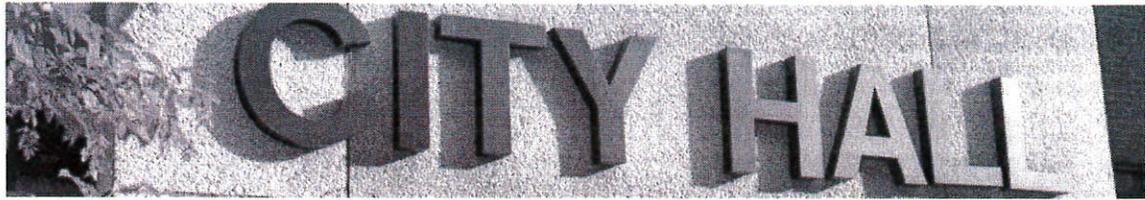
DTV8

DTV8

Accessibility

Durham One Call

City Jobs



INSIDE CITY HALL

CITY SERVICES

LIVE WORK PLAY

GETTING AROUND

ABOUT DURHAM

City of Durham / Inside City Hall / Community Building / City - County Planning Department / Historic Preservation Commission Agenda for December 4, 2012

Historic Preservation Commission Agenda for December 4, 2012

- Administrative and Support
- Audit Services Department
- City Council
- City Spotlight
- Community Building
- Office of Public Affairs
- Office of the City Attorney
- Office of the City Clerk
- Office of the City Manager
- Office of the Mayor
- Operations

Tools You Can Use

Select tool from list...

Jump to Sister Cities

Select site from list...

City Departments

Select department...

I'd Like To

Select task...

I. Call to Order/Roll Call

II. Approval of Minutes – November 6, 2012

III. Adjustments to Agenda

IV. Certificates of Appropriateness

- a. COA1200083 – 1110 Shepherd Street Roof Replacement
(Resource Person: Lisa Miller)
- b. COA1200087 – Liberty Warehouse Demolition
(Resource Person: Lisa Miller)
- c. COA1200098 – 829 Onslow Street Roof Modification
(Resource Person: Lisa Miller)

V. Old Business

- a. Historic Preservation Strategic Plan Updates
- b. Design Guidelines Consolidation

VI. New Business

- a. 3307 Devon Road Landmark Pre-Application
- b. Administrative COA updates
- c. Announcements and Concerns

VII. Adjournment

If any commissioner is unable to attend this meeting, contact Lisa Miller, City-County Planning Department at (919) 560-4137, ext. 28270 in advance of the meeting.

Notice Under the Americans with Disabilities Act

A person with a disability may receive an auxiliary aid or service to effectively participate in city government activities by contacting the ADA coordinator, voice (919) 560-4197, fax (919) 560-4196, TTY (919) 560-1200, or ADA@durhamnc.gov, as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the event or deadline date.



CITY OF DURHAM | DURHAM COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA



HISTORIC LANDMARK REPORT

Meeting Date: December 4, 2012

Case	Pre-Application	Jurisdiction	City
Reference Name	3307 Devon Road		
Request	Historic Landmark Designation		
Site Characteristics	Tier	Suburban	
	Site Acreage	1.303	
	Existing Use	Residential	
	Date Constructed	1933	
	National Register District	Yes	
	National Register Individually Listed	Yes	
	Local District	No	
Applicant	Brad Brinegar	Submittal Date	October 31, 2012
Owner	Brad W. Brinegar and Michelle M. Brinegar		
Location	South side of Devon Road between Windsor Way and Dover Road		
PIN(s)	0810-18-31-9440		

A. Summary

The Owner, Brad Brinegar, is requesting that the Historic Preservation Commission list 3307 Devon Road on the Local Historic Landmark study list. The structure is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places and is in a National Register Historic District.

This Norman Provincial-style house is located in the Hope Valley National Register Historic District. The National Register nomination cites the architectural style of this structure, its architect G. Murray Nelson, and its status as one of the most notable residential structures in the neighborhood and the City as basis for its significance.

B. Criteria for Landmark Designation

The Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), Section 3.17.4 Designation of an Historic Landmark, includes the following criteria to qualify for the landmark designation:

A building, structure, site, area, or object may be considered for designation as an historic landmark only if both of the following criteria are met:

- A. The [Historic Preservation] Commission deems and finds that the building, structure, site, area, or object appears individually eligible for listing or is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
- B. The Commission deems and finds that the property is of special significance in terms of its pre-historical, historical, architectural or cultural importance, and possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling and association.

C. Possible Findings

The Durham Historic Preservation Commission finds that the property at 3307 Devon Road [appears to be or does not appear to be] consistent with the criteria for designation in Section 3.17.4A of the UDO, and therefore, [lists or does not list] the property on the Local Historic Landmark study list.

D. Staff Contact

Lisa Miller, Senior Planner, 560-4137 x28270, Lisa.Miller@DurhamNC.gov

E. Attachments

Attachment 1, Context Map
Attachment 2, Application Materials
Attachment 3, National Register Nomination



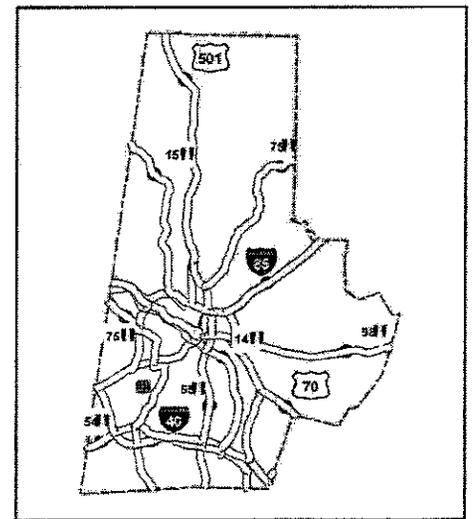
Context Map:

3307 Devon Road

Hope Valley National Register
Historic District

0810-18-31-9440

-  Case Area
-  Parcel Lines
-  Building Footprint
-  National Historic District



General Description

The Forbus House
3307 Devon Road
Durham, NC 27707
Brad Brinegar (919-313-4043)

Original and Current Appearance - The Forbus House was described in the book The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory (Claudia P. Roberts, Diane E. Lea, Robert M. Leary. City of Durham and the Historic Preservation Society of Durham) in the introduction to their chapter on Hope Valley: "Raleigh architect Murray Nelson designed the Norman Provincial style Forbus House using a variety of dormers, towers, and decorative brick work to create a picturesque façade."

Later in this chapter, "In a neighborhood characterized by imaginative period revival styles, the Forbus house exhibits one of the most charming designs as well as one of the most thoroughly thought-out plans. Raleigh architect Murray Nelson designed this two-story brick house in the Norman Provincial style in 1930. His client was Dr. Wiley Forbus, the first chairman of the Pathology Department at Duke Hospital. Projecting from the tall-hipped roof are eyebrow and clipped gable dormers, all of which are covered in slate that imitates wood shingles. Decorative terra cotta pots surmount the chimney stacks. The tallest chimney breaks into stacks of varying height; perched atop the shortest of these stacks is a life-sized ceramic owl, part of Mrs. Forbus' extensive owl collection. Other identifying details of the house include the brick quoins, brick cornices of machicolation and metal casement windows. The focal point of the main façade is the curved tower topped with a conical roof that encases the winding stairs just behind the entrance. The carefully thought out interior plan was the result of Mrs. Forbus' close consultation with the architect. Sixteen months after the house was finished, it burned to the ground. When it was rebuilt, Mrs. Forbus had the opportunity to correct any problems that had arisen with the plans. The interior is marked by parquet floors and a sunken living room completely sheathed in Georgian raised paneling."

This description contained one error: the roof is made of hand-formed clay tiles, not slate. The parquet floors rotted and have been replaced with oak planks. The metal casement windows were replaced in the 1980's with wood casement windows. Otherwise, no historic features have been removed or altered, and there have been no additions.

Setting – The Forbus House sits on 1.3 acres overlooking the seventh fairway of the Donald Ross-designed Hope Valley Country Club. Because of the generous lots and the golf course, it is a suburban residential neighborhood with a strong rural character.

History

The Forbus House
3307 Devon Road
Durham, NC 27707
Brad Brinegar (919-313-4043)

There are a number of reasons why we believe the Forbus House to be of historical and architectural importance.

A first reason is Hope Valley itself. This neighborhood represents one of the finest examples of early 20th century planned suburban development. It also marks a dramatic shift in the economic structure of Durham, which until the early 1920s was primarily known as a blue-collar manufacturing center. With the 1925–1930 development of Duke University's West Campus and the 1930 opening of the Duke Medical School, Durham began its metamorphosis into an intellectual center, a shift that eventually led the establishment of the world-renowned Research Triangle Park. Duke could not have attracted the world-class talent needed to achieve its eventual level of prominence without the development of Hope Valley.

A second reason is the role that the Forbus House played in that development. Dr. and Mrs. Forbus were pioneers in establishing this community. Mena Webb, in her book The Way We Were: Remembering Durham, notes, "Among the first homes to be built in the new suburb were those of Duke doctors and professors W.A. Brownell, Harvey Branscomb, W.C. Davison, G.S. Eadie, **Wiley Forbus**, Paul Gross, William McDougall, A.S. Pearse, S.B. Shealer, D.T. Smith and H.E. Spence."

The house itself is a classic example of Norman Provincial revival architecture, and is widely considered to be one of the two or three defining houses of Hope Valley. Home designs within this new community were strictly regulated by an architectural committee. These regulations were meant to complement the classical style of course designer Donald J. Ross, who also designed Pinehurst No. 2. The matching styles of the Forbus House and the HVCC clubhouse further reinforce the architectural interest of the house.

In the Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory (see above) notes that "Hope Valley was Durham's first full-fledged country club suburb, developed around an 18-hole golf course in the late 1920s. Traces of the farms that occupied the land in the 19th Century remain around the suburban landscape developed by the Mebane Company to attract the newly successful young professionals that were thriving with Durham's tobacco, textile, and health care industries. The golf course was designed to allow the most houses facing it, and **the Norman Provincial style clubhouse was designed by Milburn and Heister. The early homes in Hope Valley are an eclectic mix of revival styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s: Tudor, English Cottage, Colonial, Norman Provincial, and even Spanish. Winding, narrow roads conforming to the hilly terrain weave their way throughout the neighborhood.**"

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina (Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern) adds, "Begun in the late 1920s, Hope Valley was Durham's first full-fledged country club suburb, located several miles from downtown, with large wooded lots fronting an 18-hole golf course planned by the famed Donald Ross. Developed as select homesites for physicians and administrators at the new Duke University Medical School and Hospital, the suburb has architect-designed houses in period revival styles. **The Norman Revival style clubhouse (1928; Milburn & Heister, architects) commands a ridge overlooking the golf course. By the late 1930's, more than 40 houses were concentrated on Chelsea, Dover and Devon roads, including 11 "seed" cottages primarily in the Tudor Revival and English Cottage styles.**"

A third reason is architect D. Murray Nelson of Raleigh. Nelson is also known for designing: Raleigh's 1923 Agriculture Building (2 West Edenton Street), an "imposing Neoclassical Revival style building, the permanent home of the State Department of Agriculture; the 1922 expansion of North Carolina State University's Leazar hall (North and South connecting halls and the West Wind); and a number of other notable houses including the Budd House (late 1920s) at 903 South Duke Street in Durham.

Finally, in the 1945 Durham Open, Byron Nelson passed the Forbus House every time he played the seventh hole of the Hope Valley Country Club on the way to winning his fourth of eleven consecutive PGA tour victories, a record unchallenged even in today's Tiger Woods-dominated professional golf world.

Pre-Application for Local Landmark Status

REASON FOR REQUEST

The Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House

3307 Devon Road, Durham, NC

Brad Brinegar (919-313-3043)

We are seeking local landmark status for the Wiley & Elizabeth Forbus House, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, and a contributing structure to the Hope Valley National Historic District.

We have made a significant investment in the renovation of this property. In turn, we believe we have enhanced the historic character both of the Hope Valley neighborhood and of Durham in general. This house is representative of the period in which Duke University made its early bid for national prominence, supporting the development of Hope Valley as an enclave for the top academics and doctors from the best universities in the country. Dr. Wiley Forbus was one of the eminent doctors who came to join the Duke faculty and this is the property that he chose.

This house was designed by a renowned regional architect, Murray Nelson. And it was built by the same builder, George Kane, who built the Hill Building, now known as the CCB Tower (and yes, this house is a very well-built house!).

Durham should see fit to name this building a local landmark, for all the same reasons that it is listed on the National Register.

· SIGNIFICANT COST TO MAINTAIN
A HOUSE OF THIS NATURE



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David L. S. Brook, Director

March 17, 2005

Mr. and Mrs. Brad W. Brinegar
3307 Devon Road
Durham NC 27707

Re: Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House, Durham, Durham County

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Brinegar:

It is a pleasure to report that the above-named nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was approved by the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee at its February 10, 2005 meeting for submission to the U. S. Department of the Interior. The nomination was forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register on March 14, 2005.

When the property is approved by the Department of the Interior for entry in the Register, a certificate will be sent to you. This will require approximately two to three months.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey J. Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer

JJC/jct

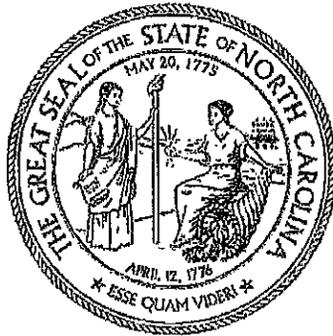
www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC

Mailing Address
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617

Telephone/Fax
(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801



State of North Carolina
Department of Cultural Resources
Office of Archives and History

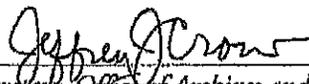
This is to certify that

WILEY and ELIZABETH FORBUS HOUSE
Durham
Durham County

has been entered in
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

by the
United States Department of the Interior
upon nomination by the State Historic Preservation Officer under
provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665).

The National Register is a list of properties "significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture – a comprehensive index of the significant physical evidences of our national patrimony." Properties listed therein deserve to be preserved by their owners as a part of the cultural heritage of our nation.


Deputy Secretary, Office of Archives and History
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

April 28, 2005

Date Entered

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Forbus, Wiley and Elizabeth, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3307 Devon Road

n/a not for publication

city or town Durham

n/a vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Clayton Crow SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/9/05
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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Forbus, Wiley and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Durham County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

"Historic Resources of Durham," 1984

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Other: Norman Provincial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof ceramic tile

other wood

Narrative Description

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

Forbus, Wiley and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Durham County, NC
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.)

Property is: n/a

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1933

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Nelson, G. Murray, Nelson & Cooper Architects
Kane, George W., builder

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: _____

Forbus, Wiley and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Durham County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>584600</u>	<u>3980560</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia de Miranda
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date November 3, 2004
street & number Post Office Box 1171 telephone 919/682-2211
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Brad W. and Michelle M. Brinogar
street & number 3307 Devon Road telephone 919/821-6543
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27707

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
Durham County, North Carolina

Narrative Description

The Forbus House is a two-story, brick, Norman Provincial-style house in Durham's Hope Valley neighborhood. The house stands on a large parcel bordered on the north by Devon Road and on the south by the Hope Valley Country Club golf course. The immediate vicinity of the Forbus House comprises varied but well-integrated characteristics: the rolling hills, woods with evergreen and deciduous trees, winding streets, manicured lawns, and grassy golf-course greens provide a designed setting that feels naturalistic. The original driveway leads from Devon Road near the west edge of the parcel to the north side of the house. A new circular drive allows traffic to enter the lot from Devon Road at the east end of the parcel's north side, proceed to the front walk of the house, and then exit at the same point of entry. This new drive is an alteration to the landscaped front grounds, which originally consisted of a slightly rolling lawn with widely spaced trees that created a naturalistic, though manicured, setting. Houses occupy the two lots flanking the Forbus House, but the size of the parcels and their topography and wooded areas provide effective screens.

The house faces Devon Road but stands at a deep setback, situated at an angle to the street in a clearing on its partially wooded lot. (While the house faces northeast, this description will assume true cardinal points for the sake of clarity; the facade, for instance, is considered the east elevation.) The house features both the picturesque elements and the Renaissance detailing found in informal and formal versions of the Norman Provincial style: irregular massing, varied roof forms and eave heights, and staggered chimney stacks contrast with brick corner quoins, generally flat wall surfaces, and a denticulated molding at the cornice. The clay tiles of the roof suggest wood shingles, adding to the picturesque quality of the house. A variety of terra cotta pots top the brick chimney stacks. The house is painted white.

Three sections compose the house as it was built: a central hip-roofed block flanked by side-gabled wings. The center section is a two-story, double-pile block with a high hip roof. The brick corner quoins, denticulated cornice molding, and three bay windows provide relief to the otherwise flat wall surfaces of the facade and rear elevation. The gable-roofed south block, which also features the corner quoins and dentil molding, is actually integrated with the southeast corner of the main block. It projects slightly from the facade of the main block and provides the front entry at its north end. A two-story tower with conical roof rises in the main block, situated just right of the main entry, in the recessed corner formed by the juncture of the two sections. The gable-roofed block on the north end is set back from the facade of the main block and lacks the corner quoins and denticulated cornice of the rest of the house. Despite the varied wall planes of the three blocks at the facade, all three read as a single elevation at the back

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
Durham County, North Carolina

of the house; each section is still identifiable, however, by its distinctive roofline. Massive chimneys topped with terra cotta chimney pots rise from each of three sections.

Casement windows of various sizes—and a single, oval, fixed-sash window—pierce the smooth planes of the facade of the main block and its tower. Three narrow casements at staggered locations on the tower reflect the rise of the circular stair within. A brick beltcourse rims the tower at the upper edge of the topmost casement window, which is topped by a recessed round arch in the brick above the beltcourse. To the right of the tower, a single oval window with keystones is centered between stories, illuminating the service stair within. A bay window projects near the north end of the facade, while a pair of casement windows pierce the second-story of the facade.

Throughout the house, windows originally were metal casements with brass screens and fixtures.¹ Wood casements with a slightly altered configuration replaced the originals in the 1980s. The replacement windows had muntins dividing the larger window openings into pairs or trios of tall, narrow casements; the alteration created a more vertical emphasis to the window sash. Similarly, the bay window at the facade, originally a flat-roofed bow window with the metal casements, became a three-panel bay with a copper bellcast roof. The vertical emphasis and the changes to the bay window were preserved in recent renovations, which included the replacement of the wood casements with double-pane casement windows.

The one-story, single-pile, secondary section on the south end of the house assumes the same steep roof slope as the main block so that the north portion of the gable roof integrates with the high hip roof. A shed dormer with a pair of square casement windows interrupts the vast slope of the roof just left of the tower, where the main block and the south secondary block intersect. The corner placement of the side-gabled wing results in a facade that projects beyond that of the main block, providing a nearly centered location for the front door. The door is deeply recessed in a flat-arched doorway that is surrounded by stone quoins. The front door itself is a plank door with rounded corners and a small leaded-glass window at eye level. New brick steps lead to the original flagstone patio at the front door. Projecting from the south gable wall, and centered beneath the peak of the gable, is a copper-roofed bay with full-length windows and French doors that provide access to the new patio that wraps around to the back of the house. This patio

¹ Information regarding the original appearance of the house and previous changes comes from interviews with Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus's three daughters, who all grew up in the house; from photographs on file in the File Room for the Survey and Planning Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh; and from written accounts dating from the 1930s and from the early 1980s survey of Durham.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
Durham County, North Carolina

replaced the original flagstone patio, which stretched across the south elevation until the larger brick version replaced it.

A flat-roofed sunroom fills the rear ell that resulted from the corner placement of the gable-end south block. A honeycombed brick parapet edges the flat roof of the sunroom, which provides a terrace outside the second-floor master bedroom of the main block. French doors at the sunroom's south elevation provide a second egress from the south elevation of the house to the wraparound patio, and a large bay of casement windows fills the west end of the sunroom's south elevation.

Projecting from the north end of the main block is the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled block that originally housed a two-car garage with a service apartment in the half-story above. Even on its facade, this section's functional status is indicated by the exclusion of the corner quoins and dentil molding detail seen on the other two sections. For the same reason, the garage section is recessed from the facade of the main portion of the house. A slightly recessed round-arched window on the facade marks the place where a deeply recessed single-leaf door originally provided an additional entrance to the house, between the garage and living space. A pair of clipped-gable dormers break through the cornice, above the first floor casements. On the east-facing gable wall, the garage doors have been replaced by two sets of paired, double-leaf casement windows, as the area within has been converted to living space.

Across the rear elevation, fenestration is more complex and includes several alterations since the 1930s. Originally, the rear elevation had casements across the first floor interrupted by two entrances sheltered beneath metal bellcast roofs supported by squared wood columns; one entrance was from the kitchen, near the center of the elevation and the other was from the garage at its juncture with the main block.

The rear elevation of the garage block has no other fenestration at the first floor, but an exterior set of concrete steps, added sometime in the late 1930s or early 1940s, led to a door installed in the original through-the-cornice eyebrow dormer window on the north end. The second eyebrow dormer remained a window. The flight of stairs has been removed to make way for the 2004 additions.

The second story of the main block features casement windows across the elevation, interrupted at two points by oriel windows. Above the oriel windows are large, through-the-cornice, clipped-gable attic dormers with vents. The oriels and dormers occupy the bays on either side of the back kitchen entryway. At the south end of the main block, a portion of the rear elevation's second

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
Durham County, North Carolina

story slightly overhangs the recessed wall plane of the first floor. The dining room is housed within that first-floor space, and the original casement windows that looked out to the golf course have been replaced with French doors, providing access to the new back patio, still under construction. The recessed portion of the elevation is flush with the rear elevation of the sunroom, which is pierced with a large bay of casement windows.

A small brick hyphen, just added at the location of the removed exterior rear steps, connects the house to a new garage, a brick addition in the final stages of construction. The three-bay, hip-roofed garage addition matches the house in materials, massing, and form, and, like the original garage, opens to the north from a driveway off Devon Road. The garage also features the same clay roof tiles and a large clipped-gable dormer with casement windows. A copper hip roof installed at the facade eave and supported by curved wood brackets shelters the divided entrances to the three garage bays. The west elevation of the garage is a blank brick wall, but a single-leaf door pierces the south side. A low brick wall extends from the middle of the west elevation and wraps around to the back of the garage, acting as a retaining wall and as a screen for utility equipment.

A flat-roofed, single-story room fills the corner formed by the old garage and the new addition at the rear of the house; like the flat-roofed sunroom at the southwest corner, this addition also has a parapet with honeycomb brickwork. The flat-roofed addition also integrates with the hyphen, which features the honeycombed parapet wall as well. A massive chimney with an interior/exterior fireplace dominates the south elevation of the room, which forms one side of the patio behind the house. Single-leaf French doors flank the fireplace, and a wood arbor extends from this facade, providing some shade to a portion of the patio. A bay of five tall casement windows fills the west elevation of the room addition.

The new brick patio wraps from the south side of the house around the back, stretching across the width of the house to the living space addition behind the new garage. The original flagstone terrace matched the patio at the front entry and spanned only the south side of the house, outside the living room and sunroom.

The interior layout is an irregular plan with a transverse hallway. Like the exterior, it is largely intact. The flagstone from the front patio continues inside the house, forming a small front entry. Two steps lead up to the front hall, and the circular stair flows into the space from the right. Wrought-iron rails edge the staircase and the steps from the entry to the front hall, and there is a small niche in the curved wall of the staircase. The original parquet floors in the front hall have been replaced with oak planks, matching the flooring in most of the rooms of the house.

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To the left of the front hall, two steps lead into the sunken living room, edged on its east side by two large bays of window and on the west wall by a centered fireplace with marble surround, flanked by large arched niches. The niche to the right houses shelves and cabinets; to the left, the niche frames doors leading into the sunroom. The bay at the south end of the room provides another niche for the French doors that lead outside to the brick wraparound patio. The living room walls are completely paneled and feature a key detail at the crown molding.

Full-height paneling has been added to the dining room, which is situated on the opposite side of the living room's hearth wall, accessible from the sunroom, the kitchen, or the hallway at the back of the front hall. New French doors lead from the dining room to the new brick patio at the back of the house. A new star pendant light fixture of wrought iron and frosted glass hangs at the center of the dining room. The kitchen, at the back of the house opposite the front entry, has been changed entirely, subsuming the butler's closet and the breakfast room. New cabinets, flooring, appliances, and an island have been installed.

The hallway leads from the dining room on the south end to the original garage space on the north end of the house. A wide arched entry forms the transition from the front hall to the hallway, and a much narrower round-arched doorway at the north end marks the transition into the garage space. On the east side of the hall is the service stair, which, unlike the circular stair, provides access to the partial basement and the storage areas in the attic. A powder room and a room originally used as Dr. Forbus's study are also located on the east side of the hall, north of the service stair. Mrs. Forbus remodeled the study in the late 1930s or early 1940s with hidden fold-away beds so that it could double as a guest room; she renamed it the "Morning Room." Today, the room features built-in bookcases, cabinets, a wrought-iron light fixture, and the original double-leaf, paneled, folding doors.

The original guest room was across the hallway, behind another set of double-leaf, paneled, folding doors. When the study was converted into a guest room, the original guest room was remodeled as a den. The family had a fireplace installed on the north wall, requiring the removal of the original interior stair that led to the rooms above the garage. An exterior stair of concrete was built to preserve a second access to those rooms, which could also be reached from the front bedroom on the second-story. The recent remodeling has removed the exterior stair and installed the new interior back staircase.

Upstairs, the floor plan roughly mirrors that of the first floor, with rooms off a transverse hallway. At the south end of the hall is the master suite, consisting of bedroom, dressing rooms in the attic eaves, a terrace on the sunroom's roof, and a full bath. A second bedroom with a bay

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window and an adjoining bath occupies the west side of the house; a third bedroom is situated in the space north of the service stair on the east side. A third upstairs bathroom forms a link between the front bedroom and the garage bedroom to the north. There is also a large laundry room and closet on the west side of the hallway. Replacement wrought-iron light fixtures hang from the ceiling in most rooms, and the original interior doors of paneled wood remain.

Like the kitchen, all bathrooms have been extensively remodeled with new tile, sinks, toilets, and showers. The new living space provided by the addition is accessible from the den between the kitchen and the original garage and from the new brick patio, through its own pair of French doors.

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Summary Paragraph

The Forbus House has local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is a well-articulated example of the rare Norman Provincial architectural style in a city with several early twentieth-century suburbs favoring picturesque revival styles. G. Murray Nelson of Raleigh designed the house for Dr. Wiley D. Forbus and Elizabeth Burger Forbus and their daughters. The house, completed in 1931, burned in 1933 and was immediately rebuilt. The asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched and varied roof forms, staggered chimney stacks, masonry walls, and—most importantly—the central round tower with conical roof and vertical windows, express the Norman Provincial style of the house. The Forbus House was one of the first erected in Hope Valley, a suburban development built around a Donald Ross-designed golf course and meant to attract the faculty of a growing university as well as the second generation of successful businessmen in a booming textile and tobacco town. The house remains one of the most notable in the neighborhood and in the city due to the thorough treatment it received in an unusual architectural style. The period of significance is 1933, the year the existing house was completed. The context and property type entitled "Picturesque Revival Styles: Houses" in the MPDF "Historic Resources of Durham" on page 7.18 provides context for establishing the Forbus House's significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture; the MPDF, in fact, specifically mentions the Forbus House. Additional context for the Forbus House is provided herein.

Historical Background

The Forbus House was one of several early residences built in Durham's Hope Valley, a suburban neighborhood laid out on farmland west of town. The new real estate firm of Mebane & Sharpe—a collaboration between a Greensboro car salesman and a Burlington developer—first filed a plat for the neighborhood in 1926. This timing reflects a significant event in Durham: in 1924, James B. Duke created the forty-million-dollar Duke Endowment and gave Durham's Trinity College six million dollars to build a new campus and enable its evolution into Duke University. In his will, Duke also directed that money from the endowment be used to establish a medical school at the new university, along with a hospital and nurses' home. With Hope Valley, Mebane & Sharpe hoped to attract faculty from Durham's new and quickly expanding university—as well as from

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the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill—and to appeal to the second generation of businessmen and entrepreneurs in the tobacco and textile boomtown.²

One tactic used to attract to the upper class was the social status that Mebane & Sharpe infused in their neighborhood. The developers worked with prominent Durham residents to establish and build membership in the Hope Valley Country Club, and the firm platted Hope Valley around a golf course to be designed by famed course architect Donald Ross.³

In 1929, working as the successor firm of Hope Valley, Inc., the developers refined their plat with the help of landscape architect R. B. Cridland of Philadelphia. They tweaked the name as well: "Hope Valley: Country Club & University Community" explicitly reveals the company's intended customers. The refined plat shows over 350 house parcels, most one hundred feet wide and two hundred feet deep, laid out on curvilinear streets, with the eighteen-hole golf course inserting open space throughout the irregular grid.⁴

Wiley D. Forbus purchased three lots on Block Z of the development in 1930, the year he moved his family to Durham from Baltimore. Forbus had left the faculty of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine to organize and head the Department of Pathology at Duke University and to be the Chief Pathologist at Duke Hospital. G. Murray Nelson designed a large brick home for the family, working with very specific requests from Elizabeth Forbus. The Forbus family lived in a vacant house in Hope Valley until late 1931, when their house on Devon Road was completed.⁵

On February 24, 1933, a fire began on the second floor of the house. The *Durham Morning Herald* reported the next day that "the entire second story was a mass of flames

² Mena Webb, *The Way We Were: Remembering Durham* (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 2003), 225-226; Claudia Roberts [Brown], Diane Lea, and Robert Leary, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory* (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982), 291.

³ Webb, 226; John L. Moorhead, *Donald Ross and His Total Gem: A Short History of his Hope Valley Country Club Course* (Durham: the author, 2000), 1-3; Wilburt C. Davison, "The Duke University School of Medicine," in *Medicine in North Carolina*, 2 vols. (Raleigh: The North Carolina Medical Society, 1972), 2:530-532.

⁴ "Hope Valley: Country Club & University Community," May 1929, Plat Book 9, pages 38-39 and 42-43, on file at the Durham County Courthouse at 200 E. Main Street.

⁵ Hope Valley, Inc., to Wiley D. Forbus, October 28, 1930, Durham County Deed Book 102, pages 217-219; Georg'Ellen Forbus Betts (eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Forbus), telephone interview with the author, May 15, 2004.

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when firemen arrived, and it and the living room on the first floor was gutted." The newspaper noted that the whole roof was "burned off" and maintained that "the brick construction of the lower part of the house saved the first floor from complete destruction." The family moved into another vacant Hope Valley house while their own house was rebuilt. The work was done according to the original plans, slightly tweaked on the interior according to changes requested by Elizabeth Forbus.⁶

The house remained in the Forbus family until 1984, when Elizabeth Forbus, widowed in 1976, sold the house to Joseph and Joan Ruvane. Current owners Brad and Michelle Brinegar purchased the house from Joan Ruvane in 2002.⁷

Historic Context: Picturesque Revival Architecture in Durham

The city of Durham, which grew from a railroad depot established in 1852, was already an established textile and tobacco boomtown by the start of the twentieth century. A central commercial district had formed around the depot, edged on the north and east by the mansions of Durham's earliest successful industrialists. Middle-class neighborhoods continued the modest outward spread. Textile mills and their residential villages dotted outlying areas east and west of downtown.⁸

Coincidental with the start of the twentieth century was the birth of transportation-related suburban development in Durham. After failed attempts, 1901 saw the establishment of a successful streetcar system, enabling the development of the relatively far-flung suburbs of Lakewood, Morehead Hill, and Trinity Park.⁹ Automobile suburbs of the 1920s represent the "second wave" of suburban development in Durham, as they did in many other North Carolina cities. Durham's early car-dependent developments include Duke Park, Forest Hills, Hope Valley, Duke Forest, and College View. The houses in these

⁶ Betts; *Durham Morning Herald*, February 25, 1933.

⁷ Elizabeth B. Forbus to Joseph I. Ruvane, Jr., September 28, 1984, Durham County Deed Book 1177, pages 707-709; and Joan S. Ruvane to Brad W. and Michelle M. Brinegar, May 8, 2002, Durham County Deed Book 3437, pages 866-869. Both on file at the Durham County Courthouse at 200 E. Main Street.

⁸ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 63-65; Claudia Roberts [Brown], "Holloway Street Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984).

⁹ Claudia Roberts [Brown], "Durham's Early Twentieth-Century Suburban Neighborhoods," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 39-42.

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neighborhoods generally stand behind expansive landscaped lawns on sizable parcels lining curvilinear streets. Many houses were designed or modified by architects.¹⁰

As transportation systems evolved, so did architectural style. The predominance of the bungalow form and the Craftsman style so favored in the first two decades of the twentieth century started giving way to picturesque revival styles just as Durham's automobile suburbs started up. The picturesque revival movement had roots predating the turn of the century, when the wealthy began hiring European-trained architects to design impressive houses modeled after those of the Italian Renaissance period, the Beaux Arts style, and the English Medieval building tradition. When the movement re-emerged in the 1920s, it became a popular style, thanks in part to changing building technology: masonry veneers enabled wood-frame houses to take on the appearance of the stone, brick, and half-timbered houses that they emulated.¹¹

Another strong influence fueling the public's interest in picturesque revival styles was the first-hand exposure American servicemen had during World War I to the European buildings that served as precedents for the revival. A 1919 issue of *House Beautiful* reported that the American soldiers' time spent in Europe "awakened [them] to the possibilities and beauties of...the French and English cottages of the 16th century."¹²

Picturesque revivals included several varied styles; those predominant in Durham's suburban neighborhoods of the 1920s through the 1940s are the Tudor Revival and English Cottage. Spanish and Renaissance revival houses—less-common choices—were also built. Colonial Revival styles, based on the early English and Dutch houses built (as the name suggests) during America's colonial times were also very common in Durham's new suburbs. The Norman Provincial style (also called the French Eclectic and Norman Cottage), on the other hand, was rare—in Durham and throughout the country.¹³ As noted in the MPDF "Historic Resources of Durham," on page 7.18, the style appears almost exclusively in Hope Valley. The Forbus House is described as the foremost example of the style in the subdivision.

¹⁰ Brown, "Suburban Neighborhoods," 44.

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2000), 319.

¹² *House Beautiful* 45 (1919), 70, quoted in Thomas W. Hanchett, "Myers Park Historic District," National Register Nomination Form, 1987.

¹³ McAlester, 387-388; Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 283-285.

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George Watts Carr, a prominent Durham architect who had contributed so heavily to the picturesque revival appearance of Forest Hills, designed the first ten houses built in Hope Valley. Eight of the ten were Tudor Revival or English Cottage designs; a Colonial Revival house and a Spanish Revival house rounded out the group. These were all moderately sized houses built in 1927 and 1928, meant to attract the first residents to Hope Valley. By the end of the 1930s, thirty more houses stood in the development, mostly on Chelsea Circle and Devon and Dover Roads. These houses were commissioned by individuals who had purchased lots for their own use; many were professors in the newly established medical school at Duke University. All thirty houses were very correct versions of picturesque revival styles. The Forbus House was one of them.¹⁴

Dr. and Mrs. Forbus hired Raleigh architect G. Murray Nelson of the firm Nelson & Cooper to design their home. Nelson had worked alone and in partnership with J. A. Salter before forming a partnership with Thomas W. Cooper in 1921; Cooper had been chief draftsman for Salter & Nelson for the last years of that partnership. Throughout the 1920s, Nelson & Cooper designed houses in Raleigh's early suburbs, often in the Colonial Revival style. The firm also designed the State Agriculture Building on Capitol Square and buildings on the campus of North Carolina State College.¹⁵

Also throughout the 1920s, Nelson kept an office in his name only in the First National Bank Building at 123 West Main Street in Durham. Nelson lived in Raleigh throughout the 1920s and had a manager run the Durham office, but he continued to list himself and his Durham address in the classified section of the city directory. It is likely that Nelson designed some houses in Durham's burgeoning suburban neighborhoods before he was engaged by the Forbuses to build their new home. As construction began on the Forbus House, another notable Nelson design was underway on Minerva Avenue in Trinity Park: the Kronheimer House is a large, two-story brick house designed in the Renaissance Revival style with Italian or Mediterranean influences and featuring that style's characteristic tiled hip roof, arched windows and door, and deep, bracketed eaves. A recessed corner porch—with arches supported by slender Ionic columns—gives the house a slightly asymmetrical facade, an unusual element in the style. Still, Nelson's Kronheimer House is the city's "foremost example" of the Renaissance Revival style,

¹⁴ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 291-292.

¹⁵ G. Murray Nelson File, Box MC219.12 of the Charlotte Vestal Brown Collection at North Carolina State University.

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just as the Forbus House is Durham's best representation of the Norman Provincial style.¹⁶

Dr. Forbus made some preliminary trips to Durham before moving his family in 1930 from Baltimore into a vacant house in Hope Valley, a temporary residence while their house on Devon Road was built. While the desire for picturesque revival styles is often attributed to servicemen's European experience, in this case it was apparently Mrs. Forbus's overseas experience that came to bear on Nelson's Norman design for the family. After earning a bachelor's degree from Baltimore's Goucher College, the young Elizabeth Burger spent a year studying French and art at the Sorbonne in Paris. (Wiley Forbus, on the other hand, served in the Air Force during the war and before medical school, but his daughters are unsure of any overseas assignments he may have had.)¹⁷

While there is a lack of written evidence, the Forbus daughters attest to the close working relationship between their mother and Nelson. Mrs. Forbus specifically asked for a house in the "French style" with a spiral stair housed in a round tower, a sunken living room, and a sunroom off the dining room.¹⁸ Nelson delivered, creating a sprawling Norman Provincial design that combined details from the picturesque version of the style with the more formal, Renaissance-based elements. The informal version of the Norman Provincial style revived elements from a vernacular building tradition from the rural provinces of Normandy and Brittany in northwest France. The style had elements in common with the building practices in Medieval England and often displays details also seen in Tudor styles. The high hip roof, however, is a major defining characteristic of the French strain, contrasting with the front-gables common to Tudor designs.¹⁹

The picturesque feeling dominates the exterior of the house: the asymmetry of the massing, the variety in the roofline height, and the subordinated gable-roofed sections are all elements of the informal version of the style. The massive chimneys and casement windows, as well as the overhanging upper story found at the south end of the rear elevation, also contribute to the informal feeling of the house. Contrasting with this overall atmosphere is the decorative detailing associated with the more formal version of

¹⁶ Durham City Directories are on microfilm at the Main Branch of the Durham County Library; Claudia Roberts Brown, "Historic Resources of Durham," Multiple Property Submission (1984).

¹⁷ Elizabeth Forbus Adams (second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Forbus), interview with the author, May 24, 2004; Betts interview.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ McAlester, 387-388.

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the style: quoins at corners and the arched main entrance, dentil molding at the cornice line, and the keystones in the oval window centered on the facade. Interior finishes continue to combine these elements, balancing varied floor heights and materials in the entry hall with the formally detailed paneled walls of the living room.

Locally prominent builder George W. Kane built the house. Nelson and Kane would team up again in 1934 to design and build the elaborate Tudor Revival Budd House at 903 South Duke Street in Morehead Hill.²⁰

Upon completion of the reconstruction after the fire, the Forbus House was highlighted in a short feature about Hope Valley published in the *Durham Morning Herald* one Sunday in the summer of 1933. The newspaper described in detail many elements of the house, including the "old European hand-finished tile roof...in blended shades ranging from deep red to dark...and the laminated quarter-sawed white oak in block and in Monticello design" that had been laid in the main rooms. The article also noted the brass screens and handles on the steel casement windows, the colored tile wainscot of the bathrooms, and the red rubber tile floors in the kitchen, pantry, and breakfast room. The feature included a rendering of the facade of the house, attributed to "Nelson & Cooper, Durham and Raleigh." The piece also included another Nelson & Cooper rendering, of the Dr. D. T. Smith house built in 1933 in a "modified Spanish style," at the corner of Dover and Devon Roads.²¹

The neighborhood features another Norman-styled building, the clubhouse for the Hope Valley Country Club, built in 1928 by New York architect Aymar Embury for Milburn & Heister, a firm that had designed several commercial and institutional buildings in Durham, including the Durham County Courthouse. The clubhouse, however, is a mildly detailed, symmetrical version of the style, described in the Durham Architectural Inventory as an "unadorned rendition."²² The elegant, sophisticated version of the Norman Provincial style that Nelson employed in Hope Valley, combined with the overall rarity of the Norman Provincial style in Durham, makes the Forbus House a significant local example of this picturesque revival type.

²⁰ Nelson file.

²¹ *Durham Herald Sun*, June 11, 1933.

²² Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 212; Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 291-292.

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"History"

Nat'l Registry

Design Trends
Murray Nelson
Commercial

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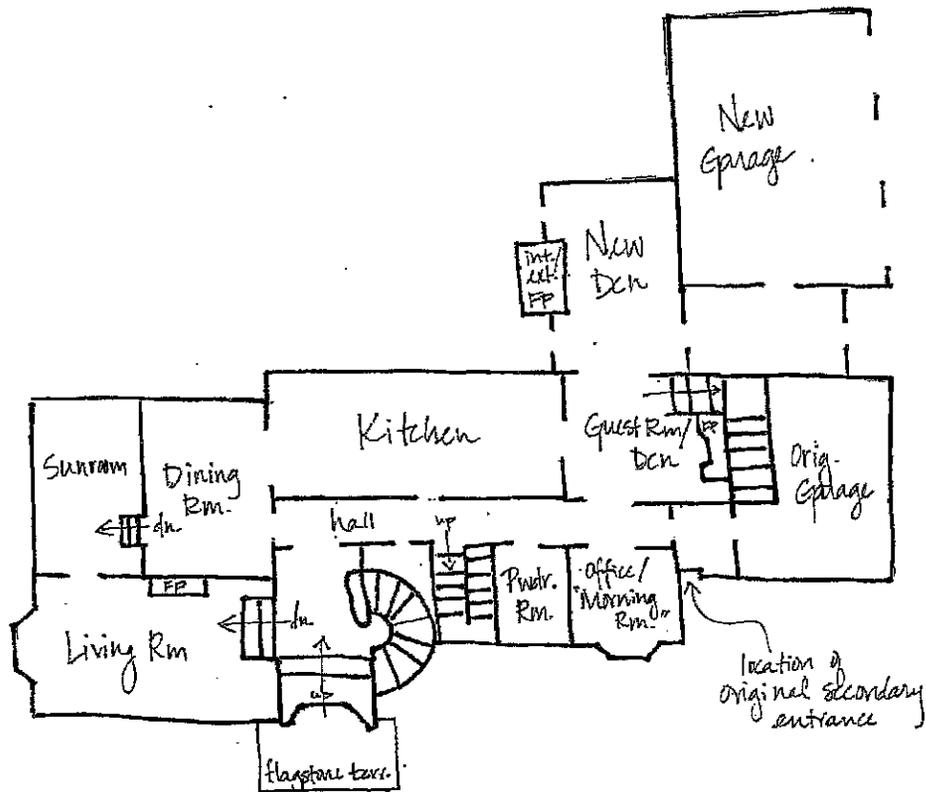
Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses the entire legal parcel known as 3307 Devon Road in Durham, Durham County. The tax parcel identification number is 0810-18-31-9440.

Boundary Justification

The boundary represents the parcel historically associated with the Forbus House.



Forbus House: First-floor plan (not to scale).
 Hope Valley, Durham, Durham Co.

