

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: College Heights Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Masondale and Formosa avenues and Fayetteville, Cecil, and Nelson streets

City or town: Durham State: NC County: Durham

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>189</u>	<u>35</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>198</u>	<u>37</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Government: fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Education: college

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Period Cottage

Ranch

Moderne

Principal Exterior Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: brick

concrete

Walls: wood – weatherboard

wood – shingle

brick

stone

asbestos

concrete

Roof: asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

One of a number of historically African American neighborhoods located south of downtown Durham and in the vicinity of North Carolina Central University, the College Heights Historic District borders the campus to the north and east. Developed largely in response to the growth of the university in the early-twentieth century, the neighborhood includes both gridded and curvilinear streets, shaded by mature trees. The houses are all one, one-and-a-half, or two-story houses, the earliest of which were built in the Craftsman-style or utilized typical vernacular forms. Later houses include examples of Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional-style and

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Ranch houses, many with brick veneers. There is little infill construction in the district and few significant additions or alterations have been made to the buildings.

Narrative Description

The College Heights Historic District is located in southeast Durham, North Carolina, a city of approximately 260,000 residents near the center of Durham County. The district is bordered by North Carolina Central University on the east and north, a former railroad spur on the southwest, and later, altered, and incompatible residential development on the south. The district boundaries were determined based on historic plats of the area, dating from the 1910s through 1947, and the density of contributing resources dating from c.1925 to c.1966. It is comprised primarily of the plats of Hammond Place (1910s), College Heights (1927 and 1940), Property of Durwood O'Kelly and Others (1927), Masondale (1941), West College Heights (1946), and the Property of W. W. Page (1947).), which all form the neighborhood locally known as College Heights.¹

The district is entirely residential (with the exception of a former fire station) and contains 159 primary resources and thirty-nine outbuildings and structures that were constructed between c.1925 and c.1966 and contribute to the significance of the district. Twenty-one primary resources and sixteen outbuildings and structures do not contribute to the district as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they have lost sufficient historic integrity. There are eight vacant lots in the district. Eighty-nine percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the district. Properties on Fayetteville Street, between Formosa Avenue and Nelson Street are also included within the boundary of the Fayetteville Street Local Historic District.

The topography of the district features more hilly terrain than Durham's historically white developments with Fayetteville Street extending along a natural ridge and the land dropping in elevation to the west. A creek branch between Nelson and Masondale at the northwest part of the district is the lowest point of the neighborhood. The east end of the 400 block of Cecil Street also descends to a low point, causing it to dead end instead of connecting through to Otis Street. The east end of the neighborhood – including Concord, Duncan, and Fayetteville streets and the 400 blocks of Formosa and Pekoe Avenues – was platted in the 1910s as Hammond Place and follows the grid established by Fayetteville Street and earlier neighborhoods to the north. However, the west end of the neighborhood was laid out using gentle curves that respond both to the topography of the area and the irregular form of the parcels prior to development. For this reason, the streets are not oriented to cardinal direction, but instead the entirety of Otis Street extends from northeast to southwest and the 1900-block of Cecil, the 300-block of Formosa, the 100-block of Nelson, and the 200 block of Pekoe Avenue run roughly from southeast to northwest. A mature tree canopy covers the district and shades the streets with the exception of

¹ The 1982 survey publication, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, refers to the College Heights neighborhood as "College View." However, the community does not recognize the name as "College View" and it is not referred to as such on any associated plat maps. Claudia P. Roberts and Diane E. Lea, "The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory," (Durham: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982).

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portions of Fayetteville Street, the 100-block of Nelson Street, and the 1800-block of Cecil Street, on which trees are relegated to the rear and side yards.

Lot sizes and building setbacks are generally consistent throughout the district, due in large part to the fact that the district was platted in several large sections. The majority of parcels in the district measure fifty-feet wide by one-hundred-and-fifty-feet deep with variation at the intersection of streets and for irregular-shaped lots. On Cecil and Nelson streets, lots are shallower, ranging from 115-150 feet deep, though the width of lots is increased up to 70 feet for the shallowest lots, resulting in lots that are roughly the same acreage throughout and an overall impression of houses with wide spacing. The largest lots in the district are the result of owners combining multiple lots for a large property on which to build. These are located at the northwest end of the district – in the 300 block of Formosa, the 200 block of Nelson, and along Masondale Avenue – with the largest lots measuring 150’ at the street. Houses are generally centered on the lot and setbacks within a given street are consistent, though they vary throughout the district from twenty to thirty feet. Exceptions to this occur on the 200 block of Nelson and along Masondale Avenue where houses are set back from the street thirty-five feet or more. Outbuildings are generally located behind the primary structure and are accessed by a driveway on one side of the lot.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the street, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, retaining walls, and extant buildings and outbuildings. The streets are all paved and those in the earliest (northeast) part of the district retain granite curbs while the majority of the district has concrete curbs and gutters. Concrete sidewalks extend along Fayetteville Street, the south side of Pekoe and Formosa Avenues, and the north end of Otis Street, but are absent from the rest of the district. Paved driveways are common in the district, but are not prominent features. Due to the significant changes in elevation throughout the district, retaining walls along the sidewalk or street, as well as between structures, are common throughout the district and exist in brick, concrete, and stone.

Residences within the district vary slightly in size and architectural style, based on their date of construction and the financial means of their earliest owners, though most are modest one- or one-and-a-half-story houses constructed in the nationally popular Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. This is due in large part to the fact that 169 of the 178 primary resources were constructed within a thirty-six year time frame, from 1930-1966. The earliest houses in the district, dating largely from the 1930s, are located along Fayetteville Street, the east ends of Pekoe and Formosa avenues, and scattered along Concord, Duncan, Nelson, and Otis streets, all on the “Hammond Place” plat on the east end of the district. From there, construction spread west as the neighborhood grew and the “College Heights” developments were platted. Houses in the west end of the district were built primarily from the 1940s through the 1960s.

Little development has taken place within the district since 1966, the end of the period of significance with only three houses post-dating the period of significance. However, residences and a historically black high school north of the district, between Formosa Avenue and Lawson Street, have been lost to accommodate the growth of North Carolina Central University, which currently abuts the district and threatens additional demolition for continuing expansion.

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INVENTORY LIST

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Construction dates were derived from Sanborn maps (1937 and 1950), county tax records, city directories (consulted in five-year intervals from 1925 to 1960 and for the year 1963), and architectural analysis. Generally, houses are dated based on when the address first appears in the city directories. For instance if an address is not listed in 1925, but is listed in 1930, the house is given a construction date of c.1930. Exceptions to this method of determining construction dates are made when a Sanborn map can narrow the date of construction even further. Additionally, Durham County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties. When dates given on county tax records coincide with date ranges provided by the city directories and Sanborn maps, they are used.

Building names and resident occupations were derived primarily from the city directories with additional information provided by lifelong neighborhood residents Beverly Barnes Evans, Melva George Rigel, and Sandra McClain Belvin. Houses for which no definite residents are known are listed simply as "house."

Properties in the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of historic integrity. Vacant lots (V) are also noted to identify their frequency and location. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, c.1925 to c.1966, and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Common changes within the College Heights Historic District include the installation of vinyl, aluminum, or other synthetic siding, the painting of masonry, the replacement of windows and doors, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. These changes alone or in combination do not typically render a property non-contributing. A building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c.1949 W. Luther Watson Jr. Duplex (405 Cecil Street) has replacement siding and windows, but retains its original form and fenestration and thus, contributes to the district. However, the c.1941 William H. and Fannie Robinson House (210 Formosa Avenue) has had replacement windows installed on the façade that are smaller than the original openings. This change has rendered the building non-contributing.

Additions are common but are rarely significant in size and are most often relegated to a side or rear elevation. If these additions are set back from the façade of the building or if the changes fall within the period of significance, the building is contributing. However, a number of buildings have had additions made to the front of the structure or have had their rooflines altered with the construction of dormers or second-floor additions. For example, the c.1960 Robert G. and Anne M. Duncan House (204 Pekoe Avenue) has had a shed-roofed addition constructed on the left end of the façade, the c.1946 Simeon and Dorothea Holloway House (2113 Concord Street) has had the roofline raised to allow for a rear shed dormer, and the c.1953 Irving A. and Maryland H. McCollum House (125 Nelson Street) has been significantly altered with the addition of a second

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floor to the original one-story house. These types of changes render buildings non-contributing to the district.

In the inventory, unless otherwise noted, the structures in the district have asphalt-shingled roofs and brick foundations. Windows described as Craftsman-style window have an upper sash divided into tall, vertical lights and a single-pane lower sash (generally in a three-over-one or four-over-one sash configuration). Outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted and pre-fabricated sheds were considered to be temporary and thus were not included in the inventory.

Cecil Street

404 Cecil Street – Ray V. and Mildred W. Smith House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

Located at the west end of this portion of Cecil Street, this one-story, front-gabled Ranch house is two bays wide with a brick veneer, deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows throughout. A picture window on the right (west) end of the façade features a fixed center sash flanked by double-hung windows. An inset porch on the left (east) end of the façade is supported by decorative metal posts and shelters an entrance with aluminum storm door on its right side. A side-gabled screened porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts and has a carport at the basement level supported by decorative concrete block screening on a low brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1950, though the earliest known occupants are Ray V. and Mildred W. Smith in 1955. Ray was a masseur at the YMCA and Mildred was an office secretary at Speights Auto Service.

405 Cecil Street – W. Luther Watson Jr. Duplex – c. 1949

Contributing Building

One of a small number of buildings in the district that were constructed as multi-family housing, this one-story, side-gabled duplex is six bays wide and triple-pile with projecting front-gabled wings on each end of the façade. The building has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, flush eaves, triangular louvered vents in the side gables, and two interior brick chimneys. The entrance to the left (west) unit is located in the front-gabled wing, a six-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed porch extends between the two front-gabled wings and shelters the entrance to the right (east) unit, a six-light-over-two-panel door on the left elevation of the front-gable wing. Basement-level windows on the left elevation are metal-frame windows. The earliest known occupant is W. Luther Watson Jr., a laborer at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1949. The building appears to have been constructed as a duplex and beginning in 1955 consistently had multiple unrelated occupants.

406 Cecil Street – Chester Jr. and Lula M. Warner House – c. 1953

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay with paired one-over-one windows on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and a triangular louvered vent in the front gable. The left two bays of the façade have a brick veneer and are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. They include paired slider windows on the left (east) side and an eight-panel wood door near the center of the façade. A near-full-width, gabled

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wing at the rear (south) is two bays deep with an exterior brick chimney and door with aluminum awning on its right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Chester Jr. and Lula M. Warner in 1955. Lula is listed as working at Chester's Tailoring, a business her husband likely owned and operated.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s – Located southeast of the house, barely visible behind the rear wing, is a shed-roofed, concrete block shed.

407 Cecil Street – Elvin Eings House – c. 1940

Contributing Building

Distinctive for the "E" in the front-facing exterior brick chimney near the center of the façade, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl soffits, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout. An inset porch on the right (east) end of the façade is supported by a brick pier and shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door. The left (west) elevation has a group of three windows near the rear (north) and basement level windows along the driveway. A wide, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) has an exterior brick stair up to the main level. County tax records date the house to 1940, but the earliest known occupant is Elvin Eings, a laborer at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, in 1943.

408 Cecil Street – Elizabeth G. Brown House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house duplicates a common early-twentieth century form. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a decorative gable centered on the façade. It has a stuccoed foundation, replacement fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and a vinyl vent in the front gable. The replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. An exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation is flanked by small vinyl windows. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupant Elizabeth G. Brown, a maid, in 1955.

409 Cecil Street – W. M. Gilliam House – c. 1962

Contributing Building

Modern details on this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch include a low-pitched roof with deep eaves and stacked, metal-framed awning windows. The house is three bays wide with a projecting, hip-roofed entrance bay centered on the façade. The solid wood door with three horizontal lights is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with a decorative metal railing that extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade. Windows on the façade are paired, awning windows, each four sashes high. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with a prowed eave that extends above the main roofline. A gabled wing projects from the left (west) side of the rear ell and there is an interior brick chimney near the intersection of these wings. A gabled screened porch projects from the right elevation of the rear ell, supported by square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. A concrete block wall extends across the front of the property and there is a prefabricated metal shed behind the house. The earliest known occupant is W. M. Gilliam, an administrative assistant at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1962.

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**410 Cecil Street – Albert and Juanita P. Tapp House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, flush eaves, rectangular louvered gable vents, and vinyl windows. There is a low gable over the right two bays of the façade aligned with a shed-roofed porch on vinyl columns that shelters the three-light-over-six-panel door and paired slider windows on the right (west) end of the façade. A projecting bay window is located on the left (east) end of the façade. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is flanked by original four-light wood-sash windows. A wide gabled ell at the rear (south) has vinyl siding and windows and an entrance on the rear elevation, to the left of the ell, is sheltered by a shallow shed roof. The building appears on the 1950 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Albert Tapp, an attendant at Pine Street Service Station, and his wife, Juanita P. Tapp, in 1955.

**411 Cecil Street – W. Luther and Frances Watson House – c. 1945
Contributing Building**

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, rectangular louvered vents in the gables, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled roof on vinyl-covered brackets. A former inset porch on the right (east) end of the façade has been enclosed with a six-panel door on the façade and grouped vinyl windows on the right elevation. The left (west) elevation of the house features a group of four six-over-six windows near its rear. There is a wide gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with a small gabled wing at its rear. A stone wall extends across the front of the property and along the right side of the driveway, west of the house. County tax records date the building to 1945 and the earliest known occupants are W. Luther Watson, a laborer at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and his wife, Frances Watson, in 1947. By 1949, their son W. Luther Watson Jr. is listed down the block at 404 Cecil Street.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1945 – Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled, two-car, concrete block garage with exposed rafter tails and German-profile weatherboards in the front gable.

**412 Cecil Street – James W. and Beulah R. Hill House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, scalloped vinyl siding in the front gable, and louvered vents in the front and side gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a solid wood door with a single, diamond-shaped light, sheltered by a partially inset, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation flanked by small vinyl windows, and a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house appears on the 1950 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are James W. Hill, a teacher at Durham Business School, and his wife Beulah R. Hill, an employee at Hillside Shoe Shop, in 1952.

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413 Cecil Street – Jason M. and Laura S. Husband House – c. 1953

Contributing Building

With a distinctive nine-light bay window on the left side of the façade, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is two bays wide and four pile, due to a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has a painted brick veneer, flush eaves, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the right (east) elevation. A replacement six-panel door is located in an inset bay on the right end of the facade and is sheltered by a shallow inset porch supported by a square post at the outside corner. The porch floor continues as a shallow projection across the entire façade. An exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation is flanked by small, four-light wood-sash windows. There is an interior brick chimney in the rear wing and a three-light-over-three-panel door on the right elevation of the rear wing. A stone wall extends across the front of the property and there is a prefabricated metal shed at the rear. County tax records date the house to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Jason M. Husband, a machinist at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and his wife, Laura S. Husband, a cashier at Center Theatre, in 1955.

414 Cecil Street – Charles B. and Beatrice W. Noel House – c. 1952

Non-Contributing Building

Significantly altered with the enclosure of the front porch, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows. A solid door with three lights is obscured by a shed-roofed porch on the left (east) end of the façade that is enclosed with aluminum-framed windows on a vinyl-sided knee wall. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (southeast) and there is a prefabricated shed southwest of the house. The earliest known occupants are Charles B. Noel, a presser at Model Laundry and Dry Cleaners, and his wife, Beatrice W. Noel, in 1952.

Contributing Building – Shed, 1950s – Located southwest of the house, barely visible behind a prefabricated shed, is a front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

415 Cecil Street – Robert E. and Catherine B. Page House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house has a distinctive stone veneer on the façade only. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a concrete block exterior on the side and rear elevations and metal-framed casement windows throughout, including flanking a metal-framed picture window on the left (west) end of the façade. To the right (east) of the picture window, is an exterior stone chimney. A two-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is located in a projecting bay and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on decorative metal posts that also shelters paired four-light windows to the left of the door. A projecting hip-roofed wing on the right end of the façade has an open garage bay on its front and paired four-light windows on its right elevation. There is a projecting, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) with an interior brick chimney. A hip-roofed wing on the left elevation is likely an enclosed porch. It has full height stone piers at the corners, stacked metal-framed awnings windows, and a two-light-over-four-panel door on its façade, accessed by brick steps with a metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1955 and the building is listed as vacant in the 1961 city directories. The earliest known occupants are Robert E. Page, of Page Plumbing & Heating Company, and his wife, Catherine B. Page.

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416 Cecil Street – William and Delores Davis House – c. 1956
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is identical in form to the house at 406 Cecil with a two-bay-wide façade with projecting, front-gabled bay on its right (west) end. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. There are paired windows in the front-gabled bay and on the left end of the façade. The entrance, a replacement six-panel door, is located on the left (east) side of the front-gabled bay and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the left side of the façade and is supported by decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed porch on the rear (south) elevation is supported by square posts. The earliest known occupants are William Davis, a driver for Rainbow Taxi Company, and his wife Delores Davis, in 1956.

1814 Cecil Street – Nathan Garrett House – c. 1964
Contributing Building

Located at the west end of Cecil Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing in the gables and on the left (south) half of the façade. It has aluminum slider windows, rectangular louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The replacement door has fluted glass sidelights and is sheltered by an inset porch on the left side of the projecting wing, supported by decorative metal posts. To the left of the entrance is a thirty-light, metal-frame bow window. A shallow, inset porch at the left end of the façade has been enclosed with vinyl windows over a plywood-covered half-wall. There is a gabled carport on the left elevation supported by decorative metal posts and a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the house to 1964 and the current owner notes that it was built by Nathan Garrett, a CPA, and his wife, Wanda Garrett, an English teacher at Hillside High School, in the early 1960s.

Contributing Building – Shed, 1960s – Located west of the house, this side-gabled, frame shed has plywood sheathing, paired plywood doors on the north elevation, and a single window on the east elevation.

1816 Cecil Street – Joseph A. and Josie M. Pittman House – c. 1952
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house retains high material integrity with a brick veneer and original two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows throughout. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves and triangular vents on the gable ends and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door is located in a recessed entrance bay and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by the eaves of the roof, supported by decorative metal posts. The bay to the left (south) of the entrance projects slightly, flush with the roof eaves, and has a four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. City directories note that the house was “under construction in 1951 and 1952. The earliest known occupants are Joseph A. Pittman, a teacher at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Josie M. Pittman. A neighbor notes that the house was occupied for a long time by a Mr. Dyre, police officer, and later his daughter Francis Dyre, a state attorney.

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1817 Cecil Street – George B. and Cynthia P. Smith House – c. 1957
Contributing Building

A split-level in plan, this house is unique in that it is oriented sideways on the lot with the one-story section at the front and the two-story section at the rear, all under an asymmetrical side-gabled roof with deep overhangs giving it a distinctly modern appearance. The house is two bays wide with only a solid wood door with diamond-shaped light near the center of the façade and a wide, one-light window to its immediate left (north). It is three bays deep with aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, fixed windows with clerestory windows above on the one-story section, and vinyl windows at the rear two-story section. County tax records date the house to 1957 and the earliest known occupants are George B. Smith, one of the first African American mail carriers in Durham, and his wife, Cynthia P. Smith, a French teacher at Hillside High School, in 1960.

1818 Cecil Street – Alaska Pratt House – c. 1949
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation. It has a stucco foundation, flush eaves, vinyl siding and windows, and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. A replacement four-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shallow, cantilevered hipped roof and has a group of three windows to its left. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupant is Alaska Pratt, a laborer at Erwin Textile Mills, in 1950.

1819 Cecil Street – House – c. 2005
Non-Contributing Building

Similar in form and scale to other houses in the district, this one-story, side-gabled house was constructed about 2005. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with vinyl shingles and a rectangular vent in the front gable. An entrance on the right (south) elevation is accessed by an uncovered wood deck and there is a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the house to 2005.

1900 Cecil Street – William and Etta Lennon House – c. 1952
Contributing Building

With original metal-framed casement windows, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage retains high material integrity. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and louvered vents in the gables. A solid wood door with three lights is located on the left (south) end of the front-gabled wing. It has a classical surround with broken pediment and is sheltered by an aluminum awning. On either side of the entrance are metal-frame picture windows flanked by operable, three-light casement windows, the right (north) window with a four-light transom. The right bay is only half the depth of the house under a lower gabled roof and has a shallow, inset porch at its rear (northwest) supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation partially obscures an exterior brick chimney in the left gable and is supported by decorative metal posts with German-profile weatherboards in the gables. A prefabricated

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metal carport stands southwest of the house. The earliest known occupants are William Lennon, a tobacco worker at American Tobacco, and his wife, Etta Lennon, in 1952.

**1901 Cecil Street – Walter J. and Cornelia Johnson House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

Located on a large lot at the northeast corner of Cecil and Nelson streets, the house is set back from the street at a slight angle with a low stone wall running along the streets. The one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, double-pile rear wing. It has a brick veneer with projecting header-course watertable and vinyl windows throughout, with the exception of original metal-framed windows in the gables. A front-gabled entrance bay on the left (north) end of the façade has a replacement door in an arched brick opening with a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a half-round stone-veneered stair. There is a stepped brick chimney to the immediate right (south) of the entrance bay and a decorative gable is located over paired windows to the right of the chimney. A partially inset, side-gabled porch on the right end of the façade has arched brick openings that have been enclosed with glass. Projecting gabled bays on the right and left elevations are located just in front of the rear wing, which has an interior brick chimney and a basement-level garage on the left elevation, the opening of which has been enclosed with vinyl. A shed-roofed vinyl wing at the rear may be an enclosed porch. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1950 city directory and the earliest known occupants are Walter J. Johnson, a plasterer, and his wife, Cornelia Johnson. According to the current occupant, Johnson taught students at Hillside High School how to build houses in the area.

**1902 Cecil Street – Thorpe P. and Lucille Young House – c. 1947
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a distinctive blond Roman brick veneer. It is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding in the gables, an interior red brick chimney, and a combination of six-over-six wood-sash windows and replacement one-over-one windows. A replacement door on the right (north) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with aluminum siding in the gable. There is a vinyl-sided, gabled wing at the left rear (southwest) and an uncovered wood deck at the right rear (northwest). A prefabricated wood shed stands southwest of the house. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are Thorpe P. Young, a factory worker, and his wife, Lucille Young, a public school teacher, in 1950.

**1903 Cecil Street – Harry B. and Rebecca Edmonds House – c. 1962
Contributing Building**

One of only a few split-level houses in the district, this building features a one-story, side-gabled section on the right (south) with a two-story, front-gabled section at the left (north). The one-story section has a brick veneer, stacked metal-frame awning windows, arranged in a group of nine on the façade, and vinyl siding in the gable. A solid door with molding applied to create three panels is located at the left end of the one-story section. It has a one-light sidelight and is sheltered by a shallow shed roof on decorative metal posts. The two-story section is two bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer at the lower level, vinyl siding at the upper level, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and vinyl windows throughout. A shed-roofed

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screened porch is located at the right rear (southeast) behind the one-story section. The earliest known occupants are Harry B. Edmonds, a teacher at Merrick-Moore School, and his wife, Rebecca P. Edmonds, in 1962. The couple was also employed at North Carolina Central University, Harry as a coach, and Rebecca for the registrar.

Contributing Structure – Carport, c. 1962 – Located northeast of the house is a front-gabled, two-car carport supported by square columns on a brick knee wall with wide wood weatherboards in the gable.

1904 Cecil Street – William B. and Helen Corbett House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage was likely built by William Corbett, a bricklayer and the original owner. It is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation. Vinyl windows are paired on the façade and left elevation. A front-gabled entrance bay with eave lines of varying height is centered on the façade. It has an arched batten door with one arched light that is sheltered by a projection of the gabled roof with vinyl siding in that projecting gable and has a smaller arched window to the right (north) of the door. An uncovered wood deck is located at the left rear (southwest). County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are William B. Corbett, a bricklayer, and his wife, Helen Corbett, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Located southeast of the house is a front-gabled, two-car brick garage with vertical metal sheathing in the front gable and a large opening that has been infilled with plywood and two overhead garage doors.

1906 Cecil Street – John A. and Etta Leathers House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with three lights is centered on the façade under a shallow, steeply pitched, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A window on the right (northwest) elevation has been boarded and a clipped-gabled porch on the left (southeast) elevation is enclosed with jalousie windows. There is a concrete wall along the northwest side of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are John A. Leathers, a janitor at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and his wife, Etta Leathers, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, 1950s – Located southwest of the house is a shed-roofed, concrete block garage with plywood doors on the north elevation.

1907 Cecil Street – Reverend George and Esther Davis House – c. 1948

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (east). The house has aluminum siding, vertical aluminum in the gables, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are a combination of eight-over-eight wood-sash window and vinyl replacement windows. A two-light-over-four-panel door located near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported

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by square columns that has been enclosed with screens and is sheltered by aluminum awnings. A low stone wall extends along the southeast side of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Reverend George Davis and his wife, Esther, in 1950.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1990s – Located northeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and plywood doors on the south elevation.

**1908 Cecil Street – Sandy McClain House – c. 1947
Contributing Building**

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows, paired on the façade, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (west) has a vinyl-sided knee wall. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupant is Sandy McClain, a forklift operator at American Tobacco Company, and his wife, Ola, in 1950.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s – Located southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

**1912 Cecil Street – Alexander W. and Mary McLean House – c. 1947
Contributing Building**

One of several examples of the Craftsman style in the district, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and purlins and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The left (southeast) bay of the façade projects slightly under a gabled roof. A taller, side-gabled roof extends over the right two bays of the house with an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable. A two-light-over-four-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a partially inset, two-bay-wide porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. An inset porch at the right rear (southwest) is enclosed with screens over a weatherboard-covered knee wall. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are Alexander W. McLean, a laborer at City Sanitation Department and owner of a taxicab company, and his wife Mary McLean, in 1950.

**1913 Cecil Street – Benjamin F. Smith House – c. 1952
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (northwest) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and replacement slider windows throughout. The front-gabled wing has a group of four windows, located high on the elevation, and aluminum siding and a triangular, louvered vent in the gable. A four-light-over-four-panel door to the right (southeast) of the front-gabled wing has a four-light-over-one-panel sidelight and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch and aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. Windows at the left rear wrap the north corner of the building. A brick wall extends along the driveway northwest of the building. County tax records date the house to 1952 and the earliest known occupant is Benjamin F. Smith,

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a librarian at North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University), and his wife Dorothy, a public school teacher, in 1955.

**1914 Cecil Street – Joseph W. A. and Ophelia G. Becton House – c. 1948
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door, just right of center on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with German-profile weatherboards in the gable. A side-gabled wing on the left (southeast) elevation has vinyl siding and windows. The property slopes down to the rear (southwest), requiring the side-gabled wing to be supported by metal posts. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Joseph W. A. Becton, a laborer at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and his wife, Ophelia G. Becton, in 1950.

**1915 Cecil Street – Joseph and Ernestine Allen House – c. 1948
Contributing Building**

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (northwest) end of the façade. It has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and rectangular louvered vents in the side gables. A replacement door centered on the façade is sheltered by a projecting, steeply pitched, front-gabled roof and accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends to the right (southeast) in front of a front-facing, exterior brick chimney on the façade. A walkway at the rear of the house is covered by flat-roofed, aluminum awnings and leads to a flat-roofed carport at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Joseph Allen, a porter at United Department Store, and his wife, Ernestine Allen, in 1950.

Contributing Structure – Carport, c. 1960 – Located northwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal posts with storage at the rear enclosed with aluminum siding.

**1916 Cecil Street – Moses R. Norwood House – c. 1946
Contributing Building**

Currently under renovation, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five-bays wide and double-pile with the rightmost bay only half the depth of the house under a lower hipped roof. The house has a light, Roman brick veneer, two interior red brick chimneys, and a combination of vinyl double-hung and slider windows. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. There is asbestos siding on the left (southeast) elevation and a shed-roofed frame wing near the rear of the right (northwest) elevation that is sheathed with asbestos siding. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear (west) also has asbestos siding. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupant is Moses R. Norwood, a printer at Service Printing, and his wife, Lucy, a public school teacher, in 1950.

Contributing Structure – Carport, c. 1960 – Located southwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by square posts on a low knee wall with flush sheathing.

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1917 Cecil Street – Lanzer J. and Delois E. McCall House – c. 1946

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with the right (southeast) two bays located under a slightly lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, rectangular louvered gable vents, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, located near the center of the façade, is a two-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. To its left (northwest) is a front-facing exterior brick chimney on the façade. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is enclosed with jalousie windows and has asbestos siding in the gable. A later, full-width, gabled rear wing has a different color of brick veneer and high, aluminum-framed slider windows. Entrances on the right elevation of the main section and the left elevation of the rear ell are both sheltered by aluminum awnings on decorative metal posts. A low stone wall extends along the west side of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupants are Lanzer J. McCall, an employee at Liggett and Myers, and his wife, Delois E. McCall, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled, concrete block garage with a vinyl overhead door and German-profile weatherboards in the gable.

1918 Cecil Street – Bessie T. James House – c. 1949

Contributing Building

The stacked, wood-sash awning windows and Roman brick veneer on the façade give this house a more modern appearance than other houses on Cecil Street. The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with wood shingles on the side elevations and on the upper one-third of the façade, above the brick veneer. A front-gabled wing, just left of center on the façade has a nine-light round window on its front elevation, set into a full-height brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing in the gable. An inset porch on its right (northwest) side, supported by a decorative metal post, shelters a replacement four-light-over-four-panel door on the right elevation of the front-gabled wing. On the right end of the façade is a group of nine wood-sash awning windows. Other windows are typically wood-sash windows stacked three high. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a metal stair. At the left rear (south) is a low-sloped, shed-roofed carport supported by square columns with vertically sheathed half-walls on the sides and rear. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupant is Bessie T. James, a tobacco worker at American Tobacco Company and the owner of Hillside Sandwich Shop, in 1950.

1919 Cecil Street – Beecher and Narvia Coward House – c. 1948

Contributing Building

Recently renovated, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer with projecting header-course brick watertable and vinyl windows. A front-gabled bay on the facade has paired windows and an original four-light fanlight in the gable. To its left is a replacement door, exterior brick chimney, and single window, all sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch on square columns. To its right is a single window. A single window each on the right (southeast) and left (northwest) elevations have been infilled with brick. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are

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Beecher Coward, a public school teacher and later a principal, and his wife, Narvia Coward, a librarian, in 1950.

1922 Cecil Street – Edward Lloyd House – c. 1946

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and a front-facing exterior brick chimney on the façade. A three-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a projecting, cantilevered, front-gabled roof and accessed by a wide concrete stoop. To the right (northwest) of the entrance is an exterior brick chimney. The rightmost bay and the front bay of the right elevation both feature large fixed windows indicating that it is likely an enclosed porch. A prefabricated metal shed stands southwest of the house. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupant is Edward Lloyd, an employee at Berry Construction Company, in 1950.

1923 Cecil Street – Larry and Lillian Turrentine Sr. House – c. 1946

Contributing Building

With distinctive stone detailing on the front-gabled wing and interior brick chimney, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, generally paired, flush eaves, and triangular louvered vents in the side gables. A three-bay-wide, front-gabled wing, centered on the façade, has an arched batten door with four lights in its center within an arched brick surround. There is a single window to its left (northwest), a blind arch to its right (southeast), and a rectangular louvered vent in the gable. An uncovered brick terrace extends from the door to the right end of the façade, accessing paired ten-light French doors. A low gable is located over the left bay of the façade. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupants are Larry Turrentine Sr., a heavy equipment operator, and his wife, Lillian Turrentine, a clerk at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1950. Lillian later became a Licensed Practical Nurse and a Registered Nurse at Duke Hospital.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Located east of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding and wide overhead glass doors on the south elevation.

1924 Cecil Street – Walter and Mary Smith House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

Simple in form and detail, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide front gable centered on the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, flush eaves, rectangular vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. An inset porch at the left rear (south) has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. A frame, gabled ell at the left rear, beyond the enclosed porch, has vinyl siding and a garden window on its left (southeast) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are Walter Smith, a retired military soldier and owner of a general store, and his wife Mary Smith, a registered nurse at Duke Hospital, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950– Located west of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and an open bay on the north gable end.

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1925 Cecil Street – William H. and Martha M. Jones House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile, with a two-bay-wide, projecting front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has a blond brick veneer, replaced at the right (southeast) corner, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior front-facing brick chimney near the right (southeast) end of the façade. It has vinyl windows throughout with those to the left of the entrance being smaller than the original windows with plywood sheathing filling in the remainder of the brick opening. On the right end of the projecting wing is a solid wood door with molding applied to create three panels. It is flanked by glass block sidelights and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an entablature with dentil molding. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and stair with a metal railing and a brick planter to its immediate left (west). A side-gabled frame wing on the right elevation, likely an enclosed porch, has vertical plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and asbestos siding in the gable. A gabled frame wing at the left rear (northwest) has vertical plywood sheathing. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are William H. Jones and his wife, Martha M. Jones, owners of the College Inn, in 1950.²

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Located east of the house is a front-gabled, brick garage with a four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel door on the south elevation and German-profile weatherboards in the front gable.

1926 Cecil Street – Samuel and Willie M. Harris House – c. 1949

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a slightly projecting hip-roofed section on the left (southeast) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. A solid wood door with three lights is located on the right side of the projecting section and is sheltered by an aluminum awning. On the right end of the façade is a picture window flanked by double-hung windows. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupants are Samuel Harris, an agent at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Willie M. Harris, in 1950.

1927 Cecil Street – Benjamin B. and Lula L. Booker House – c. 1952

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A replacement door near the left (northwest) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a metal railing and a brick planter on its right side. Two pairs of windows on the right (southeast) end of the façade are separated by vinyl siding. County tax records date the house to 1952 and the earliest known occupants are Benjamin Booker, an agent at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Lula L. Booker, in 1952. By the early 1960s, the house was

² After the death of her husband, Mrs. Jones married Carl Easterling in the early 1960s. Easterling coached the Hillside High School basketball team, most notably the “Pony Express” team, which still holds the record as the highest scoring team in the state’s history.

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owned by Dr. Irene Jackson, a French language professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

1928 Cecil Street – Peyton and Surluta Jeffries House – c. 1946
Contributing Building

Larger than many other homes of the late 1940s, this one-story, side-gabled, bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile. The brick veneer with header-course brick watertable, exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation with stone detailing, and the front-gabled porch on brick piers are likely the work of bricklayer Peyton Jeffries, the home's first occupant. The house features six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves with rectangular louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A front-gabled wing projects slightly from the façade with the entrance, a solid door with three lights, on the right side of the wing. A front-gabled porch extends the full width of this wing, supported by full-height brick piers with aluminum siding in the front gable and shaded by aluminum awnings. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupants are Peyton Jeffries, a brick and stone mason, and his wife, Surluta Jeffries, in 1950.

1929 Cecil Street – William H. and Mozella McLaughlin House – c. 1950
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide with a front-gabled bay projecting from the left (northwest) end of the façade and a side-gabled, wing, flush with the façade, on the right (southeast) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows with soldier-course headers and brick sills. The entrance, located just right of the projecting front-gabled bay, is a solid door with three lights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on brick piers. To the right of the entrance is an original metal-framed picture window with multi-light transom and flanked by multi-light, metal-framed casement windows. The left elevation features a single window in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney between the main block and the gabled wing on the right elevation. A later, flat-roofed, brick wing extends the full width of the rear elevation with an exterior brick chimney on its left elevation. The brick matches that of the garage and both were likely constructed in the 1980s. The city directory lists the building as “under construction” in 1950. The earliest known occupants are William H. McLaughlin, owner of Neighborhood Grocery Store, and his wife, Mozella. According to a neighbor, Mrs. McLaughlin, now in her 100s, was a public school teacher and still lives in the house.

Non-Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1980s – Located east of the house is a large, front-gabled, two-car brick garage with vinyl siding in the gable and a vinyl-sided dormer on its left (west) elevation.

1931 Cecil Street – John and Rozelle W. Williams House – c. 1956
Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise at the northwest corner of Cecil and Otis streets, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a Roman brick veneer, low-sloped roof with deep eaves, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows throughout. A four-light-over-four-panel door is located near the center of the façade with a fixed one-light window to its left (northwest). Both are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a decorative metal railing. An inset porch at the right rear (east) has been enclosed

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with vinyl siding and has small vinyl windows and a door with exterior concrete stair on its right (northeast) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1956 and the earliest known occupants are John Williams, a janitor at East End School, and his wife, Rozelle W. Williams, a domestic worker, in 1958.

Concord Street

2005 Concord Street – John and Mattie Morse House – c. 1928

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, stucco in the gables, vinyl windows, vinyl-covered brackets, and vinyl soffits. The replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing. A gabled dormer centered on the façade is covered with stucco and has a group of three windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation and behind it is a projecting, shed-roofed bay with a group of three windows. The left (north) elevation has paired windows in the gable and an engaged porch at the left rear (northeast) that is supported by brick piers and enclosed with vinyl. The earliest known occupants are John Morse, a carpenter, and his wife, Mattie Morse, in 1928.

2102 Concord Street – William C. and Dorcas C. Reaves House – c. 1959

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Concord and Pekoe, this one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is five bays wide and three bays deep with a concrete foundation, brick veneer, vinyl windows, louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The inset entrance bay, located near the left (south) end of the façade, has a stone veneer and a solid door with three, square lights. It is accessed by a later, uncovered wood deck with a stone planter on its left end. There is a gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) with a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window and an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. County tax records date the house to 1959 and the earliest known occupants are William C. Reaves, a checker at Duke University, and his wife, Dorcas C. Reaves, and English teacher at Hillside High School, in 1963.

2106 Concord Street – S. Arthur and Hattie Bass House – c. 1937

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, exposed rafter tails, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. The replacement front door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing. A front-gabled dormer, centered on the façade has two windows. There are paired windows in the left (south) gable and paired window to the right of the chimney in the right gable. A shed-roofed, vinyl-sided wing extends nearly the full width of the rear (west) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1937 and the earliest known occupants are S. Arthur Bass, a tobacco worker, and his wife, Hattie Bass, in 1938.

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2107 Concord Street – Silas and Geneva McAllister House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

Typical of 1940s construction in the district, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, rectangular vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Syllas McAllister, a loan processor at NC Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and his wife, Geneva McAllister, a secretary at North Carolina Mutual, in 1947.

2108 Concord Street – Brantley and Lizzie Bass House – c. 1937

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, a four-light wood-sash window in the front gable, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation that has been truncated above the roofline. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1937 and the earliest known occupants are Brantley Bass, a tobacco worker, and his wife, Lizzie Bass, in 1938.

2109 Concord Street – William H. and Ola Hill House – c. 1944

Contributing Building

Typical of Minimal Traditional-style housing from the 1940s, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation that is flanked by vinyl slider windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A full-width, gabled wing extends across the rear. County tax records date the house to 1944 and the earliest known occupants are William H. Hill, a school principal, and his wife, Ola Hill, employed at Home Service Company and later a school teacher, in 1947. Since the early 1960s, the house has been owned by Lewis Justice, a maintenance worker for Durham City Schools, and his wife, Odessa, a secretary at W. G. Pearson Elementary School.

2110 Concord Street – J. Elwood Carter House – c. 1962

Contributing Building

A rare example of a split-level house in the district, this house features a two-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (north) and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (south). The house has a brick veneer with plain weatherboards on the façade and left elevation of the second-story only. It has deep eaves, vinyl windows throughout, and a brick chimney in the left gable. The two-story section is two bays wide and three bays deep with a two-panel-over-two-light-over-eight-panel garage door on the right end and an inset entrance on the left, a solid wood door with metal storm door in an inset bay supported by a single turned post. Concrete steps on the left elevation lead to a raised patio at the rear that is covered by a hipped roof on square posts that extends the full width of the rear of the house. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1962

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directory. The earliest known occupant is J. Elwood Carter, advertising manager at the Carolina Times, a black-owned and operated newspaper, and his wife, a school teacher.

2111 Concord Street – Milton R. and Mary Grant House – c. 1950
Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a near-full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, replacement vinyl windows on the facade only, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts. The rear wing has wide asbestos siding and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The earliest known occupants are Milton R. Grant, an agent at Dunbar Realty and Insurance, and his wife, Mary C. Grant, employed at Bull City Electrical Appliance and later as a school teacher at Lyon Park School, in 1950.

2112 Concord Street – Jefferson and Virginia Eason House – c. 1944
Contributing Building

Set back from the street and on a slight rise, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the facade. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the facade, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. It is accessed by brick steps flanked by brick knee walls with concrete caps. There are two basement-level entrances on the right elevation and a stone wall on the right side of the property has stone steps that lead to the front yard. The earliest known occupants are Jefferson Eason, USO director, and his wife, Virginia Eason, in 1944.

Contributing Building – Shed, c. 1944 – Located southwest of the house is a small, side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a single window on the east elevation.

2113 Concord Street – Simeon and Dorothea Holloway House – c. 1946
Non-Contributing Building

The roofline of this one-story house was raised to allow for the construction of a shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (south) end of the facade. It has vinyl siding and windows and a six-panel door in a projecting, shed-roofed bay centered on the facade and accessed by an uncovered wood deck. A one-story, shed-roofed bay extends from the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupants are Simeon Holloway, a student, and his wife, Dorothea Holloway, in 1948. By the late 1950s, the house was owned by Burnes L. Ray, a city worker at the water treatment plant and his wife, Trivalene Ray, a nurse and school teacher.

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Duncan Street

2105 Duncan Street – Maude O. Wigfall House – c. 1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide with a projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance wing centered on the façade, a side-gabled brick wing on the left (north) elevation, and a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer, replacement grouped casement windows in the original brick openings, and an interior brick chimney. The two-light-over-four-panel door is located in an inset bay, centered in the entrance wing, has a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters, and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace. A side-gabled wing on the left elevation has grouped casement windows on the façade and sliding one-light doors on its left elevation. An engaged carport on the left end of the wing is supported by metal posts. A stone wall with stone steps extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is Maude O. Wigfall, a cashier at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1945. By the mid-1950s, the house was owned and occupied by Dr. Ezra Totten, Professor of Chemistry at North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Christine Totten, a high school teacher.

2106 Duncan Street – Sarah J. Pratt House – c. 1942

Contributing Building

A common form in the district, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house retains high material integrity with original German-profile weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade and a side-gabled enclosed porch on the left (south) elevation. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-light-over-two-panel door and is accessed by an uncovered brick and concrete stoop. The house has a triangular louvered vent in the front gable and rectangular vents in the side gables. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney between the left elevation and the enclosed porch, which has with beaded particleboard siding on the front and side elevations, but German-profile weatherboards in the gable. County tax records date the house to 1942 and the earliest known occupant is Sarah J. Pratt, a teacher at James A. Whitted School, in 1945.

2108 Duncan Street – Daniel L. and Eliza George House – c. 1946

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The left three bays project slightly under a front-gabled roof and feature a three-light-over-four-panel door flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows and accessed by an uncovered concrete terrace with brick planters on each side. A near-full-width, shed-roofed wing on the rear elevation has vinyl siding. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupants are Daniel L. George, owner of George Painting and Plastering, and his wife, Eliza George, in 1947. Eliza was the manager and bookkeeper of the business before returning to school in the late 1950s to be a nurse.

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**2109 Duncan Street – Ralph and Bernice Walker House – c. 1945
Contributing Building**

Located on a slight rise with a brick retaining wall and brick steps at the sidewalk, the one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has replacement windows and a replacement one-light-over-two-panel door with transom centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by columns. The house has louvered vents in the gables, two interior brick chimneys, and an inset porch at the left front (northwest) is supported by a brick pier and has been enclosed with jalousie windows. A wide gabled rear ell connects to a side-gabled brick wing that is nearly as large as the main section of the house, resulting in an U-shaped plan. County tax records date the house to 1945 and the earliest known occupants are Ralph Walker, a tank tester, and his wife, Bernice Walker, a bookkeeper at a plumbing company, in 1945.

**2110 Duncan Street – John and Lillian Thomas House – c. 1945
Contributing Building**

Distinctive for the cast stone on the lower one-third of the façade, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple pile with a two-bay-wide, projecting front gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a solid door with three faux panels. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. There is board and batten on the upper one-third of the right bay above the cast stone and a side-gabled bay on the right elevation has a three-light-over-three-panel door on its façade. A prefabricated shed is located southwest of the house. The earliest known occupants are John Thomas, a laborer, and his wife, Lillian Thomas, a service employee at Duke Hospital, in 1945.

**2111 Duncan Street – Leroy B. and Catherine Frasier House – c. 1948
Contributing Building**

One of a small number of stone houses in the district, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has a flat-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation, flush with the façade, and an asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance wing centered on the façade. The house is four bays wide with a granite foundation and first floor and vinyl siding in the gables. Most of the windows are replacement vinyl windows, though an original sixteen-light metal-framed window remains on the façade of the flat-roofed wing. All of the windows have soldier-course brick lintels and rowlock brick sills. The entrance wing is two bays wide with an arched batten door with three lights on the left, sheltered by an arched aluminum awning, and a glass block window on the right. There are two gabled dormers on the façade, each with vinyl siding and a single vinyl window, and an interior brick chimney. There are two windows in the left (north) gable and an inset bay at the left rear (northeast) has been enclosed with vinyl siding. A single entrance in the right gable is sheltered by a shed roofed awning on square posts and opens to the roof of the flat-roofed wing on the right elevation, which has a wood railing at the roofline. The flat-roofed wing has a basement level garage opening on the façade with a wide wood header that has been enclosed with a pedestrian entrance and vinyl siding. The wing has two pairs of vinyl windows on the main level of the right elevation with a single vinyl window at the basement level. A wide, shed-roofed dormer with vinyl siding extends across the rear (east) of the house. A stone wall

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extends along the front of the property and along the north side of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Leroy B. Frasier, an executive at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Catherine Frasier, in 1950.

2112 Duncan Street – Helen G. Clement House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. A two-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. To the left (south) of the entrance is a picture window flanked by one-over-one windows. A projecting, side-gabled bay on the left elevation is flush with the façade. The earliest known occupant is Helen G. Clement, a supervisor at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1955. By the early 1960s, occupants were Robert Lewis, a teller at Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and his wife, Dr. Willa Lewis, a professor in the physical education department at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

2116 Duncan Street – Furman and Minnie Howard House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Located on a slight hill at the southwest corner of Duncan and Nelson streets, this one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and a four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on decorative metal posts on brick piers with a metal railing between the piers. The house has two interior brick chimneys and a blind hip-roofed dormer on the façade. There is a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest) with enclosed hip-roofed porches to its south. An entrance to the enclosed porch is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by concrete steps. A brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property with a second wood retaining wall above it and brick steps with decorative metal railings leading up from the street. A concrete block retaining wall extends along Nelson Street to the south. The parcel extends through the block to Concord Street and a prefabricated metal shed stands at the west end of the lot. The earliest known occupants are Furman Howard, a laborer, and his wife, Minnie Howard, in 1930. By the late 1950s, the house was occupied by Robert L. Haymer, a tobacco worker at Liggett and Myers, and Jerdeane Haymer, an employee at Duke Hospital.

Fayetteville Street

2002 Fayetteville Street – Marjorie Shepard House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Fayetteville Street and Formosa Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is two bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, metal-framed casement windows, an interior brick chimney, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the left (south) end of the façade has a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by an aluminum awning and flanked by two-light metal-framed casement windows. A front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade has a twelve-light window with four-light transom on the first floor and a nine-light window with

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three-light transom in the gable. The left elevation features replacement windows on the main level with a metal nine-light window with three-light transom in the gable. The right elevation has a matching window in the gable and the main level is obscured by a flat-roofed porch with metal railing at the roofline supported by square posts and enclosed with screens over a vinyl-sided knee wall. A shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear elevation and there is a projecting shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation that has been enclosed with windows at the upper one-third of the wall and aluminum siding below. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupant is Marjorie Shepard, a librarian at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) in 1950.³

Contributing Building – Garage, 1960s – Located west of the house and accessed from Formosa Avenue, the front-gabled concrete block garage has an open garage bay on the north elevation, plywood in the gable, and exposed rafter tails.

2004 Fayetteville Street – Hattie W. Shepard House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, front-gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and flush eaves on the side elevations. A replacement door on the left (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original matchstick railing between the piers. The gabled dormer has a group of four windows, a rectangular vent in the gable, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation that is flanked by small windows and to its rear is a projecting shed-roofed bay with a triple window. There is a single window in the left gable and paired windows in the right gable, each flanked by smaller four-light windows. There is a wood deck at the rear and a concrete retaining wall at the front sidewalk. County tax records date the house to 1930 and the earliest known occupant is Hattie W. Shepard in 1935.⁴

2006 Fayetteville Street – Gow M. and Lucille K. Bush House – c. 1945

Contributing Building

With a distinctive stone-veneered entrance bay and unique slender windows flanking a picture window to the left (south) of the entrance, this Period Cottage is one of the most unique in the district. The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house has a brick veneer, replacement one-over-one windows throughout, and vinyl gable vents and eaves. The house is two bays wide with a picture window on the left side. The front-gabled, entrance bay on the right (north) end of the façade has an asymmetrical front-gabled roofline, stone veneer, and batten door with three lights in a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. An uncovered brick terrace leads to the entrance. The house has paired windows in the front gable and a shed-roofed dormer

³ Marjorie Shepard was the eldest daughter of Dr. James E. Shepard, the founder of National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, later North Carolina College and eventually renamed North Carolina Central University.

⁴ Hattie W. Shepard was the mother of Dr. James E. Shepard, the founder of National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, later North Carolina College and eventually renamed North Carolina Central University. She was married to Reverend Augustus Shepard, the pastor of White Rock Baptist Church in Durham and co-founder of the Central Children's Home in Oxford, NC.

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on the right elevation is covered with vinyl siding. On the left elevation, the asymmetrical gabled roofline extends to shelter a porch supported by stone piers and enclosed with screens. There is an interior brick chimney on the left roof slope and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) with aluminum siding. The earliest known occupants are Gow M. Bush, a professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Lucille K. Bush, in 1945. By the early 1960s, the house was owned by John H. Lucas, principal at Hillside High School and his wife, Blondola, a public school teacher and later Assistant Principal at Shepard Junior High School.

Contributing Building – Garage, 1960s – Located west of the house and accessed via an alley from Formosa Avenue, this one-story, hip-roofed, frame garage has vinyl siding, an open garage bay on the west elevation, and a door on the east elevation.

2008 Fayetteville Street – Jason J. and Vivian Sanson Jr. House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation that is flush with the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and a replacement door on the left (south) end of the façade that has a classical surround and is flanked by fixed shutters. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. There is a picture window to the right of the entrance and windows at two levels on the left elevation indicate that the house may have a split-level plan on the interior. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupants are Jason J. Sanson Jr., a treasurer at Union Insurance & Realty and a professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Vivian Sanson, in 1950.

2010 Fayetteville Street – City Fire Department – Station No. 4 – c. 1957

Non-Contributing Building

Constructed as a fire station and later converted to the Police and Public Safety Building for North Carolina Central University, this building has been significantly altered from its original design. The one-story, flat-roofed, brick building features a higher roofline on the right (north) portion, which originally served as a garage for the fire trucks, and a lower roofline at the left (south) and rear, which were offices and support spaces. The garage bays have been infilled with brick, as evidenced by a different bond pattern on the right side of the building, and that portion of the building now has an entrance on the left end, a single window in the middle, and a triple window on the right end and is sheltered by a projecting half-round portico on Doric columns. The left end of the façade projects slightly under the lower roofline that extends along the left elevation. This wing has high windows, grouped with continuous concrete sills and lintels. Original brick planters wrap around the southeast corner of the building. An entrance near the east end of the south elevation has been infilled with brick and near the center of the elevation is a solid metal door with a single light. A brick lattice wall extends from the right elevation, flush with the façade and screens mechanical equipment on the right side of the building. Most original window openings on the right elevation have been enclosed with concrete block. County tax records date the building to 1957 and the 1960 city directory lists the building as the City Fire Department – Station No. 4. The building housed the first African American fire fighters in Durham.

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Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s – Located west of the building is a hip-roofed, frame shed with plywood sheathing and paired plywood doors on its south elevation, facing Pekoe Avenue.

**2100 Fayetteville Street – Fenton H. and Roxie Rowland House – c. 1945
Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Pekoe streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney near the left (south) end of the façade. There is a two-bay-wide, projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade with an arched six-over-six wood-sash window in the gable and a smaller projecting gabled bay on its right end with paired windows and a fixed, nine-light round wood window in the gable. On the left end of the projecting wing is an arched batten door with a round light, sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets and accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with decorative metal railing that extends across the left two bays of the façade. The tapered brick chimney on the façade has stone detailing and there is a front-gabled dormer to the left of the chimney with aluminum siding and a single six-over-six wood-sash window. There are paired windows in the side gables and a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation has aluminum siding. A one-story wing at the left rear (southwest) has a low-sloped gabled roof, aluminum siding, and vinyl casement windows. Near the center of the rear elevation is a shed-roofed porch that has been enclosed with aluminum windows on a sided knee wall. A stone wall extends across the front of the property adjacent to the sidewalk. The earliest known occupants are Fenton H. Rowland and his wife, Roxie, in 1945.

**2104 Fayetteville Street – Norman H. and Eugenia A. Cordice House – c. 1940, 1950s
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is unusual for the construction of a shed-roofed brick wing on the left (south) end of the façade, likely constructed in the 1950s to house a business. The main portion of the house features a side-gabled roof and a full-width gabled rear wing resulting in a triple-pile form. It has aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of six-over-six wood-sash and vinyl replacement windows. A replacement door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. Two pairs of original six-over-six wood-sash windows remain on the right elevation with an original triple window at the rear of the right elevation replaced with a single window and the wide opening enclosed with vinyl siding. A shed-roofed wing projects from the right rear (northwest). The shed-roofed, brick wing on the left end of the façade is three bays wide with metal-framed casement windows that wrap around the front corners of the wing. There is a six-light-over-two-panel door on its right elevation that is accessed by a brick stoop. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the earliest known occupants are Norman H. Cordice, a dentist, and his wife, Eugenia A. Cordice, a registered nurse, in 1958.

Contributing Building – Garage, 1950s – Located northwest of the building is a front-gabled, concrete-block garage with German-profile weatherboards in the front gable, a concrete-block chimney at the rear, and a later six-light-over-two-panel door on the right end of an original garage bay, the remainder of which has been enclosed with plywood.

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2106 Fayetteville Street – James T. and Gertrude E. Taylor House – c. 1930
Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is two bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, aluminum-covered knee brackets in the gables, and an exterior front-facing brick chimney near the center of the façade. A fifteen-light French door left (south) of the chimney is flanked by ten-light sidelights. An inset porch on the left end of the façade is supported by decorative metal posts and shelters a nine-light-over-two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a second entrance with five-light sidelights on the right (north) side of the inset bay. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left elevation with a group of three windows. The house has a single window in each gable, an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation of the rear wing, and a shed-roofed dormer on the north elevation of the rear wing. A gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) has a shed-roofed bay to its south and a modern wood deck at its rear. The earliest known occupants are James T. Taylor, a professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Gertrude E. Taylor, in 1930.

2108 Fayetteville Street – Earl A. and Irma S. Carter House – c. 1940, 1970s
Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house was significantly altered in the 1970s with the construction of a flat-roofed brick wing that extends across the façade and wraps around the north and south elevations of the house, fully obscuring the original building. The original part of the house appears to be a hip-roofed building with an interior brick chimney and projecting hip-roofed bays on the right (north) end of the façade and at the right rear (northwest). The flat-roofed brick addition follows this form with the right three bays projecting to wrap around the original projecting front bay. The brick wing has paired metal-framed casement windows and a glass block window on the right elevation. The entrance, located near the center of the brick wing has a solid door with four lights and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by square wood columns. A fixed one-light window is located immediately to the right of the door. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the earliest known occupants are Earl A. Carter, an agent at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Irma S. Carter, in 1940. Subsequently, Viola G. Turner, an employee at North Carolina Mutual, lived in the house for many years.

2110 Fayetteville Street – Viola G. Thompson House – c. 1940
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) gable end. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled roof supported by vinyl columns. It is flanked by fifteen-light French doors, each with five-light sidelights. There is a shed-roofed enclosed porch near the rear of the right (north) elevation with a basement-level entrance below the porch and basement-level glass block windows on the north elevation. The earliest known occupant is Viola G. Thompson, an office secretary at NC Mutual

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Life Insurance Company, in 1940 and the first female member of the company's board.⁵ By the late 1950, the house was occupied by George and Rosemond Cox, both employees at NC Mutual.

Contributing Structure – Carport, 1960s – Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled metal carport supported by metal posts.

2112 Fayetteville Street – Duplex – 1990s

Non-Contributing Building

This front-gabled, frame duplex is four bays wide and five bays deep with fiber cement siding, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. Two entrances, centered on the façade, are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. An uncovered terrace extends the full width of the façade beyond the porch. While occupants appear at this address as early as 1945, the current building likely dates to the 1990s.

2114 Fayetteville Street – Walter and Hattie Prince House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Among the oldest houses on this part of Fayetteville Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is currently being renovated. It is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has German-profile weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends beyond the right (north) and left (south) elevations as a side-gabled porch. A small gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has a single window opening, though no window is in place. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable and a single window in the left gable. The earliest known occupants are Walter Prince, a janitor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Hattie Prince, in 1930.

2116 Fayetteville Street – Lena Edwards Duplex – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Fayetteville and Nelson streets, this one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile. The building has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. Six-light-over-two-panel doors on each end of the façade are sheltered by front-gabled porches supported by square columns and connected by an uncovered concrete terrace that extends between the two porches. There are basement-level windows and a basement-level six-light-over-three-panel door on the left (south) elevation, allowed by the change in grade. A hip-roofed wing extends from the left rear (southwest) and there is a shed-roofed porch on square posts at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Lena Edwards, a tobacco worker, in 1930.

2204 Fayetteville Street – Martha Grady Dalton House – c. 1965

⁵ <https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-mutual-life-insuranc>

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Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, near the right (north) end of the façade is a solid door with molding applied to create three panels and has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is located in an inset bay with vertical wood sheathing and is accessed by an uncovered concrete terrace that extends across the right two bays of the façade. A later wood deck extends from the terrace along the north elevation of the house, supported by metal posts. It leads to an entrance on the north elevation and shelters a basement-level three-light-over-two-panel door on that elevation that is flanked by vinyl windows. While county tax records date the house to 1960, it is not present in city directories through 1963 and likely dates to the mid-1960s. Martha Grady Dalton, a school teacher, occupied the house for many years.

2210 Fayetteville Street – Mattie T. Bass House – c. 1925, 1950s

Contributing Building

Typical of early-twentieth-century housing, this one-story, hip-roofed house was updated in the 1950s. The house is two bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, hip-roofed rear wing that is two bays deep. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a gable centered on the façade. The left (south) end of the original hip-roofed porch has been enclosed with aluminum siding and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on its façade. The entrance to the house, a replacement door, is located on the right (north) side of this wing and is sheltered by the open hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation of the house supported by replacement unpainted square posts with a replacement railing between the posts. Mattie T. Bass, a dressmaker, is listed on Fayetteville as early as 1925.

2214 Fayetteville Street – Raymond and Patty G. Williams Duplex – c. 1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed brick duplex is oriented to face north with the left end facing Fayetteville Street. The building is six-bays wide with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (west) end of the façade. It has aluminum slider windows throughout and three doors, each a solid wood door with three lights, two on the façade and one on the left (east) side of the front wing. The doors are sheltered by a shallow, flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. An entrance at the rear (south) elevation is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The earliest known occupants are Raymond Williams, a defense worker, and his wife, Patty G. Williams, in 1945.

2220 Fayetteville Street – House – c. 1943

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled wing at the left rear (southwest) and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, vinyl siding in the top part of the side gables, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has brick at the corners, vinyl windows on the front and rear elevations, and glass block windows on the left elevation flanking a central bay that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. While typical of

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early twentieth century forms, county tax records date the house to 1943 and it appears with this footprint on the 1950 Sanborn map.

2224 Fayetteville Street – Arthur and Nettie Green House – c. 1930
Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Fayetteville and Cecil streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with the left bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a Roman brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the right (north) end of the façade, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, a four-panel wood door centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered stoop. However, a flat-roofed awning on decorative metal posts shelters the right bay of the façade. There are two gabled dormers on the right end of the façade, each with vinyl siding and a single six-over-six wood window. The left (south) elevation has an exterior brick chimney flanked by windows with rectangular louvered vents flanking the chimney in the gable. A flat-roofed frame wing extends from the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupants are Arthur Green, an employee at Durham Fish & Produce Company, and his wife, Nettie Green, in 1930.

Contributing Building – Garage, 1940s – Located southwest of the house is a front-gabled frame garage with plain weatherboards in the gable and an open garage bay on the east elevation.

Formosa Avenue

208 Formosa Avenue – Jason and Beatrice Davis House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide with a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and replacement vinyl slider windows that wrap around the corners of the building, likely replacing original metal-framed windows. Near the center of the façade is a large picture window with vinyl casement windows to the left (east). To its right (west) is a stepped front-facing, brick chimney and at the right corner is an entrance bay with paired slider windows on its left side, a solid door with three lights in the middle, and a glass-block window on the right that wraps around the right corner of the house. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a gabled wing near the rear of the left (east) elevation with plywood in the gable and a metal garage door on its front elevation. In front of the wing, sheltering the garage opening is a shed-roofed carport supported by metal posts. A half-round, flat-roofed brick wing on the right elevation has a continuous band of paired vinyl casement windows with fixed transoms on a brick half-wall. An entrance on the right elevation of this wing is sheltered by an aluminum awning. The earliest known occupants are Jason Davis, an auto mechanic, and his wife, Beatrice Davis, in 1930.

210 Formosa Avenue – William H. and Fannie Robinson House – c. 1941

Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house has been significantly altered with paired vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and soldier-course belt courses that form continuous bands at the header and windowsill levels and windows on the right (west) end of the façade that wrap

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the northwest corner of the house. There is a stepped front-facing, brick chimney near the center of the façade and a projecting hip-roofed entrance bay near the west end of the façade. The entrance features a four-panel door recessed slightly within the entrance bay and accessed by a two-bay-wide, uncovered brick terrace. A stone wall extends along the front of the property and on the both sides of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1941 and the earliest known occupants are William H. Robinson, a physics professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Fannie Robinson, in 1945.⁶

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1941 – Located southeast of the house is a hip-roofed brick garage with overhead door on the north elevation.

212 Formosa Avenue – Emmett C. and Elizabeth B. Pratt House – c. 1940 Contributing Building

Facing the campus of North Carolina Central University to the north, this one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, asymmetrical front-gabled entrance wing centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows with soldier-course headers, aluminum siding in the front gable, and a stepped, front-facing, brick chimney on the façade. The entrance bay features a batten door with three lights in an arched brick surround and has a diamond-paned window to its right (west). It is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop with decorative metal railings and brick knee walls flanking the stairs. The side elevations feature paired windows and triangular louvered vents in the gables. A shed-roofed, frame porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed with paired slider windows over a knee wall sheathed with vertical vinyl. A low stone wall extends along the front of the property with stone steps leading to the front walk. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the earliest known occupants are Emmett C. Pratt, owner of P & G Grill, and his wife, Elizabeth B. Pratt, in 1945.

Contributing Building – Garage, 1950s – Located southeast of the house is a front-gabled, concrete-block garage with German-profile weatherboards in the gable, a sixteen-panel overhead door on the north elevation, and a flat-roofed carport on the west elevation supported by diagonal metal posts.

214 Formosa Avenue – Whitley W. and Ruthy Bolden House – c. 1948 Contributing Building

One of a number of stone houses in the district, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with flush eaves. The house features mostly replacement slider windows, though original diamond-pane casement windows flank a picture window on the left (east) end of the façade. Near the center of the facade is a prominent, front-facing, stone chimney with a glass block window to its right (west). At the far right end of the façade is a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with a three-light-over-three-panel door with classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The entrance is accessed by a modern, uncovered wood deck that extends across the right two bays of the façade. Two gabled dormers on the façade have aluminum siding and replacement windows. There is an interior stone chimney and the right elevation features a glass block window and an exterior brick chimney near its rear. A one-story, shed-roofed frame wing extends from the right rear

⁶ According to local residents, Dr. Robinson drew blueprints for a number of houses in the College Heights neighborhood.

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(southwest) with plain weatherboards and paired windows. A loose-stacked stone wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Whitley W. Bolden, a representative for NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Ruthy Bolden, in 1950.

Contributing Structure – Carport, 1950s – Located southwest of the house is a shed-roofed, frame carport with storage at the west end that is enclosed with vertical wood sheathing.

302 Formosa Avenue – John H. and Selena Wheeler House – c. 1935

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Formosa Avenue and Otis Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and three bays deep with aluminum siding and vinyl windows. It features a brick-veneered entrance bay and adjacent prominent, front-facing brick chimney with stone detailing. The entrance features an arched batten door with three lights accessed by an uncovered brick terrace. To its right (west) is a projecting, front-gabled bay with three six-over-six wood-sash windows and an arched fanlight in the gable. To the left (east) of the entrance is the brick chimney and a pair of diamond-light wood casement windows. A projecting, gabled bay on the left elevation, flush with the façade, features a single window on the façade and a group of three windows on its left elevation. There is a later, screened porch at the left rear (southeast) corner of the house. The right elevation features a centered entrance, a three-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. It is flanked by single windows and has a paired window in the gable above. The rear (south) elevation features a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer with an entrance on the rear elevation that is accessed by an exterior wood stair. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the earliest known occupants are John H. Wheeler and his wife, Selena W. Wheeler, in 1940. John Wheeler held an officer-level position as an assistant cashier at the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, eventually becoming president of the bank. Selena was a librarian at the Sanford L. Warren Library, named for her father.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1935 – Located southeast of the building is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and a wide open bay on its north elevation.

304 Formosa Avenue – Llewellyn M. and Ethel Berry House – c. 1937

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with characteristic flush eaves. The house has aluminum siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows, including single windows in each of the two gabled dormers on the façade and paired windows in the side gables. The projecting, front-gabled entrance bay has a blonde brick veneer and six-panel door with classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with modillion cornice. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation and arched vents in both gables. A flat-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped square posts with arched spandrels and has been enclosed with screens with a later wood ramp accessing a screened door on its façade. A fifteen-light French door to the rear (south) of the chimney opens to the porch. There is a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) connects to a front-gabled, two-car garage that faces Concord Street to the east. The garage features two four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-

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panel doors. A brick wall extends across part of the southeast corner of the property along Concord Street. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Llewellyn M. Barry and his wife, Ethel Berry, in 1945. Llewellyn Berry was a land surveyor for the NC Mutual Life Insurance Company and owned a contracting company that erected his and several of his neighbor's houses. Ethel Berry was an administrative secretary to C. C. Spaulding at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Non-Contributing Structure – Fireplace, 1980s - Located south of the house, the brick fireplace and chimney are located on a brick terrace.

400 Formosa Avenue – A. Moore and Margaret S. Shearin House – c. 1930

Non-Contributing Building

Constructed as a Spanish Revival-style house with gabled roof behind a stuccoed parapet and uncovered terrace at the front right (northwest), the house has been significantly altered (after 1981) with the construction of a front-gabled roof and the covering of the terrace. The house is three bays wide and triple pile with a stuccoed exterior and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A group of three windows on the left (east) end of the façade were replaced with a single fixed picture window after 1981. An arched entrance bay, centered on the façade, leads to a deeply recessed entrance. The inset entrance bay was originally a narrow porch and features a single window on its left side and three arches on its right, originally leading to an open terrace, now an inset porch with stucco covered knee wall. A group of three windows is located to the right (west) of the entrance. The right elevation has an exterior stuccoed chimney that has been truncated above the roofline and is flanked by four-light Craftsman-style windows. The left elevation has a basement-level entrance sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. A near-full-width gabled rear wing is flush with the left elevation and features paired windows on the left elevation and a triple window on the inset right elevation. At the rear (south) of the house is a shallow gabled wing wrapped with a shed-roofed frame wing, enclosed as a sunroom with an open carport at the basement level below. The earliest known occupants are A. Moore Shearin, South Fidelity & Surety Company, and his wife, Margaret S. Shearin, owner of Chamberlin Studios in 1930.⁷

404 Formosa Avenue – Booker W. Kennedy House – c. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the gables, dormers, and on the center portion of the façade, under the porch roof. A six-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by paired windows and sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers. There is a four-light window and knee brackets in the front gable. The porch floor extends as an uncovered terrace on the left (east) side and a terrace on the right (west) side has been covered with a later shed roof on a tapered wood post on brick pier, the roof installed after an original flat-roofed porte-cochere was removed from this end of the porch, after 1981. Gabled dormers flanking the front-gabled porch each have paired vinyl windows and knee brackets in the gables. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and a shed-roofed bay just behind the chimney has a triple window. Paired windows are located in the side

⁷ Margaret S. Shearin was the daughter of C. C. Spaulding, president of NC Mutual Life Insurance company from 1923 to 1952.

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gables and a shed-roofed frame wing extends from the rear (south) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the earliest known occupant is Booker W. Kennedy, an executive at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1940.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1935 – Located southwest of the house is a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed brick garage with five-light-over-ten-panel overhead doors on the right and left bays.

406 Formosa Avenue – Alfonso and Louise Elder House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Among the most intact and finely detailed houses in the district, this one-story, hip-roofed Period Cottage is three bays wide with a projecting, clipped-front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a stuccoed exterior, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The entrance, centered on the façade, is inset within an asymmetrical, front-gabled bay with faux half-timbering. The batten door with four lights is accessed via an uncovered brick terrace and an arched opening in the bay. There is a front-facing, tapered brick chimney to the left (east) of the entrance with stucco only on the base of the chimney, paired windows on the left end of the façade, and a triple window in the right bay with an arched, diamond-paned window in the front gable. The front-gabled bay extends as a rear ell at the right rear (southwest) with an enclosed porch at its rear. There is also a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the house to 1930 and the earliest known occupants are Alfonso Elder and his wife, Louise Elder, in 1935. Alfonso Elder was a professor of mathematics, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and later President of North Carolina College.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Located southeast of the house is a one-bay-wide, clipped-front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, stucco and faux half-timbering in the gable, an overhead door on the north elevation, and exposed rafter tails.

408 Formosa Avenue – Henry M. and Isadora C. Michaux House – c. 1925

Contributing Building

This unusual, two-story house features a brick-veneered, hip-roofed first floor with a gambrel-roofed, frame second floor. The first floor features a painted brick veneer and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. It is four bays wide with paired windows on the left (east) end of the façade and a replacement, hollow-core wood door near the center of the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a plain entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. The window to the right (west) of the entrance has been replaced with glass block and the right-most bay is a one-story, enclosed (formerly screened) porch supported by square columns and enclosed with flush vertical sheathing. The enclosed porch has vinyl windows throughout and a door and single window on the façade. The second floor is set back from the façade slightly with a stuccoed exterior. It is three bays wide, and features a gambrel roof with full-depth, shed-roofed dormers on the right and left elevations. Three windows on the façade are sheltered by a wide, shed roof on diagonal braces and there is a square louvered vent in the front gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is covered with stucco at the second-floor level, but has been truncated above the roofline. An exterior wood stair on the left elevation leads to an entrance at the rear of the dormer on that elevation. County tax records date the house to 1925 and the earliest known

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occupants are Henry M. Michaux, secretary/manager at Union Insurance & Realty Company, and his wife, Isadora C. Michaux, in 1930.⁸

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1960s – Located southeast of the house is a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed frame garage with aluminum siding, a vinyl overhead door on the left side of the north elevation and a plywood pedestrian door on the right side of that elevation.

Masondale Avenue

102 Masondale Avenue – William H. and Alice C. Kennedy III House – c. 1961

Contributing Building

Located at the west end of Masondale Avenue, near the intersection with Roxboro Road, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and three bays deep with a basement level at the rear, due to the slope of the lot. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, deep eaves, and prowed gables with louvered vents. An inset entrance near the center of the façade is a solid wood door with molding applied to create three panels and a single square light in the center of the top panel. It has a wide, one-light sidelight. To the left (east) of the entrance is a large, nine-light, metal-framed picture window. The leftmost bay was likely originally an open carport, but is now enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing and has a wide overhead garage door on its façade and a single window on its left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1961 and the earliest known occupants are William H. Kennedy III, assistant secretary and controller at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company and the treasurer of Bankers Fire and Casualty Insurance Company, and his wife, Alice C. Kennedy, in 1963. Mrs. Kennedy was the first African American in the Women's Army Corps.

104 Masondale Avenue – Dr. James W. and Eugenia Younge House – c. 1966

Contributing Building

Currently under renovation, this one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is of concrete block construction and retains exposed concrete block on the exterior. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl slider windows throughout, plain weatherboards and louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. An inset carport on the right (west) end of the façade has a decorative concrete block screen on its right elevation. A solid wood door on the center of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paired square posts. To the left (east) of the entrance is a vinyl picture window flanked by casement windows. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the house to 1966. The house was occupied by Dr. Younge, a physical education professor, and his wife, Eugenia Younge, an English professor, both at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

112 Masondale Avenue – Geneva Richardson House – c. 1965

Contributing Building

⁸ Their son, Henry McKinley Michaux, Jr. (known as Mickey Michaux), went on to become the longest serving African American in the North Carolina House of Representatives.

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This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, wide wood weatherboards in the gables, and paired vinyl slider windows throughout, including in the right gable. The projecting wing has a picture window flanked by double-hung windows the right end, an exterior brick chimney on its right elevation and vertical plywood sheathing in the gable. An inset porch on the left (east) end of the wing is supported by a decorative metal post and shelters a louvered storm door with wide, three-light, textured glass sidelights. The left elevation has an entrance accessed by a brick stoop and partially sheltered by a shallow, upper-level porch with decorative metal railing. The porch is accessed via an inset entrance in the gable. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the house to 1965. Mrs. Richardson, a teacher at Hillside High School, occupied the house.

114 Masondale Avenue – Dr. James Brewer House – c. 1964

Contributing Building

Simple in form and detail, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, deep eaves, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the side elevations. Windows on the façade are either eight-over-twelve windows or shorter six-over-six windows with paneled aprons below. Centered on the façade is a solid wood door with molding applied to create three faux panels. The door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a second entrance on the left (east) elevation and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the house to 1964. Dr. James Brewer, a professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) was the earliest occupant.

118 Masondale Avenue – Day F. and Jophene Reed House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has replacement fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The front-gabled bay has a group of three double-hung windows and a triangular louvered vent in the gable. To the left (east) of the bay is a two-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by a small shed roof on a square post. There is a projecting gabled bay near the rear of the right elevation with a nine-light-over-two-panel door on its façade and a single eight-over-eight wood-sash window on its right elevation. In front of the bay is a flat-roofed carport on metal posts and there is an original four-over-four window in the right gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is partially obscured by a side-gabled, screened porch on square posts. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. The earliest known occupants are Day F. Reed, and his wife Jophene Reed, who worked at Service Printing Company, in 1950.

119 Masondale Avenue – Joseph W. and Betty Goodloe House – c. 1958

Contributing Building

Among the most overly Moderne houses in the district, this one-story, L-shaped house has a low-sloped gabled roof covered with tar and gravel, large purlins in the gables, and stacked metal awning windows. A side-gabled section on the right (southeast) is three bays wide and double-pile with brick on the lower half of the façade and vertical plywood above. An inset entrance on the left (northwest) end of this section has a solid wood door with wide one-light sidelights in an

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inset brick bay. To the right of the entrance are paired and single windows. The right elevation of this section is fully sheathed with vertical plywood and from it a side-gabled carport projects. The carport has the same low-sloped roof with purlins and vertical plywood in the gable and its right side is screened by a vertical louvered wall. A front-gabled section on the left end of the house projects beyond the side-gabled section. It is two bays wide and triple-pile with vertical wood sheathing, an interior brick chimney, and stacked awning windows that extend all the way to the front corners. The site slopes to the left, down to Roxboro Road, revealing a basement level below the front-gabled section, though the main level overhangs the brick basement level slightly with projecting purlins supporting the overhang. County tax records date the house to 1958 and the earliest known occupants are Joseph W. Goodloe, vice-president of NC Mutual Life Insurance Company and director of Mutual Savings and Loan Company, and his wife, Betty Goodloe, an executive secretary at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), in 1960.

121 Masondale Avenue – Lydia Wray House – c. 1964

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house a brick veneer, deep eaves, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, paired on the projecting wing. An inset porch on the left (west) end of the projecting wing is supported by a decorative metal post and shelters the main entrance. There are three windows to the left of the entrance, the center window being shorter than the others with a paneled apron below. County tax records date the house to 1964. The house was occupied by Mrs. Lydia Wray, a professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

122 Masondale Avenue – Noah H. and Alma W. Bennett Jr. House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

The elongated form of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage differentiates it from other post-World War II houses of the type. It is six bays wide and double-pile though the right (west) and left (east) bays are single-pile and are subsequently under lower rooflines. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, vinyl slider windows throughout, and an exterior front-facing, brick chimney on the façade. A projecting, front-gabled wing near the center of the façade has windows that wrap around its front corners. To the right of the wing is a gabled dormer with vinyl siding and a single, fixed vinyl window. To the left of the wing is a six-panel door with classical surround with flat pilasters, accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A shed-roofed dormer with vinyl siding extends nearly the full width of the rear (south) elevation and there is a flat-roofed screened porch at the left rear (southeast) supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupants are Noah H. Bennett Jr., assistant secretary and associate actuary, who became the senior vice president and chief actuary at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Alma W. Bennett, a teacher at Lyon Park School, in 1955.

123 Masondale Avenue – Joseph H. and Lucille Taylor House – c. 1945

Non-Contributing Building

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Likely constructed as a simple, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style form, this house has been significantly altered with the partial enclosure of the front porch, the alteration of the entrance bay, and the construction of a shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation. The original form of the house was two bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding and flush eaves and a side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. An entrance near the left end of the original two-bay section features a replacement door, inset within a projecting, front-gabled concrete-block bay with an arched opening on its front and vinyl siding within the bay. An original, projecting front-gabled bay on the right end of the façade is obscured by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and the full depth of the right elevation. The right end of the porch, in front of the gable, is enclosed with wood lattice over a fiber-cement-sided half wall. The front two-thirds of the right elevation has grouped clerestory windows over a high brick veneer, though the rear one-third retains exposed asbestos siding. The side-gabled wing on the left elevation, flush with the façade has asbestos siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. It is sheltered by the hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The wing is single-pile with a group of three windows in the left gable. A later wood accessible ramp is located on the left elevation. The earliest known occupants are Joseph H. Taylor and his wife, Lucille Taylor, both professors at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), in 1945. It was later occupied by Reverend R. E. Page.

Non-contributing Building – Garage, c. 1960 – Located northwest of the house is a concrete-block garage with collapsed roof and no fenestration.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s – Located northeast of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and an entrance on its west elevation.

124 Masondale Avenue – Harold M. and Felice Holmes House – c. 1955 Contributing Building

Unique features of this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage include an asymmetrical front gable on the right (west) end of the façade and an arched opening at the inset entrance bay. The house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has vinyl siding, flush eaves, and six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout. Near the center of the façade, the six-panel door is located in an inset entrance bay with an arched opening on the façade and a square “window” with no sash on the right side of the bay. The right end of the façade is recessed slightly under a higher, front-gabled roofline with a tapered front-facing brick chimney centered in the asymmetrical gable. The chimney is flanked by small, double-hung, metal-sash windows. The right end of this section was likely constructed as an open porch, but has been enclosed with grouped double-hung windows on a sided knee wall. The rear ell is two bays deep. The earliest known occupants are Harold M. Holmes, principal at Hillside High School, and his wife, Felice W. Holmes, a Latin teacher at Hillside High School, in 1955.

125 Masondale Avenue – William H. and Sarah J. Peddy House – c. 1930 Non-Contributing Building

One of the earliest houses on this block, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has been significantly altered with the installation of a fixed one-light window on the left (west) end of the façade and the alteration of a front-gabled dormer with a smaller window and stuccoed exterior. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with aluminum siding and four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. An inset porch on the right (east) half of the façade has a

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low gable at the roofline and is supported by decorative metal posts. It shelters paired windows on the facade and a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights on the left side of the porch. There are paired windows in each gable and aluminum-covered knee brackets in the gables and dormer. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is flanked by windows and to its rear is a projecting, shed-roofed bay with paired windows. A shed-roofed wing extends the full width of the rear (north) elevation, which also has a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer. The earliest known occupants are William H. Peddy, carpenter and contractor, and his wife, Sarah J. Peddy, in 1930. The DeJarmin family later occupied the house.

126 Masondale Avenue – Judge William G. II and Jessie L. Pearson House – c. 1954 Contributing Building

Among the most distinctive Ranch houses in the district, the house features a blond brick veneer on the right (west) end of the façade and an inset entrance set at a diagonal from the façade. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a deep, gabled wing at the right rear (southwest) resulting in an L-shaped plan. The left (east) three bays of the façade feature replacement slider windows with brick on the lower half of the left two bays, beneath the windows, and vertical wood sheathing on the remainder of the bays. The right two bays are inset slightly under a three-bay-wide gable with diagonal sheathing. The door features a wide sidelight with decorative pattern placed behind the glass. The rightmost bay has blond brick veneer and a round, nine-light window. A projecting, gabled wing on the right elevation has double-hung and slider windows with a brick veneer on the lower part of the wall, vertical wood sheathing above, and diagonal sheathing in the gable. The left elevation of the rear wing features a full wall of windows, flanked by entrances on each end. A gabled sunroom projects from the rear (south) of this elevation. County tax records date the house to 1954 and the earliest known occupants are William G. Pearson II, the first African American District Court Judge in North Carolina, and his wife, Jessie L. Pearson, in 1955.⁹

127 Masondale Avenue – Jason R. and Norma C. Peddy House – c. 1951 Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and replacement slider and double-hung vinyl windows, including fixed windows that wrap the front corners of the house, likely replacing metal-framed windows common throughout the district. A two-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with flat pilasters and is located in an asymmetrical, front-gabled bay with a single window in the gable and an exterior brick chimney to its left (west). The left two bays of the façade are sheltered by a flat-roofed metal porch on a combination of square and decorative metal posts. There is a paired window in the left gable and two single windows in the right (east) gable. County tax records date the house to 1951 and the earliest known occupants are Jason R. Peddy, who worked at the heating and cooling plant at North Carolina Central University, and his wife, Norma Peddy, a nurse, in 1955.

Non-Contributing Building – Garage, 1980s – Barely visible behind the house is a wide, side-gabled garage with at least three modern overhead doors.

⁹ Pearson's father, William G. Pearson, Sr., was born into slavery and rose to become a prominent businessman and educator in North Carolina. The nearby W. G. Pearson Elementary School is named for him.

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**128 Masondale Avenue – John L. and Otelia J. Stewart House – c. 1949
Contributing Building**

One of only a few two-story buildings in the district, this Colonial Revival-style house is the most stately house on Masondale Avenue. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, flush eaves, and a wide, flat fascia board. The house has replacement vinyl windows throughout, an interior brick chimney in the right (west) gable and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable, each flanked by louvered vents. An inset, paneled entrance bay, centered on the façade has a classical surround with flush pilasters supporting a pediment. It shelters a two-light-over-four-panel door. A small window to the right of the entrance is balanced by a decorative brick panel of the same size to the left of the entrance. A two-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation aligns with the rear of the building and has a shed-roofed porch on its front, supported by square columns and sheltering entrances on the front of the wing and the east elevation of the main block. A one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped square columns and has vinyl siding in the gable. A two-story, hip-roofed wing is centered on the rear elevation. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupants are John L. Stewart, later president of NC Mutual Savings & Loan Association, and his wife, Otelia J. Stewart in 1950.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s – Located southwest of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding, a window on the north elevation, and a door on the east elevation.

**129 Masondale Avenue – Archie C. and Evelyn B. Artis House – c. 1948
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is five bays wide and triple-pile with two decorative gables on the right (east) end and center of the façade and a projecting, gabled entrance bay on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills, rectangular louvered vents in the front gables, and an exterior front-facing, brick chimney centered in the center gable. The entrance bay has an asymmetrical gable and a replacement door that is accessed by a two-bay-wide, uncovered brick terrace. An inset porch at the right rear (northeast) has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the right elevation. A brick wall extends along the left side of the driveway, connecting to the foundation of the house. According to the current owner, daughter of the original owners, the house was built for Archie C. Artis, a barber and owner of Bull City Barber College, and his wife, Evelyn B. Artis, a teacher at CC Spaulding School, in 1948.

**131 Masondale Avenue – Wauna L. and Martha S. Dooms House – c. 1953
Contributing Building**

This one-story, U-shaped house features a center, side-gabled form flanked by shorter, front-gabled wings. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl slider windows on the façade, double-hung windows on the side elevations, aluminum siding in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The front-gabled wings each have a fixed picture window flanked by slider windows and a wide picture window on the façade is flanked by two slider windows on each side, resulting in a window that occupies most of the width of the façade. A paneled door on the right (east) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends the full width between the

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front-gabled wings. A one-story, flat-roofed screened porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts covered with aluminum. There is a brick wall on the left side of the driveway, which extends along the right side of the house to a basement-level garage on the right elevation. Basement-level windows are visible on the left elevation as well. County tax records date the house to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Wauna L. Dooms, owner of a haberdashery shop, and his wife, Martha S. Dooms, a biology teacher at Hillside High School, in 1955.

Nelson Street

103 Nelson Street – VACANT LOT

105 Nelson Street – VACANT LOT

106 Nelson Street – Bailey House – c. 1964

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a wide cornice with dentil molding, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. A deeply inset entrance bay near the left (east) end of the façade has vertical wood sheathing surrounding a louvered storm door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A classical surround on the façade, surrounding the inset bay, has fluted pilasters. The right (west) bay is inset slightly and there is a shallow gabled ell at the right rear (southwest), an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the house to 1964. Mrs. Bailey, a school teacher, occupied the house.

107 Nelson Street – Benjamin F. and Mildred Page House – c. 1953

Contributing Building

Still occupied by its original owner, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house retains high material integrity with original one-over-one wood-sash windows, a large multi-light picture window, and a stone planter. The house is five bays wide with the left (west) two bays under a slightly lower roofline and the center two bays recessed. It has a wood shingled exterior, faux batten in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A solid door with one light and a nine-light picture window are located in the recessed bays with vertical wood sheathing. The roof near the entrance is supported by a decorative metal post on a low stone planter with the right (east) end of the planter extending up as a stone pier to support the roof. The rightmost bay has a four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel garage door. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Benjamin F. Page, a history teacher at Hillside High School, and his wife, Mildred Page, in 1955. Mildred Page, who still occupies the house, worked for the state in the tuberculosis program and was later a professor of Health Education at North Carolina Central University.

109 Nelson Street – John L. and Charlie K. Stewart House – c. 1952

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This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. Windows wrap around the front corners of the building and likely replaced original metal-sash windows common on this type of house in the district. An inset porch on the right (southeast) end of the façade is two bays wide, shelters a replacement door, and is supported by a decorative metal post. A basement-level, hip-roofed wing on the left (northwest) elevation is constructed of concrete block with vinyl on the left elevation surrounding a wide, overhead garage door. According to the current owner, his uncle, John Stewart built the house in 1952. City directories confirm the earliest known occupants as John L. Stewart, a professor of Biology and Dean of Men at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Charlie K. Stewart, an employee of North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), in 1955.

114 Nelson Street – Dr. Albert L. and Dessa A. Turner House – c. 1954

Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise, this one-story Ranch has a low-pitched, hipped roof with deep eaves, resulting in a distinct horizontal form. The main section of the house is three bays wide and there are projecting hip-roofed wings on the right (northwest) end of the façade and on the left (southeast) elevation, extending the width of the house. Distinctive windows on the façade and the front of the hip-roofed wings feature high, fixed picture windows flanked by two wood casement windows on each side. Paired one-light doors are located near the center of the main section and to their right is a group of three, large, fixed one-light windows. The bay to the left of the entrance has a stone veneer and there is an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the house to 1954 and the earliest known occupants are Dr. Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Dessa A. Turner, an employee at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), in 1955.

116 Nelson Street – Edith M. Johnson House – c. 1963

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a low-pitched roof with prowd eave at the front of the hip, deep eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with molding applied to create decorative panels is located in an inset bay centered on the façade. It has wide one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the right (northwest) two bays of the façade with a decorative metal railing. To the right of the entrance is a group of sixteen metal-framed awning windows, stacked in four columns of four windows each. The window on the left (southeast) end of the façade is a picture window flanked by paired awning windows. Windows on the side elevations are typically metal awning windows stacked three high. The right elevation features basement-level four-light wood-sash windows and an inset porch at the right rear (south) is enclosed with fixed windows over plywood sheathing. The earliest known occupant is Edith M. Johnson, a physical education teacher at Whitted Junior High School, in 1963.

117 Nelson Street – Mary S. Thompson House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

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Typical of Ranch houses in the district, this one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, metal-framed casement windows, louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. An inset porch on the right (southeast) end of the elevation is two bays wide and supported by a decorative metal post. It shelters a solid wood door with two lights and paired four-light casement windows. The center bay projects from the façade under a hipped roof and has a twenty-light picture window flanked by operable four-light casement windows. There is a hip-roofed wing at the right rear (east) and the site slopes to the rear to reveal basement-level windows on the left (northwest) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupant is Mary S. Thompson, a teacher at Hillside High School, in 1955.

118 Nelson Street – Dr. Helen G. Edmonds House – c. 1950 Contributing Building

Located on a hill overlooking Nelson Street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer and metal-framed windows that wrap all four corners of the building. A solid wood door with one light is centered on the façade in an inset entrance bay. Flanking the entrance bay are wide windows with one-light, metal-framed picture windows, each flanked by nine-light windows with three-light transoms, resulting in a façade that is more than fifty-percent glass. A basement-level garage bay on the right (northwest) end of the façade has been enclosed with paired French doors. There is an interior brick chimney and a large, gabled brick wing at the rear (southwest) with vinyl windows. A brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property and the left side of the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupant is Dr. Helen G. Edmonds in 1955. Edmonds was a well-known educator and civic leader. She was a professor of history at North Carolina Central University and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She was also active in politics and seconded the nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower for president at the 1956 Republican National Convention.¹⁰

119 Nelson Street – Raymond S. and Amanda D. Long House – c. 1952 Contributing Building

Typical of Ranch houses in the district, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting hip-roofed wing on the left (northwest) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and metal-framed windows that wrap the corners of the building. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a decorative metal post. A hip-roofed wing on the right (southeast) elevation was likely constructed as an open porch, but has been enclosed with one-over-one windows on a brick knee wall. It has a basement-level garage on its façade and connects to a projecting hip-roofed wing at the right rear (east). County tax records date the house to 1952 and the earliest known occupants are Raymond S. Long, a Durham County sheriff and later a barber at New Deal Barber Shop, and his wife, Amanda D. Long, a teacher at Whitted School, in 1955. According to their son, the current owner, Raymond was a sheriff until he retired and became a barber.

¹⁰ Edmonds, Helen Grey. www.blackpast.org. Accessed 1/15/2018.

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**120 Nelson Street – Lorenzo and Cornelia A. Leathers House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, flush eaves, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on a front-gabled dormer on the right (northwest) end of the façade. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered in the asymmetrical front-gabled wing and sheltered by an aluminum awning. It has a fixed one-light window to its right. To the left (southeast) of the front-gabled wing is an exterior, front-facing brick chimney. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with vinyl windows on a later brick knee wall. There are paired window in the side gables, a single window in the gabled dormer on the façade and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. The site is located on a slight rise with a brick stair at the street, leading to the front walk, and a concrete block wall at the driveway, west of the house. The building is listed as “under construction” in the 1950 city directory and the earliest known occupants are Lorenzo Leathers, a city policeman who later became a detective, and his wife, Cornelia A. Leathers, a tobacco worker at American Suppliers.

**122 Nelson Street – Robert O. and Margaret E. Kornegay House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

Located above street level, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house has a low-sloped roof with deep eaves, contributing to the horizontality of the house. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, metal-framed casement windows, and an interior brick chimney. A two-bay-wide, hip-roofed wing projects from the center of the façade with an eight-light window with four-light transom and four-light operable casement windows on its right (northwest) side. An inset porch on its left (southeast) side shelters a solid door with one light and is supported by a decorative metal post. A picture window on the left end of the façade is flanked by casement windows and an interior brick chimney on the left elevation has a “K” on it. Windows on the right end of the façade wrap around the right corner of the building and a basement-level garage on the right end of the façade has a six-panel-over-six-light-over-twelve-panel overhead door. Brick retaining walls flank the driveway on the northwest side of the house and a brick stair leads up from the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupants are Robert O. Kornegay and his wife, Margaret E. Kornegay, both teachers in Chapel Hill schools, in 1955.

**123 Nelson Street – Joseph S. and Loretha B. Parker House – c. 1956
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and triple-pile with louvered vents in the prowed gables. It has a brick veneer, deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows that wraps around the four corners of the building, likely replacing metal-framed windows common throughout the district. An inset entrance near the right (southeast) end of the façade has a replacement door and vertical wood sheathing. To its left is a wide picture window flanked by double-hung windows. The site slopes to the rear with a basement-level garage on the rear (northeast) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1956 and the earliest known occupants are Joseph S. Parker, a teacher at Merrick-Moore School, and his wife, Loretha B. Parker, a teacher at CC Spaulding School, in 1960. Joseph later earned a doctorate and became a professor of Biology at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

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**125 Nelson Street – Irving A. and Maryland H. McCollum House – c. 1953, c. 1990
Non-Contributing Building**

Significantly altered with the construction of a second floor, this house was likely constructed as a one-story Ranch house. The side-gabled house is currently four bays wide and double-pile with a second floor over the right (southeast) half of the house that slightly overhangs the first floor. It has a brick veneer, paired six-over-six wood-sash windows, and vinyl siding in the left gable, at the second floor, and between the right two bays of the first floor façade. The entrance, located on the left (northwest) end of the two-story section, is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights that is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The one-story section to its left has a glass block window and a nine-light wood picture window on the façade, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. County tax records date the house to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Irving A. McCollum, an instructor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Maryland H. McCollum, an office secretary at Lincoln Hospital who later became a social worker for Durham County, in 1955. The second floor was added between 1988 and 1993.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1960s – Located northwest of the house is a side-gabled, two-car, concrete block garage with wide, vinyl garage door centered on the south elevation.

**126 Nelson Street – Clyde and Eleanor B. Lloyd House – c. 1955
Contributing Building**

The most distinctive house in the district, this painted brick house is one of only a small number of Art Moderne-style houses in Durham. The one-story house with partial second floor appears stark and streamlined with a white-painted exterior, brick walls that rise to an unadorned parapet with metal coping, and metal-framed casement windows that wrap around the corners of the house. The first floor of the house is five bays wide and three bays deep with an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. The entrance, located near the center of the façade, is a solid wood door with three lights, sheltered by an inset porch with curved brick wall supported by a metal post. There is a small, two-light metal window to the left (southeast) of the door and a curved glass block window to its right. A two-story section is set back from the façade, begins near the center of the house, and steps back to the left where it is flush with the left rear (south) corner of the first floor. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupants are Clyde Lloyd, a driver, butler, and landscaper for prominent Durham families,¹¹ and his wife, Eleanor B. Lloyd, a housekeeper for W. H. Branson, in 1960. According to a 1998 Raleigh News & Observer article, Lloyd saw the house in a house plans magazine in the early 1950s, liked the style, and decided to build one for himself and his wife. After taking a bricklaying course, he laid many of the bricks himself.¹²

**127 Nelson Street – John O. and Mary H. Smith House – c. 1950
Contributing Building**

¹¹ Newton, David. "Dream House Became Reality." The News & Observer. Wednesday, April 29, 1998. Pg 1B.

¹² Ibid.

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This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an enclosed side-gabled porch on the right (southeast) elevation, flush with the façade. The house has aluminum siding, flush eaves, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. To the right of the entrance is a fixed picture window flanked by six-over-six windows. The former porch on the right elevation is enclosed with jalousie windows on a sided half-wall. County tax records date the house to 1950 and the earliest known occupants are John O. Smith, a mathematics teacher at Hillside High School, and his wife, Mary H. Smith, and English teacher at Whitted Junior High School, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Located northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and a sixteen-panel wood garage door.

128 Nelson Street – Jason R. and Adele B. Butts House – c. 1951

Contributing Building

With high material integrity, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is typical of Ranch houses constructed throughout the district in the 1950s. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (northwest) end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, deep eaves, metal-framed casement windows that wrap around the front right (north) corner of the house, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with one light is located on the left (southeast) end of the hip-roofed wing and has glass block sidelights. To its left, on the main block of the house, is a picture window flanked by metal casement windows and there is a garage door on the left end of the façade. Stacked aluminum awning windows at the left rear (south) likely enclose an original inset porch. County tax records date the house to 1951 and the earliest known occupants are Jason R. Butts, a professor of Chemistry at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Adele B. Butts, a nursing instructor, in 1955.

129 Nelson Street – Frank and Louise T. McCrea House – c. 1953

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with a wide, projecting, hip-roofed wing on the left (northwest) end of the façade. The house has a painted brick veneer, deep eaves, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with three horizontal lights is located near the center of the façade, has glass block sidelights, and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a decorative metal post on the right (southeast) end of the projecting, hip-roofed wing. Near the center of the hip-roofed wing is a glass block window and windows on the left end of the wing wrap around the corner. County tax records date the house to 1953 and the earliest known occupants are Frank McCrea, one of the first African American police detectives, and his wife, Louise T. McCrea, an administrative assistant at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1955.

130 Nelson Street – Dr. James S. and Molly Huston Lee House – c. 1963

Contributing Building

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Largely obscured by foliage, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and three bays deep with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (northwest) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, deep eaves, wide wood siding in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with paneled aprons below windows on the façade. To the left (southeast) of the front-gabled bay is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An entrance near the rear of the left elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. County tax records date the house to 1963, though it is not listed in the 1963 city directory. It was occupied by Dr. James Lee, a professor and chairman of the Biology department at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) and his wife, Molly, former librarian at Shaw University and founder of the Richard B. Harrison Library in 1935, the first library for African Americans in Raleigh, North Carolina.

132 Nelson Street – Mable S. Beale House – c. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a frame, gabled wing at the left rear (south) and a low-sloped, frame, gabled wing at the right rear (west). The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, flush eaves, vinyl siding in the gables and on the rear ell, and an interior brick chimney. A two-light-over-four-panel door on the left (southeast) end of the façade is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupant is Mable S. Beale, a librarian at Whitted Junior High School, in 1960.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1960s – Located southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and a wide overhead garage door on the north elevation.

134 Nelson Street – Raleigh Morgan House – c. 1946
Non-Contributing Building

Significantly altered with the construction of a half story, this house features a brick veneer on the first floor and vinyl siding in the asymmetrical side gables and on three gabled dormers on the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl windows throughout, paired on the façade and in the right (northwest) gable. A replacement door, centered on the façade has a classical surround and is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. An inset porch at the left rear (south) has been enclosed with vinyl siding. There is a prefabricated metal carport west of the house with a prefabricated metal shed to its rear (southwest) and a prefabricated metal garage to its south. County tax records date the house to 1946 and the earliest known occupant is Raleigh Morgan in 1950. Morgan was a French professor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

207 Nelson Street – Joseph W. and Bernice Jones House – c. 1930
Contributing Building

One of a small number of two-story houses in the district, this large, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, paired on the first floor facade and right (east) elevation, and two six-light windows centered on the second-floor façade. A replacement six-panel door is located slightly off center on the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts

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on brick piers with a later wood railing. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has paired three-light Craftsman-style windows. There are two interior brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney on an original, one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1930 and the earliest known occupants are Joseph W. Jones, clerk at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Bernice Jones, in 1935. In the 1950s, the house was occupied by Mrs. Katie Malloy Davis, an employee at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University).

209 Nelson Street – House – c. 1985

Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with fiber-cement siding and one-over-one wood-sash windows. A solid wood door is located off center on the façade and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. An entrance on the right (east) elevation is accessed by an uncovered wood stoop. Replacing an earlier house on the site, present in 1981, county tax records date this house to 1985. The current owner is Maggie L. Torrey.

211 Nelson Street – Julius E. and Josephine W. Robinson House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

Oriented with its narrow end to the street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has plain weatherboards with a faux stone veneer on the lower one-third of the façade, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. An inset porch on the front right (southeast) corner of the house is supported by decorative metal posts and shelters a solid wood door on its left (west) elevation. A second entrance on the left elevation of the house opens to an uncovered stoop. There is a prefabricated metal shed behind the house. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupants are Julius E. Robinson, helper at Old Hickory Motors, and his wife, Josephine, a teacher at Scarborough Nursery, in 1960.

Contributing Structure – Carport, c. 1960s – Located northwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport on square posts.

213 Nelson Street – Lillie Smith House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows. An off-center replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, front-gabled porch supported by vinyl columns on brick piers. The porch has a four-light Craftsman-style window in the gable and aluminum awnings on all three sides. The house has two interior brick chimneys, a shortened window near the rear of the right (east) elevation and a gabled ell at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Lillie Smith, a knitter, in 1930.

215 Nelson Street – Spencer Duplex – c. 1938

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This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and four-pile with German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and exposed rafter tails. It has a rectangular vent in the front gable and two interior brick chimneys. Two six-panel doors on the façade are each sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square wood columns with replacement wood decking and railings. County tax records date the building to 1938 and the earliest known occupants are Levi Spencer, a gardener, and his wife, Mary Spencer, in 1940. Located on the same tax parcel as the adjacent house at 217 Nelson, and nearly identical in form and detail, the house was likely constructed by the same person as rental housing for working-class residents.

217 Nelson Street – Robinson Duplex – c. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and four-pile with German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and exposed rafter tails. It has a rectangular vent in the front gable and three interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade and a replacement door on the right (east) end are each sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square wood columns with replacement wood decking and railings. The earliest known occupants are William Robinson, a latheworker, and his wife, Bertha Robinson, in 1935. Located on the same tax parcel as the adjacent house at 215 Nelson, and nearly identical in form and detail, the house was likely constructed by the same person as rental housing for working-class residents.

219 Nelson Street – Roosevelt and Helen Weaver House – c. 1937

Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The fenestration of the façade has been altered with an off-center replacement door sheltered by a wide gable that projects slightly from the façade, supported by knee brackets. To its right (east) is a fixed picture window, smaller than the original opening, and there are paired windows to its left (west). A modern wood deck is located at the right rear (northeast). The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Roosevelt Weaver, a tobacco worker, and his wife, Helen Weaver, in 1940.

Contributing Building – Shed, 1940s – Located northeast of the house is a very overgrown, front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards.

408 Nelson Street – Lucius and Ethel Holloway House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and partial cornice returns wrapped with aluminum. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. There are paired windows to the left (east) of the entrance and a twelve-light picture window to the right (west) of the entrance. A one-story, hip-roofed wing is located at the left rear (southeast) between main block and rear ell. The earliest known occupants are Lucius Holloway, a tobacco worker, and his wife, Ethel, in 1930.

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420 Nelson Street – Alvis O. and Laura D. Grady House – c. 1963
Contributing Building

Among the latest houses constructed in the district, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is typical of 1960s construction. The house is three bays wide with a lower, side-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows throughout, an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) gable end, and an interior brick chimney between the main block and right wing. Centered on the façade of the main block, the solid wood door has molding applied to create three faux panels and is flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. To the left of the entrance, a projecting front-gabled bay has a triple window and aluminum siding in the gable. To the right of the entrance is a projecting bay window with double-hung windows flanking a fixed picture window. A gabled ell projects from the left rear (southeast). The side-gabled wing on the right has a picture window flanked by double-hung windows centered on its façade. Its right elevation is two bays deep with vertical wood sheathing on the main level and aluminum siding in the gable. At the basement level, a wide corrugated metal garage door is sheltered by a full-depth, shallow shed roof supported by square posts. A stone and concrete block wall extends along the left side of the property. County tax records date the house to 1963, though it is not present in the 1963 city directory. The house was occupied by Alvis O. Grady, one of the first African American mail carriers in Durham, and his wife Laura D. Grady, a retired school teacher.

Non-Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1980s – Located southwest of the house is a tall, one-bay-wide, front-gabled, frame garage with vertical plywood sheathing and a metal overhead door on the north elevation.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1960s – Located behind the later garage is an original gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards.

Otis Street

2000 Otis Street – Fred and Daisy Adams House – c. 1937

Non-Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Otis Street and Formosa Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of post-World War II construction, though was altered with the addition of a porch and rear, two-story ell, constructed after 1950. It is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including picture windows flanked by casement windows on the façade, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northeast) elevation. A replacement front door centered on the façade is sheltered by a low-sloped, front-gabled porch supported by aluminum covered square porch posts. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with fixed vinyl windows and has an entrance on its north elevation. The rear ell has an interior brick chimney and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at its rear. There is a low stone wall at the front sidewalk and along the north side of the driveway. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map as a one-story house without a front porch and the earliest known occupants are Fred and Daisy Adams in 1945.

Non-Contributing Structure – Carport, c. 1980s – Located south of the house is a front-gabled, metal carport on metal posts.

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Non-Contributing Building – Shed, c. 1980s – Located behind (west of) the house is a frame gabled shed with wood siding and a plywood door on its north elevation.

2002 Otis Street – Christine Stewart House – c. 1940
Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide with a brick veneer and vinyl windows. There is a single window in the front gable and a shorter front-gabled bay on the left (southwest) end of the façade has paired windows on the first floor with a single window in the gable. The entrance, located near the center of the façade on the right (northeast) side of the wide front gable, is a replacement door with classical surround with fluted pilasters sheltered by an aluminum awning. A partially inset porch on the right end of the façade has an entrance on its south elevation and is sheltered by a flared shed-roofed extension of the front-gabled roof. The porch has vinyl siding in its gable and is supported by decorative metal posts. The right elevation features a hip-roofed dormer with an entrance in the second bay that is sheltered by a shed-roof on square posts and is accessed by an exterior wood stair. The left elevation features a gabled roof with exterior brick chimney centered in the gable. Beyond the gable, a hip-roofed dormer extends to the rear of the building and, like the dormer on the right elevation has an entrance sheltered by a shed roof on square posts and accessed by a wood stair. The rear elevation features paired windows in the gable and an interior brick chimney. A low stone wall extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is Christine Stewart, a tobacco worker, in 1940.

2003 Otis Street – William A. and Wynella C. Peddy House – c. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide with a one-bay-wide, gabled wing on the right (southwest) elevation, flush with the façade. The house has a stuccoed exterior, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails, and vinyl windows throughout made up of fixed windows with operable hopper sashes below, replacing original six-over-one wood-sash windows since 1981. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by single windows, and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on replacement square posts with brackets made up of stacked wood blocks to create the triangular forms. A later railing and wood lattice extends between the posts. Beyond the gabled wing on the southwest elevation is a shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch. The left (northeast) elevation has a gable near the front (north) end and paired casement windows at the rear (east) end. An open porch on the rear elevation is supported by square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. County tax records date the house to 1935 and it appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupants are William A. Peddy, a clerk at County ABC Board Store #2, and his wife, Wynella C. Peddy, in 1940.

2004 Otis Street – Jennie Sowell House – c. 1930
Contributing Building

One of only a few two-story houses in the district, this hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. Exposed rafter tails have been covered since 1981 with a vinyl soffit and fascia. A replacement door located on the left (southwest) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low gable over the entrance bay. To the right (northeast) of the entrance is a group of three windows. A small gable dormer centered

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on the façade has two windows. The right elevation features an exterior brick chimney flanked by four-light windows and to its rear is a projecting shed-roofed bay with a group of three windows. The left elevation features paired casement windows at its rear (west). A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (west) has a replacement door and four-over-one windows. The house is listed as vacant in 1930 and the earliest known occupant is Jennie Sowell. By the 1940s, the house was occupied by Dan Martin, an employee at NC Mutual Live Insurance Company, and his wife, Theola Martin.

2005 Otis Street – John H. and Roxie Davis House – c. 1935

Contributing Building

Distinctive for the exterior front-facing brick chimney in the front gabled wing, this one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It retains high material integrity with German-profile weatherboards, six-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A shallow, front-gabled wing on the left (northeast) end of the façade has an exterior brick chimney flanked by paired windows. An entrance on the right (southwest) side of this wing is sheltered by a partially inset, side-gabled porch supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. There is an exterior brick chimney near the rear (east) end of the left elevation. A later, one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the right rear (south) corner of the house. It is three bays wide with wide German weatherboards, stacked aluminum awning windows, and a six-panel vinyl door under a front gable at its right end, replacing an original garage door in this location. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is John H. Davis, an assistant manager at Rialto Theatre, and his wife, Roxie, a seamstress, in 1940.

2006 Otis Street – VACANT LOT

2008 Otis Street – Ronald C. Foreman House – c. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has a stucco-covered foundation (except on the front wing), asbestos siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and plywood-covered knee brackets in the gables. The front-gabled wing has a group of three windows and a single rectangular louvered vent in the gable. A three-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door on the right (northeast) side of this wing is sheltered by a low-sloped, hip-roofed porch at the right end of the façade. The porch is supported by grouped square columns and has a decorative metal railing. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable, a gabled ell at the right rear (north), and a low stone wall at the sidewalk. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Ronald C. Foreman, an auditor at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1940.

2010 Otis Street – Lawrence H. and Hazel Knox House – c. 1937

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (southwest) end of the façade. The house has

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aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. The front-gabled wing has two windows and a half-round louvered vent in the gable. A shed-roofed entrance bay to the right of the projecting wing has a replacement door and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a gabled wing near the rear (west) of the left elevation with a patio in front of it that is enclosed with vinyl fencing. A wide, shed-roofed dormer and a shed-roofed wing span the rear elevation. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Lawrence H. Knox, instructor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Hazel Knox, a school teacher, in 1940. Later occupants include Herman Riddick, the head football coach at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Lola Riddick, a teacher at Hillside High School.

Non-Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1937, 1980s – Located southwest of the house is a hip-roofed, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards. The garage bay on the east elevation has been enclosed with plywood sheathing and a vinyl door.

2011 Otis Street – W. Lionel and Owen P. Cook House – c. 1939

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Otis Street and Pekoe Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled Period Cottage has a side-gabled wing extending from its left (northeast) elevation resulting in a four-bay-wide form. The house has aluminum siding, flush eaves, and wide, metal-frame windows with fixed center panes, transoms, and operable casements on the sides. The entrance, a solid wood door with one small light is located in a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing that wraps around the right (west) corner of the house and is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts. There is a paired metal-framed casement window in the front gable, a twelve-light metal window in the left gable end, and sixteen-light windows on shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations of the side gabled wing. The right (southwest) elevation features a brick chimney near the west end, obscured by the side-gabled entrance wing, and two gabled dormers, each with a six-over-six wood-sash window. A one-story, side-gabled, screened porch at the left rear (northeast) is supported by square posts and connects to a flat-roofed garage with four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel overhead door on the west elevation. County tax records date the house to 1939, though the house is listed as vacant in the 1940 city directory. The earliest known occupants are W. Lionel Cook, a district manager at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Owen P. Cook.

2012 Otis Street – Robert C. W. and Thelma Perry House – c. 1940

Contributing Building

Located at the north corner of Otis Street and Pekoe Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, generally paired, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay is centered on the façade and features an original round nine-light wood window in the gable and a replacement door sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by an uncovered terrace that extends across the right (northeast) two bays of the façade. Two gabled dormers flank the entrance bay, each with aluminum siding and a single window. The right elevation features paired windows in the gable and a triangular louvered vent at the roofline. A shed-roofed, screened porch on the left elevation is supported by

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square columns and shelters a fifteen-light French door on the left elevation. There is a shed-roofed dormer with aluminum siding on the rear elevation and a wide, one-story, flat-roofed brick wing at the rear of the house with an entrance on its rear elevation sheltered by a small gabled porch on square posts. The name "Perry" is written in stones on the front sidewalk and there is a low concrete-block wall along the southwest side of the property. The house is listed as vacant in the 1940 city directory and the earliest known occupants are Robert C. W. Perry, an auditor for NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Thelma Perry, a school teacher.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, c. 1980s – Located west of the house and accessed from Pekoe Avenue is a front-gabled, frame garage with wide German-profile weatherboards and a fiberglass overhead door.

2100 Otis Street – Maceo A. and Charlotte K. Sloan House – c. 1955 Contributing Building

Typical of Ranch houses of the 1950s, this one-story house has an elongated form with a five-bay-wide façade and low-sloped hipped roof with prowed gables. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, louvered vents in the gables, and vinyl windows. Original twenty-light picture windows on the right (northeast) end of the façade and rear (northwest) elevation are each flanked by stacked metal-frame awning windows. To the left (southwest) of the picture window is a replacement door, inset slightly, with an original wide, three-light sidelight. The left three bays of the façade project slightly under a hipped roof. The right elevation retains two groups of stacked, metal-frame awning windows flanking a centered entrance. The front two bays are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. Below the porch is a basement-level garage and there is a second basement-level garage at the rear of the right elevation, both with wide overhead doors accessed from Pekoe Avenue. The site slopes significantly to the rear to reveal a full basement level on the rear elevation with an entrance near its center that is sheltered by a shed roof on diagonal braces. An entrance near the north end of the main level of this elevation is accessed by a staircase leading to a shallow screened porch under a hipped roof. County tax records date the building to 1955 and the earliest known occupants are Maceo A. Sloan, associate agency director at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Charlotte K. Sloan, in 1960.

2104 Otis Street – Frank and Veatrice R. Bright House – c. 1960 Contributing Building

Similar in detail, though smaller in form than the adjacent house at 2100 Otis Street, this one-story, roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, prowed gables, and stacked, metal-framed awning windows. The replacement entrance, centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and flanked by six awning windows, two stacks of three each. The right (northeast) elevation has an exterior brick chimney and a solid wood door with three horizontal lights that is accessed by a brick stair. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level at the right rear (northwest) and there is a hip-roofed wing extending from the left rear (southwest) with an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the building to 1960 and the earliest known occupants are Frank Bright, as state probation officer, and his wife, Veatrice R. Bright, a clerk at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1963.

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2109 Otis Street – Francis M. Proctor House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Typical of early-twentieth century housing throughout Durham's working-class neighborhoods, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide with a full-width rear gable resulting in a double-pile form. The house has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a replacement door centered on the façade that is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is Francis M. Proctor, a farmer, in 1930.

2111 Otis Street – Joseph A. and Lou S. Barnes House – c. 1947, 1950s

Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade and flanked by gabled dormers. The house has a brick veneer, flush eaves, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on the dormers. The replacement front door retains a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that spans the right (southwest) two bays of the façade, supported by decorative metal posts and enclosed with screens. Windows on the façade are paired replacement slider windows and the brick of the right bay of the façade, beneath the porch has been painted. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and there is a single window in the right gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left (northeast) elevation is flanked by windows and there are paired windows in the left gable. A wide, shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear elevation and an inset porch at the left rear (east) has been enclosed with vinyl. Behind the house are a prefabricated shed and carport. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the shed-roofed porch was in place by the 1950s. The earliest known occupants are Joseph A. Barnes, a student and entrepreneur who later became the first African American building inspector for Durham County, and his wife, Lou S. Barnes, a physical education teacher at Hillside High School, in 1950.

2112 Otis Street – Reverend Andrew W. Lawson House – c. 1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing near the rear of the right (northeast) elevation and an enclosed porch in front of the wing, flush with the façade. The house has metal-framed windows, including a picture window flanked by casement windows on the right end of the façade, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The letters "A", "W", and "L" are featured in the brick of the façade, separated by the two window bays. The shed-roofed porch on the right end of the façade is enclosed with jalousie windows and shelters the main entrance. The left (southwest) elevation is three bays deep with paired three-light windows in the gable and there is a concrete-block wing at the right rear (northwest). The A. W. L. in the brick references Reverend Andrew W. Lawson, pastor as Gospel Tabernacle (renamed Fisher Memorial Holiness Church in the 1950s), and his wife, Gracie, who occupied the house as early as 1945.

Contributing Structure – Carport, 1960s - Located southwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame carport is supported by square post on concrete block piers with plywood sheathing in the front gable.

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**2114 Otis Street – Maggie Allen House – c. 1945, 1980s
Contributing Building**

Located at the north corner of Otis and Nelson streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and vinyl windows throughout, including wide fixed windows on each end of the façade. Centered on the façade is a solid wood door with three lights sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing. Two gabled dormers on the façade each have vinyl siding and a single vinyl window. An exterior brick chimney on the left (southwest) elevation is partially obscured by a one-story, side-gabled porch supported by square columns and enclosed with screens, with aluminum awnings at the roofline and vinyl siding in the gable. The house originally featured a one-story gabled, brick wing at the left rear (southwest) with original stacked metal-frame windows and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation. A second-floor was added above the brick wing and intersects the shed-roofed dormer. One-story, shed-roofed wings have been added to the rear (west) and right (north) sides of the rear ell. All of these additions, constructed before 1993, feature vinyl siding and windows. The earliest known occupant is Maggie Allen in 1945. By the early 1950s it was occupied by Dr. Theodore Spiegner, a professor of Geography at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) and his wife, Marie, a history teacher at Hillside High School. Dr. Spiegner was the first African American to earn a PhD in Conservation from the University of Michigan.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1945 - Located north of the house, this one-story, front-gabled, frame garage has a hip-roofed wing on its façade (southeast elevation) and a shed-roofed carport on its left (southwest) elevation that is supported by metal posts. The garage has aluminum siding and an overhead door centered on the hip-roofed wing.

Contributing Building – Shed, 1960s - Located behind (southwest of) the garage, the front-gabled, frame shed is visible from Nelson Street and has plywood sheathing.

**2117 Otis Street – Robert Webb House – c. 1930
Contributing Building**

Typical of early-twentieth century housing throughout Durham's working-class neighborhoods, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with two shed-roofed rear wings. The house has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and partial gable returns. An interior chimney was removed when the standing-seam metal roof was replaced with asphalt singles after 1981. A six-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Two shed-roofed wings are stacked at the rear, each extending nearly the full width of the rear elevation. The wings have vinyl siding and an interior brick chimney between the two. The rearmost (southeast) wing has smaller vinyl windows. The earliest known occupant is Robert Webb in 1930. By the 1940s, the house was occupied by the Cradle family. Mr. Cradle was a tobacco worker.

**2205 Otis Street – Golan S. Frasier House – c. 1958
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, louvered vents in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. A four-light-over-four-panel door on the

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right (southwest) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts that also shelters a metal-framed picture window flanked by four-light metal casement windows to the left of the entrance. There is a second picture window on the right elevation and an entrance at the right rear is sheltered by a shed roof on sawn brackets. With the exception of a later garden window on the left elevation, all of the other windows are metal-framed casement windows. County tax records date the house to 1958. The house was occupied by Golan S. Frasier, a public school teacher and later a high school principal.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1958 - Located south of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plywood sheathing, a four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel wood garage door, and an open shed-roofed carport on the left (northeast) elevation.

2207 Otis Street – VACANT LOT

2209 Otis Street – Deborah B. Roberts House – 2005

Non-Contributing Building

Constructed in 2005 on the site of an earlier duplex, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns with vinyl shingles in the gable. A wood deck projects from the left rear (east). County tax records date the house to 2005 and the earliest occupant was Deborah B. Roberts.

2211 Otis Street – James and Dorothy McDuffie House – c. 1954

Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is oriented with the narrow end facing the street. It is three bays wide, three bays deep on the left (northeast) elevation and five bays deep on the right (southwest) elevation. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows throughout, and deep eaves projecting from the low-sloped roof. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is flanked by a single window on the right (southeast) and paired windows on the left (northwest), though those windows have been replaced with windows that are shorter than the originals. The left two bays of the façade are sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts, though the concrete stoop extends only under the entrance. Tax records date the house to 1954 and the earliest known occupants are James McDuffie, a carpenter, and his wife, Dorothy McDuffie.

2213 Otis Street – Willie J. and Zula M. Brown House – c. 1960

Contributing Building

Located just southeast of the intersection with Nelson Street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a characteristic picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left (northeast) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, a concrete-block foundation and chimney, and a hollow-core wood door that is accessed by a two-bay-wide, uncovered concrete terrace. There is an inset porch at the left rear (east) and a prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed south of the house. County tax records date the building to 1960 and the earliest known occupants are Willie J. and Zula M. Brown.

2215 Otis Street – Calvin and Lillian Moore Duplex – c. 1948

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Non-Contributing Building

Altered with the installation of windows smaller than the original openings, this one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows, flush eaves, and a small louvered vent in the gable. Replacement doors on each end of the façade are sheltered by two-bay-wide, front-gabled porches supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1948 and the duplex was owned by Calvin Moore, who also owned a store on the south end of Chautauqua Street, just south of the district. While constructed as a duplex, the two halves opened to one another on the interior and Moore lived with his wife, Lillian, and various other family members in the entire house. It has since been converted fully back to a duplex.

2219 Otis Street – Virgie Williams House – c. 1965

Contributing Building

Located at the east corner of Otis and Cecil streets, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. It has a Roman brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and stacked metal-framed awning windows throughout. A solid wood door with molding applied to create three faux panels has a wide, textured glass sidelight. The door is sheltered by an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts that is located on the right (southwest) end of the front wing. To its left is a picture window flanked by operable metal-frame awning windows. A hip-roofed porch on the left (northeast) elevation is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with screens. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal basement-level windows on the right elevation and a basement-level overhead garage door at the right rear (southeast). The house was likely constructed in the 1960s, though is not listed in city directories before 1964. It was occupied by Virgie Williams, a public school teacher.

2224 Otis Street – Richard and Linda Steele House – c. 1973

Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is simple in form and detail with a painted brick veneer and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows with brick sills. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a replacement door centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The upper one-third of the façade has vertical wood sheathing. An inset carport on the right (northeast) end of the façade is supported by metal posts and has storage at its rear that is enclosed with plywood sheathing. The opening at the front of the carport has also been partially enclosed with plywood to create a smaller vehicular opening. County tax records date the building to 1973. The house was occupied by Richard Steele, an employee at Duke Hospital, and his wife Linda, an employee at North Carolina Central University.

2226 Otis Street – Jason and Bertha Green House – c. 1940

Contributing Building

Likely constructed as rental housing, this is one of three front-gabled bungalows on this end of Otis Street, though the others have been altered. The one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and exposed rafter tails.

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A replacement six-panel door is slightly off center on the façade and is sheltered by an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. An inset porch at the left rear (west) is supported by a square post. Northwest of the house is a prefabricated metal shed. The earliest known occupants are Jason Green, a tobacco worker, and his wife, Bertha Green, in 1940.

Pekoe Avenue

202 Pekoe Avenue – James J. and Julia H. Henderson House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

Set back from the road on a large lot, located near the intersection with Formosa Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled Period Cottage is two bays wide with a large, side-gabled wing on its left (south) elevation. The house retains high material integrity with a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the left end of the façade has a batten wood door with three lights and flared stone buttresses. Above the door is a brick arch made of two courses of header brick in a dark brown color and infilled with brick in a basketweave pattern. There are paired windows on the right (north) end of the facade and in the front gable. A flared, shed-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by brick piers with an arched stone opening on the façade and arched wood spandrel on the right elevation. Both openings are enclosed with screens. The side-gabled wing on the left elevation is two bays wide and three bays deep with paired windows in the gable and an entrance on the left elevation that is accessed by an uncovered concrete terrace with steps down toward the rear of the house. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the left elevation. A one-story, flat-roofed, basement-level wing at the right rear (northwest) has very small windows on its north elevation. The earliest known occupants are James J. Henderson, assistant to controller at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Julia H. Henderson, treasurer at De Shazor's Beauty System, in 1950.

203 Pekoe Avenue – Reverend J. Neal and Sadie S. Hughley House – c. 1957

Contributing Building

The elongated form of this Ranch house is well suited to the large lots on the west end of the district. The house is six bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a side-gabled garage wing on the right (south) end. The house features a brick veneer with vertical plywood sheathing in the gables, two interior brick chimneys, and a stone veneer on the lower two-thirds of the center section of the façade with vertical wood sheathing above. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with a diamond-shaped window at the far right end of the façade. The entrance is located on the left end of the façade, adjacent to the front-gabled wing. It is obscured by a louvered storm door, has a leaded-glass sidelight, and is sheltered by an inset porch on the right end of the front-gabled wing that is supported by decorative metal posts. A side-gabled garage wing on the right elevation features an inset bay on its left end with a brick veneer and a three-light picture window flanked by three-light casement windows. To its right, the frame wing has wood shingles, paired windows on the façade and right (south) elevation, and a basement-level overhead garage door. County tax records date the house to 1957 and the earliest known occupants are Reverend J. Neal Hughley, a

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minister at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Sadie S. Hughley, a librarian at North Carolina College, in 1960.

204 Pekoe Avenue – Robert G. and Anne M. Duncan House – c. 1960
Non-Contributing Building

Significantly altered with the construction of a shed-roofed frame wing on the left (southeast) end of the façade, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance, centered on the façade, has a replacement door with textured-glass sidelight in an inset bay sheathed with weatherboards. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level entrance on the right (northwest) elevation. The frame wing on the façade has vinyl siding and fixed vinyl windows. The left elevation features an inset porch at the rear that has been enclosed with stacked aluminum awning windows. The earliest known occupants are Robert G. Duncan, a ground superintendent at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), and his wife, Anne M. Duncan, a librarian at North Carolina College, in 1960.

206 Pekoe Avenue – William A. and Josephine Clement House – c. 1949
Contributing Building

Replacement one-light windows, painted brick, and a modern ribbed metal roof give this one-story Ranch house a rather stark appearance. The hip-roofed house is eight bays wide and double-pile with the left (east) four bays projecting slightly under a hipped roof. It has deep eaves and an interior brick chimney. Vinyl slider windows are located throughout and wrap around the front right (northwest) and rear right (southeast) corners of the building. A replacement door, located near the center of the façade in an inset bay, has glass block sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a shallow shed roof. There is a glass-block window near the right (west) end of the façade and a projecting bay window near the left end. An inset screened porch at the left end of the façade is sheltered by square posts and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1949 and the earliest known occupants are William A. Clement, assistant agency director at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Josephine Clement, member of the school board, in 1950.

Non-Contributing Building – Shed, 1980s - Located southwest of the house is a two-part, side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding.

207 Pekoe Avenue – Richard S. and Willie B. George House – c. 1948
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, flush eaves, and original metal-framed windows that wrap the corners of the façade. The center three bays project under a front-gabled roof and include a three-light metal window on the left (west) end, a metal-framed picture window flanked by casement windows and a transom on the right (east) end, and an entrance near the center. The batten door with two lights features a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. A brick chimney is located on the façade, left of the front-gabled wing and a side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped square posts with diagonal braces between the posts, is enclosed with screens, and has plain weatherboards in the gable. There is an entrance centered on the right elevation. County tax records date the house to 1948

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and the earliest known occupants are Richard S. George, president of Radio Electric, and his wife, Willie B. George, in 1950.

Contributing Building – Garage, c. 1948 - Located northeast of the house, the front-gabled, brick garage has vinyl siding in the gable and a metal overhead door on the south gable end.

209 Pekoe Avenue – Sterling M. and Josie Holt House – c. 1948

Contributing Building

Simple in form and detail, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house retains high material integrity. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, eight- and twelve-light metal-frame windows, and an exterior front-facing brick chimney on the façade. The asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade, features a solid door with three lights that is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. A four-light window is located to the right (east) of the door. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are Sterling M. Holt, owner of Deluxe Barber Shop, and his wife, Josie Holt, who started a nursery school, in 1950.

Contributing Structure – Carport, 1960s - Located northeast of the house, the flat-roofed, metal carport is supported by square posts.

211 Pekoe Avenue – Dr. Ruth N. Horry House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows that wrap the corners of the façade, likely replacing metal-framed windows. The replacement door near the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. The house has deep eaves, a wide fascia, and an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupant is Dr. Ruth N. Horry, a professor of French at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) in 1960.

Contributing Structure – Carport, 1960s - Located northwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame carport is supported by brick piers on a brick knee wall. It has flush plywood in the front gable and an enclosed storage area at its rear is enclosed with vinyl siding.

302 Pekoe Avenue – Stanford L. Warren House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

Moved to its current location in 2003, the house stands at the south corner of Pekoe Avenue and Otis Street. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a two-bay-wide front-gabled wing on the right (northwest) end of the façade. The house retains high material integrity with plain weatherboards, flush eaves, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade to the left (southeast) of the front-gabled wing. The front-gabled wing features an entrance on its left side, a batten door with metal strap hinges, a single leaded-glass light, and classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on sawn wood brackets and accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is an arched six-over-six window in the front gable and the rightmost bay, projecting slightly under a gabled roof, features paired windows with a round nine-light window in its gable. A gabled dormer on the left end of the façade has flush eaves and

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a single window. There is a single window in the left gable and paired windows in the right gable. A shed-roofed dormer extends nearly the full width of the rear (southwest) elevation and a shed-roofed screened porch at the right rear (west corner) is supported by square posts. The house was built for Stanford L. Warren, a prominent Durham citizen, physician and philanthropist. He was one of founders of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and in 1923 began serving on the board of the Durham Colored Library. He gave the land for the new library in 1939 and the library was renamed in his honor in 1947. The house was moved from the 400 block of Brant Street to allow for an expansion of the North Carolina Central University in that location.

**304 Pekoe Avenue – M. Hugh and Grayce L. Thompson House – c. 1948
Contributing Building**

Located on a slight rise on the south side of Pekoe Avenue, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is seven bays wide with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (northwest) end of the façade and a shallow, projecting hip-roofed bay on the left (southeast) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, original metal-framed windows and an interior brick chimney. Windows wrap around the front and rear corners of the projecting wing. The entrance, located just left of the wing, is a solid wood door with glass-block sidelights and transom. The bay to its immediate left projects slightly, sheltered by the deep eaves of the house. A hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing and has aluminum-framed windows near the top of the walls. County tax records date the house to 1948 and the earliest known occupants are M. Hugh Thompson, an attorney-at-law, and his wife, Grayce L. Thompson, a mathematics teacher at Hillside High School, in 1950.

**305 Pekoe Avenue – Dr. Leroy R. and Gladys M. Swift House – c. 1942
Contributing Building**

Difficult to see through the dense foliage in the front yard, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and aluminum siding on two gabled dormers on the façade. Centered on the façade in a projecting, front-gabled bay is a replacement door sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade. On either side of the entrance bay are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, each flanked by glass-block sidelights. Windows on the right elevation and in the dormers are six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and a one-story, flat-roofed wing with stacked, metal-frame awning windows and a basement-level garage with paneled overhead wood door. The flat-roofed wing extends the full width of the rear (north) elevation and connects to a flat-roofed carport at the left rear (northwest) that is supported by metal posts. The house is located on a slight rise with a stone wall at the front of the property. County tax records date the house to 1942 and the earliest known occupants are Dr. Leroy R. Swift, a medical doctor at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University) as well as in private practice, and his wife, Gladys M. Swift, in 1945. It was later occupied by Dr. Randolph, a medical doctor at Lincoln Hospital and North Carolina Central University, and his wife Emma, an operating room supervisor at Lincoln Hospital and a relief nurse at North Carolina College.

306 Pekoe Avenue – Thomas A. and Lillian Q. Hamme House – c. 1940

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Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows. The house has a replacement door centered on the façade that is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with vertical wood sheathing in the front gable. There are paired windows in the gables with triangular louvered vents at the roofline. The house is located on a slight rise with a stone wall at the front of the property and stone steps leading up toward the house. The earliest known occupants are Thomas A. Hamme, County Colored Farm Agent, and his wife, Lillian Q. Hamme, in 1940.

307 Pekoe Avenue – Samuel L. and Evelyn C. Dudley House – c. 1949

Contributing Building

Characterized by an asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay, this one-story, hip-roofed Period Cottage is three bays wide. It has a brick veneer, metal-framed windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. There is a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right end of the façade with paired windows, a triangular louvered vent in the gable, and a basement-level garage. The asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay is centered on the façade with a replacement door and unpainted wood surround. It is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with metal railing that extends across the left (west) two bays of the façade. A shed-roofed porch at the rear (north) has been enclosed with windows over a weatherboard-covered knee wall. A stone wall extends across the front of the property and the left side of the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1949 and the earliest known occupants are Samuel L. Dudley, teacher at Hillside High School, and his wife, Evelyn C. Dudley, a public health nurse, in 1950.

308 Pekoe Avenue – VACANT LOT

309 Pekoe Avenue – Yarnell J. and Nannie P. Grigsby House – c. 1947

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Pekoe and Concord streets, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and replacement vinyl windows, including a picture window flanked by casement windows on the far right (east) end of the façade, which together with paired windows on the right elevation wrap the southeast corner of the house. A replacement door centered on the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts and accessed by a brick stair with concrete curbs. A gabled wing on the rear (north) elevation is three bays deep and has vinyl siding and windows. A hip-roofed carport is attached to the north end of the wing, accessed from Concord Street, and is supported by diagonal metal posts on brick knee walls. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house. County tax records date the house to 1947 and the earliest known occupants are Yarnell J. Grigsby, one of Durham's first licensed African American plumbers, and his wife, Nannie P. Grigsby, a teacher at Lyon Park School, in 1950.

310 Pekoe Avenue – T. Earl and Edna A. Lambeth House – c. 1960

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Located on a hill and set farther back from the street than other houses on the block, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and replacement vinyl slider windows throughout, including windows that wrap around the right (northwest) end of the façade. A replacement front door, located near the center of the façade is sheltered by the deep roof overhangs and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. To the left (southeast) of the entrance is a picture window flanked by narrow, paired slider windows. An inset porch at the left end of the façade is supported by square posts, enclosed with screens, is accessed by a brick stair on the left elevation, and shelters a six-panel door. The earliest known occupants are T. Earl Lambeth, special agent with NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Edna A. Lambeth, a librarian at North Carolina College (later North Carolina Central University), in 1960.

400 Pekoe Avenue – C. Linwood and Emma Cox House – c. 1942

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Pekoe and Concord streets, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the left (east) end of the façade and a wide gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. There is vinyl siding and a single six-over-six window in the front gable. The entrance, inset at the right corner of the projecting gable is a six-light-over-two-panel door and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with a decorative metal railing. There is an eight-over-eight wood-sash window to the right of the entrance and four-light windows flank the chimney on the right elevation. An entrance on the right elevation, a four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by an aluminum awning. The rear and left elevations of the rear ell have two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A shed-roofed garage on the north end of the rear ell is located below the floor level of the house, accessed from Concord Street, and has a wide door with vinyl siding and a vinyl overhead door. County tax records date the house to 1942 and the earliest known occupants are C. Linwood Cox, a city police officer later promoted to detective, and his wife, Emma Cox, a school teacher, in 1945.

401 Pekoe Avenue – Reverend Eugene L. and Lula Henderson House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This distinctive bungalow features a stuccoed first floor, wood shingles and sawn knee brackets in the gables and dormer, a partially inset porch and an off-center gabled dormer on the façade. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl windows throughout the first floor, original nine-over-one wood-sash windows in the gables and dormer, and two interior brick chimneys. A partially inset front-gabled porch on the left (west) end of the façade is supported by tapered stuccoed columns on stuccoed piers and accessed by a concrete stair with curved concrete knee wall and decorative metal railings. It shelters paired windows on the facade and an entrance on the left elevation of the right bay. There is a triple window on the right end of the façade with a gabled dormer above it, also with a triple window. An exterior stuccoed brick chimney on the right elevation is flanked by windows and to its rear is a projecting shed-roofed bay with a triple window. The left gable features paired windows below paired gable vents with the windows flanked by a smaller six-light window at the rear and nine-light window at the front. A shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation is covered with asbestos siding and has a single replacement

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window. A shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation was enclosed before 1981 with six-light windows over vertical wood sheathing. A prefabricated shed stands north of the house, adjacent to the shed. The earliest known occupants are Reverend Eugene L. Henderson, pastor at St. Titus Protestant Episcopal Church, and his wife, Lula Henderson, in 1930.

Contributing Building – Shed, 1920s - Located north of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has standing-seam metal sheathing, exposed rafter tails, a 5V roof, and paired, metal-covered doors on the west gable end, facing Concord Street.

402 Pekoe Avenue – Willie Day House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house is three bay wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with metal brackets and a metal railing. A picture window is located to the left (east) of the entrance. An entrance on the rear (south) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupant is Willie Day, a tobacco worker at American Suppliers, and his wife, operator of Rose Beauty Salon, in 1960.

403 Pekoe Avenue – Ernest J. and Lena Richardson House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, clipped-front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door is located on the right (east) elevation of the projecting bay and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. The left elevation features a group of three four-light, Craftsman-style windows on the south end and a projecting shed-roofed bay with triple window in the center of the elevation. A clipped-gabled dormer on the left elevation features asphalt siding and two four-light windows. A shed-roofed porch at the rear (north) of the house has been enclosed with grouped metal storm windows over an aluminum-sided half-wall. The house is listed as vacant in 1930. The earliest known occupants are Ernest J. Richardson, a machine operator, and his wife, Lena Richardson, in 1930.

404 Pekoe Avenue – Alex B. and Grace Massey House – c. 1945

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Pekoe and Duncan, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. A shed-roofed porch on the right (west) end of the façade is supported by paired square posts with triangular corner blocks. The entrance is located in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the left end of the projecting wing. The bay has a brick veneer and batten door with a single rectangular light. A shed-roofed porch at the rear (south) is enclosed with screens over a weatherboard-covered knee wall. The earliest known occupants are Alex B. Massey, teacher at Hillside Park High School, and his wife, Grace Massey, in 1945.

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405 Pekoe Avenue – Edward N. and Nellie Toole House – c. 1930

Non-Contributing Building

Many of the details of this Period Cottage, including an arched roofline on the façade, have been lost or obscured with the installation of vinyl siding and windows. The one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a near-full-width, gabled wing at the rear. The entrance, located on the right (east) end of the façade is a one-light French door with one-light sidelights, replacing the original door and five-light sidelights. The door is accessed by a brick stair with brick knee walls and later stuccoed masonry railing. An exterior front-facing brick chimney remains on the left (west) side of the façade, flanked by windows, but a distinctive curved roofline over the center window has been lost. A gabled dormer over the entrance retains original paired six-over-six windows. The right elevation has a group of four windows at its front (south) end and a projecting shed-roofed bay with paired windows at its rear (north) end. The earliest known occupants are Edward N. Toole, owner of Toole Electric Company, and his wife, Nellie Toole, in 1930.

407 Pekoe Avenue – William H. and Aurelia N. Shearin House – c. 1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has aluminum siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and three interior brick chimneys. The entrance, a solid wood door with three lights, is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. A wide, hip-roofed porch has a gable at the center bay and is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing, shaded by later aluminum awnings, and accessed by a centered brick stair with metal railings. There is a rectangular louvered vent in the porch gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is flanked by nine-light wood-sash windows and there are paired six-over-one windows in the side gables. There is a small, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation and a shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupants are William H. Shearin, a laborer, and his wife, Aurelia N. Shearin, in 1930. Beginning in the 1950s, the house was occupied by Caswell Gates, an attorney and one of the first African American in the state to attend and serve as a delegate to the North Carolina State Democratic Convention.

409 Pekoe Avenue – VACANT LOT

410 Pekoe Avenue – William H. Jr. and Olivia W. Cole House – c. 1955

Contributing Building

Typical of 1950s Ranch houses, this one-story, hip-roofed house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (west) end of the façade, resulting in an L-shaped plan. The house has a brick veneer, deep eaves, and vinyl windows with rowlock sills throughout, including windows that extend all the way to the corner at the right end of the projecting front wing. An original solid wood door with three horizontal lights is located to the left of the projecting wing and is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop with brick stair. A later garden window is located on the left (east) end of the façade. The left elevation features a second entrance with matching stoop and an exterior brick chimney. A basement level on the right elevation features a three-light-over-two-panel door and a vinyl overhead garage door, accessed from Duncan Street. Sliding patio doors on the left end of the rear elevation (southeast)

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are accessed by wood steps. County tax records date the house to 1955 and the earliest known occupants are William H. Cole Jr., Supervisor of Music for Durham County Schools, and his wife, Olivia W. Cole, clerk at NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1960.

411 Pekoe Avenue – VACANT LOT

412 Pekoe Avenue – Garland R. Reid House – c. 1925 Contributing Building

One of a small number of two-story houses in the district, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, including paired windows flanking the entrance on the first-floor façade. The nine-light, Craftsman-style door is located slightly off-center and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed dormer on the façade has paired replacement windows and there is a matching dormer on the left (east) elevation. There is a diamond-shaped window on the front (north) end of the left elevation and an interior brick chimney near the right (west) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) has an exterior brick chimney on its rear elevation and a shed-roofed wing to its left (southeast). County tax records date the house to 1925 and the earliest known occupant is Garland R. Reid, carpenter, in 1930.

Integrity Statement

College Heights retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its original street patterns, tree canopy, and building setbacks. The buildings retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though replacement siding and windows are common in the district, the overall design and character of the houses remains, with few significant alterations or additions, only five houses that post-date the period of significance, and all of houses constructed of the small to medium-sized scale characteristic of the housing in the district. Together the elements of the district retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The historic district is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological remains including trash deposits and lost objects, remnant landscape features such as planting beds, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the College Heights Historic District. Information concerning the material culture of the African American middle class in Durham during the second quarter of the twentieth century, as well as the spatial organization of yard areas and the character of daily life in the College Heights neighborhood, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the associated properties.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Ethnic Heritage: African American
Community Planning and Development
Social History

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Period of Significance

c. 1925-1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The College Heights Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for African American Heritage and Social History as a historically African American neighborhood in southeast Durham that developed during the racially segregated early-twentieth century. New educational opportunities for African Americans in the early decades of the century, specifically the establishment of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua (now known as North Carolina Central University) in 1910 and the construction of Whitted Elementary School (later Hillside High School) in 1935, made College Heights, adjacent to both schools, one of the most popular neighborhoods for teachers, professors, and other school employees. This was especially true after 1925 when the former school, renamed North Carolina College for Negroes, became the nation's first state-supported, four-year, Liberal Arts College for African Americans, increasing both enrollment and programs as well as employment opportunities. The development of College Heights can also be attributed to the growth and success of locally owned, African American companies like North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and others, with many of their upper-level employees residing in the neighborhood. These companies provided both professional opportunities and professional services for Durham's African American residents, earning Durham the reputation of "Capital of the Black Middle Class" by 1925.¹³

The district is also locally significant under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. The east end of the neighborhood extends west from Fayetteville Street as a gridded development with streets oriented along the north-south axis of Fayetteville Street. However, the west end of the district, including Cecil and Nelson streets, Formosa, Pekoe and Masondale Avenues, was laid out with curving streets, and irregularly shaped lots, reflecting the Olmstedian park suburb ideal. Both are consistent with the early-twentieth century planning practices and the curvilinear development in particular is similar to the planning employed in Durham's middle- and upper-class white developments of the era, including Forest Hills, Hope Valley, and Duke Forest.

The College Heights Historic District also meets Criterion C at the local level for Architecture. It contains a significant collection of residential buildings in styles and forms that illustrate national trends during the period of significance, which begins in 1925 when the first homes were constructed and ends in 1966, by which time the neighborhood had been largely built out. Architectural styles prominent in the College Heights Historic District include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Period Cottage, Ranch, and Moderne styles.

¹³ Leslie Brown, *Upbuilding Black Durham: Gender, Class, and Black Community Development in the Jim Crow South* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008), 14.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History and Context for African American Heritage and Social History

Durham's Population Explosion: 1870-1925

Durham exemplifies the post-Civil War urbanization that occurred across much of the South. The population grew steadily in the late nineteenth century and even more rapidly in the early twentieth century. Many African Americans migrated into Durham seeking work at the tobacco factories, mills, and other industrial enterprises. There were also opportunities for skilled workers and entrepreneurs, as well as for women who sought domestic work in the homes of the white upper class. The number of African Americans coming to Durham during this period is proportionate to the overall population increase. Durham's population grew from just 256 people in 1870, to 5,485 people in 1890, including 1,849 African Americans. The largest increase in population occurred in the early twentieth century, growing to a total of 18,241 people by 1910, including 6,869 African Americans (partially attributed to the expansion of the city limits in 1901). By 1925, the city's population had grown to 42,258 people.¹⁴

African Americans came to Durham with the same goals for work and community as many of the whites who came into the city during the same period. However, segregation was a fact of life in developing southern towns, and Durham was no exception. Because of segregation, blacks were only allowed to live in certain areas of town. As a result, they gathered into small enclaves, usually clustered around industrial centers or cultural institutions.¹⁵ These early African American neighborhoods were characterized as low-lying areas, divided by numerous stream or gullies, or areas with dramatic changes in topography.¹⁶ Relegated to the edges of the city, close-knit African American communities developed, establishing supportive, self-sustaining networks among community members.¹⁷ Residents of these communities first focused on obtaining work, establishing churches, and opening business to meet their basic needs, but they soon expanded their efforts to the establishment of schools and medical facilities as well as manufacturing and business ventures beyond their immediate neighborhoods, ultimately creating a city within the city.

The first area to be settled in the late nineteenth century by African Americans was south of the railroad between Pettigrew and Umstead streets, which was near the tobacco factories and warehouses but distinctly separate from the white neighborhoods to the north. The area, known as Hayti, was centered on Fayetteville Street, a natural ridge along which the business district, churches, and finest residences extended. Portions of the St. Theresa neighborhood, a residential

¹⁴ Walter B. Weare, *Black Business in the New South: A social history of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1993), 44.

¹⁵ Roberts and Lea, "The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory," 113.

¹⁶ Claudia Roberts Brown, "Historic Resources of Durham," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1984.

¹⁷ Dorothy Phelps Jones, *The End of an Era* (Durham: Brown Enterprises, Inc., 2001), 19.

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area southwest of Hayti were also developed in the late nineteenth century.¹⁸ As the African American population grew in the early twentieth century, the community expanded south along Fayetteville Street as large farms were sold and the land slowly developed into the largest African American community in Durham. The Lincoln Hospital/Stokesdale neighborhood, which extended along the east side of Fayetteville south of Hayti, was platted in 1911 and the Dunstan neighborhood, across Fayetteville Street to the west and south of St. Theresa, was platted the same year.¹⁹ Both were developed with middle-class housing though larger, more prominent houses continued to be constructed along Fayetteville between the two neighborhoods (listed to the National Register collectively as the Stokesdale Historic District in 2010). Land south of Stokesdale was reserved for the campus of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua (now North Carolina Central University), which opened in 1910. With the success and growth of the University, especially in the 1920s and 1930s, the College Heights neighborhood, west of the campus, became one of the most fashionable areas for professors and faculty. Further, the second generation of some of Durham's most successful African American families took up residence in College Heights, which continued to grow through the 1950s and early 1960s. While much of Hayti, Burton Park, and St. Theresa were lost to urban renewal and the construction of the Durham Freeway in the second half of the twentieth century, Stokesdale and College Heights remained vibrant communities, supported in large part by the adjacent university.²⁰

The Growth of Southeast Durham: 1925-1950

As the African American population of Durham continued to grow in the 1920s, the community expanded further south along Fayetteville Street and the College Heights neighborhood was formed. The neighborhood extended south from Lawson Street and west from Fayetteville Street, and included parts of Fayetteville Street, Formosa Avenue, Pekoe Avenue, and Duncan Street platted in the late 1910s, coinciding with the establishment of North Carolina Central University. This was followed by additional development on Formosa Avenue, Pekoe Avenue, and Nelson Street, platted in 1927, which came after North Carolina Central became the nation's first state supported four-year liberal arts college for African American students in 1925.²¹ Many of the first residents were employed as contractors, brick masons, plasterers, and painters, and they worked together to build their homes, rarely hiring architects to design them but instead using

¹⁸ Roberts & Lea, 113-114.

¹⁹ Heather Wagner. "Stokesdale Historic District." Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2010, Section 7, Page 1.

²⁰ Roberts & Lea, 112-113.

²¹ "Map of Hammond Place," Map Book 5B, Page 111, no date, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC; "Map Showing a part of College Heights," Map Book 6B, Page 130, March 1927, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC; "Map of Property owned by Durwood O'Kelly and Others," Map Book 7, Page 158, March 1927, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC. Note: The Hammond Place plat map notes the location of the "National Training School," which was the name for North Carolina Central University from 1916-1921.

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what they called “walking around knowledge,” copying what they saw around them. Residents remember Peyton Jeffries, a brick mason who built homes in the nearby Hope Valley neighborhood, and worked on building his own home at 1928 Cecil Street in the evenings. Residents in the northeast part of the district also paid to have the streets paved, with each resident responsible for the part of the road directly in front of their home.²²

In addition to those who worked in construction labor, other residents worked in the tobacco factories, American Tobacco and Liggett & Myers in particular, which employed large numbers of African Americans. Other laborers included auto mechanics, machine operators, and electrical operators.²³ A few residents of College Heights remained employed as farmers, working in an undeveloped area just south of the district, known as Pearsontown for the African American family who farmed there historically.²⁴ Professionals in the district included doctors, nurses and lawyers, while others worked in the public sector as city employees, police officers, and mail carriers. Yet, the largest employers by far were the public schools, North Carolina Central University, and North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company (NC Mutual) with more than 100 of the earliest known occupants of the district occupied in these fields.²⁵ The range and concentration of the occupations of the earliest occupants is shown in Appendix A (page 84).

The College Heights neighborhood is located west of North Carolina Central University, and the school and neighborhood grew together through the early and mid-twentieth century. The university was founded by Dr. James E. Shepard, who set out to provide a religious training school for African Americans near his home in southeast Durham. The university opened in 1910 as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua.²⁶ In 1916, it became known as the National Training School. The school suffered from substantial financial difficulties in the early years, and in 1921 Dr. Shepard offered it to the state. It was renamed the Durham State Normal School and served primarily as a teacher training college for African Americans.²⁷ In

²² Personal Interview with Residents (Sandra McClain Belvin, Sylvia Sloan Black, Wanda Lawson Deberry, Delores S. Eaton, Beverly Barnes Evans, Henry L. Faucette, Nathan Garrett, Wanda J. Garrett, Valjeanne Jones-Williams, Beverly A. McLaughlin, Mildred O. Page, Melva George Rigel, Larry Turrentine, Jr.) by Heather Slane, Bob Ashley, and Rob Emerson, February 6, 2018, Stanford Warren Library, Durham, NC (hereafter referred to as “Interview with residents”).

²³ Hill’s Directory Company, “Durham, N.C. City Directory,” 1925-1963, (Richmond, VA: Hill’s Directory Co., Publishers), DigitalNC, www.digitalnc.org (accessed February 2018).

²⁴ Roberts and Lea, 118.

²⁵ Hill’s Directory Company, “Durham, N.C. City Directory,” 1925-1963, (Richmond, VA: Hill’s Directory Co., Publishers), DigitalNC, www.digitalnc.org (accessed February 2018); Direct communication with Sandra McClain Belvin, Beverly Barnes Evans, Melva George Rigel (neighborhood residents) by Heather Slane, via email, June 2018.

²⁶ Jean Bradley Anderson, *Durham County: A History of Durham County, North Carolina* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1990), 259; *Soaring on the Legacy: A Concise History of North Carolina Central University, 1910-2010* (Durham: North Carolina Central University, 2010), Library Archives, Shepard Library, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC, 5.

²⁷ Anderson, 360; *Soaring on the Legacy*, 5.

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1925, it became a liberal arts college, the nation's first state-supported four-year liberal arts college for African Americans and was renamed the North Carolina College for Negroes.²⁸

Although the Great Depression slowed growth at the college, it remained stable due to the support of NC Mutual, who employed many of the business students, the Works Progress Administration, which funded building construction, and Dr. Shepard, who served as a tireless advocate. The WPA funded five new buildings in 1937, including two classroom buildings, an auditorium, and two residence halls. In 1938, the college received \$250,000 from the state to establish a law school for African Americans, rather than allowing them to attend the University of North Carolina or Duke University. The first graduate programs were added in 1939, and the School of Library Science was established in 1941.²⁹ Proximity the college during the Depression and during its 1930s growth greatly benefitted the College Heights neighborhood, whose residents were employed there as professors, office assistants, and laborers.³⁰

Another important employer for the residents of College Heights was NC Mutual. Formed in 1898, the company developed into a thriving business led by John Merrick, Dr. Aaron McDuffie Moore, and Dr. Charles Clinton Spaulding. NC Mutual filled an important service gap for African Americans, whose short life expectancies and health risks made it difficult to obtain life insurance from white insurance companies. By the 1920s, NC Mutual not only provided life insurance, but also bought and sold real estate and managed a large number of rental properties in southeast Durham's African American neighborhoods.³¹ Many residents of the College Heights neighborhood were employed by NC Mutual, serving as clerks, auditors, real estate agents, land surveyors, and office managers.³²

As the neighborhood continued to develop into the 1940s, it became increasingly reflective of Durham's strong African American middle class. The middle class was often formally educated and employed as teachers, clerks, nurses, and other positions that "required responsibility, dependability, good manners, and neat dress."³³ Formal education was facilitated by the construction of several schools in southeast Durham in the 1920s and 1930s, including Hillside High School was constructed at 200 East Umstead Street in 1922 (National Register 2013), northeast of the district, and Whitted Elementary School was constructed on Concord Street in 1935, just north of the district. Around 1950, the two schools switched buildings, though neither remained in use by the end of the twentieth century and the Concord Street building was demolished in 2003. The students used hand-me-down books from white schools, but the teachers added lessons and assignments to ensure the students learned about their African

²⁸ Anderson, 368; *Soaring on the Legacy*, 5.

²⁹ Weare, 227-228, 232; Anderson 351, 369; *Soaring on the Legacy*, 5-7.

³⁰ Durham City Directories, 1925-1963.

³¹ Walter B. Weare, *Black Business in the New South: A social history of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1993), 15, 114-115, 122-123.

³² Durham City Directories, 1925-1963; Direct Communication.

³³ James G. Leyburn, *The Way We Lived – Durham 1900-1920* (Elliston, VA: Northcross House, 1989), 81.

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American heritage.³⁴ Not only did neighborhood children attend these schools, but many residents of College Heights were employed as teachers and professors as well.³⁵ Residents recall going to the Stanford L. Warren Library, built in 1940 just north of the district at 1201 Fayetteville Street and added onto in 1950 (now a branch of the Durham Public Library), which also contributed to a community expectation for education.³⁶

The rise of the middle class in College Heights was facilitated not only by abundant educational opportunities, but also by the increasing African American population in Durham and the support of African American businesses like NC Mutual and Mechanics and Farmers Bank. Upper management at these businesses, as well as professors, bankers, ministers, and other members of the upper echelon of African American Durham, built homes in College Heights. Business ownership also supported middle class residents of the neighborhood who operated restaurants, pharmacies, general stores, and similar service-oriented industries.

The return of veterans after World War II also fueled growth in College Heights. Many veterans took advantage of the opportunities for education in Durham and the availability of tuition assistance through the G.I. Bill, attending colleges and trade schools in the area. The G.I. Bill also offered low-interest loans, however banks often refused loans to African Americans. Instead, many residents turned to Mechanics and Farmers Bank and Mutual Savings and Loan Association, both African American-owned lending institutions founded in Durham.³⁷

Residents were also drawn to the neighborhood by the variety of recreational opportunities available. Residents recall tennis was a very popular sport in College Heights. College Heights resident, Coach Easterling (125 Cecil Street) from coached at Hillside High School, but also taught younger children to play tennis during the summer months so they would be ready to play when they reached high school.³⁸ The Algonquin Tennis Club, affiliated with NC Mutual and located northeast of the district, was a popular social spot for the wealthy upper class in the 1930s and 1940s, but closed by 1964. Residents recall spending their summers at Hillside Park, located northwest of the district, which received a Works Progress Administration-funded swimming pool in 1937.³⁹ They also went swimming at the Garrett home at 1814 Cecil Street, where Mrs. Garrett taught many of the neighborhood children how to swim.⁴⁰ In the mid-1940s, the W.D. Hill Recreation Center was constructed just north of the district at 1308 Fayetteville Street, funded by the United Service Organizations to serve a local branch for on-leave recreation needs of the U.S. armed forces during World War II. The Center has been expanded

³⁴ Interview with residents.

³⁵ Durham City Directories, 1925-1963; Direct Communication.

³⁶ Interview with residents.

³⁷ Interview with residents.

³⁸ Interview with residents.

³⁹ Anderson, 371; Interview with residents.

⁴⁰ Interview with residents.

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and remains in use today.⁴¹ Residents also recall playing in the Page family's yard at the west end of Nelson Street (107 Nelson Street), where they had a playground, sandbox, and "roller coaster." They also had softball clubs and a soapbox derby, viewed movies at the North Carolina Central University auditorium, and attended day camp at the recreation center.⁴²

With the growing population of African American teachers, professionals, and business owners, as well as the ample educational and recreational opportunities, the College Heights neighborhood continued to grow significantly during the 1940s. Sections of Concord, Pekoe, Duncan, and Nelson streets were laid out in 1940, followed by the widening of Masondale Avenue in 1941.⁴³ The west ends of Nelson and Cecil streets were laid out as West College Heights in 1946, following the curvilinear street pattern of the 1927 College Heights plat to its northeast. Larry Turrentine, Sr., an African American road builder, was given the lot at 1923 Cecil Street as partial payment for grading and paving the streets in this part of the district. Residents recall that the area was forested, with the trees barely cleared away as the lots were sold, so the residents were responsible for clearing and building on their lots.⁴⁴ An additional area was platted at the south end of the district in 1947 on Cecil Street where it intersects Fayetteville Street.⁴⁵

Modern Durham: 1950-1975

Durham in the 1950s was marked by increasing racial division. Following the 1954 *Brown v Board of Education* ruling mandating the desegregation of schools, many whites left the city for the suburbs, leaving an African American majority in downtown Durham. Urban renewal came to Durham in the late 1950s as well, when students at the University of North Carolina's Department of City and Regional Planning prepared a plan to redevelop the Hayti neighborhood, just north of College Heights. Hundreds of Hayti's residents were displaced when much of the neighborhood was demolished over the next several years and the Durham Freeway completed in 1987 and built through the middle of what remained. The destruction of Hayti contributed to the continued growth of College Heights during the late 1950s and 1960s, as displaced residents often resettled in the adjacent African American neighborhoods in southeast Durham.⁴⁶

⁴¹ Weare, 197.

⁴² Interview with residents.

⁴³ "Section of College Heights," Map Book 13, Page 90, May 1940, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC; "Map Showing Property Required for Widening Masondale Avenue," Map Book 14, Page 70, December 8, 1941, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC.

⁴⁴ Interview with residents; "West College Heights Subdivision," Map Book 15, Page 98, February 1946, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC.

⁴⁵ "Sub-Division of Property of W.W. Page," Map Book 18B, Page 112, July 21, 1947, Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC.

⁴⁶ Anderson, 342-343.

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Through the mid-twentieth century, the neighborhood also benefitted from growth at the North Carolina College for Negroes, renamed the North Carolina College at Durham in 1947. The Edmonds Classroom Building, James E. Shepard Memorial Library, and McDougald-McLendon Gymnasium were added to the campus in 1950, the first in a significant building campaign that extended through the 1950s and 1960s and included new residence halls, classroom buildings, the W. G. Pearson Cafeteria in 1966, and the Alfonso Elder Student Union in 1968. In addition to these, many buildings on campus were eventually named for residents of College Heights, illustrating the influence neighborhood residents had on the institution though the mid- and late-twentieth century (see Appendix B on page 85). In 1969, the college was given university status and renamed North Carolina Central University.⁴⁷ This growth and prestige brought new students, professors, and librarians to the university to learn and work, and in turn to the College Heights neighborhood to live. New houses were built at the edges of the neighborhood, including the northwestern portions of Cecil Street, Nelson Street, and Masondale Avenue, and the southwestern end of Otis Street.

Although “white flight” and urban renewal contributed to racial unrest in the 1950s, it also tipped the scales of political power and helped fuel the Civil Rights Movement in Durham, in which the residents of College Heights participated enthusiastically.⁴⁸ Students at Hillside High School participated in numerous demonstrations in the 1960s, and their teachers were so supportive of their activism that they sent their homework to them at the jail if they were arrested for protesting, to ensure they did not fall behind in their studies. Martin Luther King, Jr., visited Durham five times from 1956 to 1964, staying in the College Heights neighborhood several times following his public appearances, both at the home of John H. Wheeler (302 Formosa Avenue), chief executive of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and at the home of Henry M. and Isadora C. Michaux (408 Formosa).⁴⁹ Residents recall that the whole neighborhood knew he was there, but no one talked about it to make sure he remained safe.⁵⁰

The College Heights neighborhood faced many difficult years, from the Great Depression to World War II to the Civil Rights Movement. However, residents took great care to ensure everyone’s needs were met within their community. The owners of the College Grill, located north of the district, William and Martha Jones (1925 Cecil Street), employed a number of students to help them pay for their tuition. When students ran into financial trouble, they even went so far as to pay tuition for those who couldn’t afford it to ensure they could complete their college education. They also were known to take over mortgage payments for residents who fell behind and faced foreclosure.⁵¹ Neighborhood resident Larry Turrentine, Jr., sums up the

⁴⁷ *Soaring on the Legacy*, 7-8.

⁴⁸ Anderson, 334-335.

⁴⁹ Joel Brown. “Michaux, Durham Civil Rights Activist turned Reluctant Politician, calls it a career.” *ABC11.com*. <http://abc11.com/politics/longtime-durham-rep-michaux-calls-it-a-career/3080279/> Accessed July 26, 2018.

⁵⁰ Interview with residents.

⁵¹ Interview with residents.

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character of the neighborhood, saying “This was a neighborhood that made all of us want to do our absolute best - exceed our best, it made us want to succeed. Every day, waking up thinking, ‘How can I be better today.’ That’s what all of our parents instilled in us. They didn’t know it, but it was just like breathing air.”⁵² The impact of this is evident in the fact that the majority of children raised in the College Heights pursued higher education and had or still have successful professional careers. Some of the successes and achievements of the second generation are listed in Appendix C (pages 85-86).

While the physical characteristics of the district remain largely unchanged from the 1960s and 1970s, the social character of the district has shifted as original owners have largely passed away and many of their descendants have settled in other neighborhoods or cities. While the neighborhood remains predominantly African American, its residents, many of whom are students or families new to the area, are unfamiliar with its history. Further, development pressure from North Carolina Central University as well as from private developers, due to its proximity to downtown Durham, continues to threaten the fabric of the district. Despite development pressures, College Heights remains an intact and cohesive neighborhood in southeast Durham.

Community Planning and Development Context

The College Heights Historic District illustrates both the gridded residential developments common in late nineteenth and early twentieth century developments, as well as curvilinear street patterns common in middle- and upper-class residential development of the early- to mid-twentieth century. The northeast end of the neighborhood – including Concord, Duncan, and Fayetteville streets and the 400 blocks of Formosa and Pekoe avenues – was first platted in the 1910s as Hammond Place and follows the grid established by Fayetteville Street and earlier neighborhoods to the north. Fayetteville Street lies along a natural ridge extending south from downtown Durham with the land falling gently to each side. The relatively flat terrain of the northeast part of the district makes it easily adapted to a gridded development, which is both easy to lay out and allows for the largest number of uniform lot sizes. This in turn allows for more dense development, necessary for a walkable community and to maximize the profit from the sale of lots. In this way, the northeast part of the neighborhood is comparable to the Stokesdale neighborhood, just north of the campus of North Carolina Central University, as well as to the majority of Durham’s turn-of-the-twentieth century neighborhoods.

By the 1920s, however, residential development, especially for the middle and upper classes, was trending toward curvilinear subdivisions. Located on the outskirts of town with large lots and planned parks, these developments are largely considered to be “automobile suburbs,” their gently curving streets, generally responding to the topography of the site, while adding visual interest to the streetscape and serving to slow traffic through residential streets. Most importantly, however, their location away from established neighborhoods and businesses

⁵² Interview with residents.

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necessitating the use of a car and thus the neighborhoods, in addition to the automobiles, became symbols of the middle- and upper-classes.

Durham's earliest automobile suburb, Forest Hills, was developed just northwest of College Heights, though while the centers of the two neighborhoods lay only about a half-mile apart, they are separated by the railroad tracks, a physical and symbolic barrier between the two. Initially laid out in 1917, the neighborhood, which wasn't developed with houses until the mid-1920s, included an extensive, planned park near its center and gracious homesites, many of which face the park.⁵³ By the mid-1920s, Hope Valley was also being developed, the streets and lots having been laid out in 1926-1927. Located even further from downtown Durham and approximately three miles southwest of College Heights, the neighborhood features curvilinear streets with large lots shaded by mature trees, all centered on a golf course and country club. Its location and prestige helped it to draw upper-class residents from both Durham and Chapel Hill.⁵⁴

The west end of College Heights—including the 200-300 blocks of Formosa Avenue and Pekoe Avenue, the 100 blocks of Masondale Avenue and Nelson Street, and the 1800-1900 blocks of Cecil Street—was platted as College Heights (1927 and 1940), Masondale (1941), and West College Heights (1946) and follows this local and national trend. The fact that African Americans were relegated to the outskirts of town, often on land deemed not suitable for white development, meant that some neighborhoods were constructed on hilly terrain with creeks and branches running through them. The difficulty in developing these areas with gridded street plans and even, rectangular lots, may have contributed to the use of the curvilinear plan in this part of the district. The resulting lots are irregular in shape and tend to be larger than those in the earlier, gridded part of the neighborhood, lending themselves inherently to less dense development and wider buildings, including Ranch houses.

Constructed concurrently with College Heights and also closely tied to a university, is the Duke Forest neighborhood, roughly two miles northwest of College Heights and just south of Duke University's west campus. In 1929, Duke University began development of some of its large landholdings in southwest Durham, laying out Duke Forest, a small neighborhood within the larger undeveloped land of the same name. The university, which had experienced significant growth in the 1920s, was in need of additional housing in order to attract new faculty. Like College Heights, the land was laid out with a curvilinear street pattern, wide paved streets, and no sidewalks. However, Duke Forest was unique in that it employed restrictive covenants limiting the sale of lots to university faculty, thus creating a fully homogenous demographic.⁵⁵

⁵³ M. Ruth Little. "Forest Hills Historic District." Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2005, Section 8, pages 77-78.

⁵⁴ Cynthia de Miranda. "Hope Valley Historic District." Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2009, Section 8, page 45.

⁵⁵ Roberts & Lea, 299-300.

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Architectural Context

The variety of economic classes within the neighborhood, combined with the fact that architectural styles in African American communities sometimes lagged behind those employed in white development, has resulted in overlapping stylistic periods in the College Heights Historic District. While residents continued to build vernacular forms through the 1950s, many of the early homes in the district were built in the Craftsman style from 1925 into the 1940s. Reflecting the middle class composition of the neighborhood, the Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles were popular from the 1930s into the 1950s.

Vernacular forms remained popular in the district from its earliest development into the 1950s. One-story triple-A houses are the most common form, but side-gabled forms with pared down ornamentation are also present. Typical of early-twentieth century housing throughout Durham's working-class neighborhoods, some of the best examples of vernacular forms may be found on Otis Street. The c.1930 Francis M. Proctor House (2109 Otis Street) is a one-story, triple-A-roofed house with a shed roof porch, while the nearby c.1930 Robert Webb House (2117 Otis Street), is a one-story, side-gabled house with partial gable returns and a shed roof porch.

Another of the earliest, and most common, styles found in the district is the Craftsman style, with twenty-one examples in the district dating from 1925 to the late 1940s. The style was dominant nationally starting around 1905, originating in California. It spread quickly through magazines and pattern books, becoming popular in North Carolina by the 1910s. Craftsman-style bungalows offered modern living, unpretentious natural materials, and were inexpensively and easily built. The full- or partial-width porch with tapered posts on brick piers defines the style and most examples in the district also feature decorative brackets or purlins in the gables.⁵⁶ Front- and side-gabled bungalows are present in the district, as well as hip-roofed forms, most with dormers. Examples include the c.1930 Walter and Hattie Prince House (2114 Fayetteville Street), a one-story, side-gabled house with a wrap-around porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, exposed rafter tails, a gabled dormer with knee brackets, and four-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The c.1947 Alexander W. and Mary McLean House (1912 Cecil Street) is also representative of the style, with a one-story, front-gabled bungalow form, exposed rafter tails, purlins in the gables, and a partially inset porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers.

The Craftsman style was easily adapted and examples varied greatly in size and style, depending what the owners needed and could afford.⁵⁷ In College Heights, several variations on the traditional Craftsman bungalow exist including the c.1930 Ernest J. and Lena Richardson House (403 Pekoe Avenue), which features a clipped-front-gabled form with a projecting clipped-front-gabled bay on the left side of the façade, a shed-roof porch on the right side of the façade, and four-over-one Craftsman style windows. The c.1925 Garland R. Reid House (412 Pekoe

⁵⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 566-578; Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 498-505.

⁵⁷ Bishir, 500.

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Avenue) is one of a small number of two-story houses in the district and is an example of the Craftsman style applied to a larger form. It has four-over-one Craftsman-style windows, a nine-light, Craftsman-style door, a hip-roofed dormer, and a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

Period Cottages were built in the district from 1930 into the 1950s and with forty-one examples in the district, is one of the most popular styles in College Heights. Most have a brick veneer, prominent gabled entrance, and brick or stone chimneys. They are typically one- or one-and-one-half story homes featuring simplified details of popular styles of the period, typically the Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival styles. The c.1945 Fenton H. and Roxie Rowland House (2100 Fayetteville Street) is a Tudor influenced cottage. The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, brick veneered house has two projecting steeply-pitched, front-gabled bays on the façade, a Tudor arched entrance, and a large, prominent brick chimney. The c.1952 William and Etta Lennon House (1900 Cecil Street) has Colonial Revival influences, including a one-story, side-gabled form with brick veneer, a projecting front-gabled bay, and flush eaves, as well as Tudor-style influences, including a steeply-pitched roofline. The entrance is decorated by a Classical surround with broken pediment and on either side of the entrance are metal-frame picture windows with fixed multi-light transoms flanked by operable, three-light casement windows.

Entire streetscapes and subdivisions of Minimal Traditional housing were developed throughout the country from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. The healthy economy that took hold during World War II and the influx of returning veterans who sought to pursue the American dream of education and homeownership necessitated a simplified housing style that could be rapidly constructed. The Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance program also boosted the popularity of the Minimal Traditional style, which was considered a less risky investment than more dramatically modern styles. The Minimal Traditional style was common in the district during this period, with thirty-four examples present. These one-story homes are small in scale with simple architectural forms and minimal detailing. Nearly all examples in the district are side-gabled with small entry stoops. The lack of decorative features made the homes quick and efficient to build, reflecting the need for working class housing in College Heights.⁵⁸

Representative examples include the c.1944 William H. and Ola Hill House (2109 Concord Street), the c.1942 Sarah J. Pratt House (2106 Duncan Street), and the c.1950 James W. and Beulah R. Hill House (412 Cecil Street), all featuring one-story forms, projecting front-gabled bays, German-profile weatherboards, and brick chimneys.

Some variations on the Minimal Traditional style are present in the district as well. The c.1948 Sterling M. and Josie Holt House (209 Pekoe Avenue) is a brick veneer example with twelve-light metal-frame windows, a brick chimney, and a brick entry stoop with a metal railing. The c.1946 Larry Sr. and Lillian Turrentine House (1923 Cecil Street) is also a brick example with stone detailing on the front-gabled wing and interior chimney. The c.1947 John A. and Etta Leathers House (1906 Cecil Street) is a clipped side-gabled form with a centered, shallow front gabled porch. The c.1949 W. Luther Watson, Jr., Duplex (405 Cecil Street) is one of a small

⁵⁸ McAlester, 586-589.

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number of multi-family building constructed in the district and features a side-gabled form with projecting front-gabled wings on each end of the façade.

Through the mid-twentieth century, housing shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. This is most common style in the district, with fifty-five examples dating from the 1940s to the 1960s. The one-story Ranch house with its low-pitched roofs and rambling facades originated in California in the 1930s, but by the 1950s it had become the dominant house form throughout the country.⁵⁹ Most Ranch houses in the district have side-gabled or hipped roofs and wide eaves. They are most often clad in brick veneer and feature picture or corner windows, decorative metal porch supports, and prominent chimneys. They have elongated facades, usually three or four bays wide, sometimes incorporating a garage or carport. The c.1951 Jason R. and Adele B. Butts House (128 Nelson Street) and the c.1952 Raymond S. and Amanda D. Long House (119 Nelson Street) feature metal corner windows and brick chimneys. Also representative of the style are the c.1955 Maceo A. and Charlotte K. Sloan House (2100 Otis Street), with a five-bay façade and combination of twenty-light picture windows and metal-framed awning windows, and the c.1955 William H. Jr. and Olivia W. Cole House (410 Pekoe Avenue), with an L-shape plan and windows extending to the corner of the projecting front wing.

There are variations on the Ranch form present in the district as well. The c.1954 William G. II and Jessie L. Pearson House (126 Masondale Avenue) is one of the most distinctive Ranch houses in the district, with a combination of diagonally laid sheathing and blonde brick on the façade and an inset entrance set at a diagonal from the façade. The house is five bays wide with a deep, gabled wing at the right rear resulting in an L-shaped plan. Other homes have variations to accommodate their lots, including the c.1955 Julius E. and Josephine W. Robinson House (211 Nelson Street), which is oriented with its narrow end to the street to conform to a narrow lot, and the c.1957 Reverend J. Neal and Sadie S. Hughley House (203 Pekoe Avenue), whose elongated, six-bay form is well suited to the large lots on the west end of the district.

Ranch houses in the district were most commonly constructed in the 1950s, but the style remained popular into the 1960s. The c.1963 Alvis O. and Laura D. Grady House (420 Nelson Street) is among the latest houses constructed in the district. This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is typical of 1960s construction, with a three-bay façade and a lower, side-gabled wing on the right end of the façade. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts.

Although Moderne styles did not enjoy much popularity in the district, perhaps in part due to bank lending practices and FHA regulations, there are a few noteworthy examples dating to the 1950s. The c.1955 Clyde and Eleanor B. Lloyd House (126 Nelson Street) is one of only a small number of Art Moderne-style houses in Durham and perhaps the most distinctive house in the district. The Art Moderne style is characterized by smooth surfaces, curved corners, and

⁵⁹ McAlester, 596-603.

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horizontal emphasis, producing a streamlined aesthetic.⁶⁰ The one-story, asymmetrical house with partial second floor appears stark and streamlined with a white-painted exterior, brick walls that rise to an unadorned parapet with metal coping, and metal-framed casement windows that wrap around the corners of the house. The c.1958 Joseph W. and Betty Goodloe House (119 Masondale Avenue) is among the most overtly Moderne houses in the district. This one-story, L-shaped house has a low-sloped gabled roof covered with tar and gravel, large purlins in the gables, stacked metal awning windows, a combination of brick and plywood sheathing on the façade, and an inset entrance. Moderne styles were more suitable to hilly terrain and ample lot sizes, both common in the west end of the district.⁶¹

⁶⁰ McAlester, 580-582.

⁶¹ McAlester, 580-582.

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Appendix A: Occupations of the first occupant of each College Heights Residence

Occupation/Employer	# of Residents Employed
Attorney	2
Bank or Loan Company Employee	2
City of Durham	12
CPA	1
Dentist	1
Domestic Worker	3
Dressmaker	2
Duke University	2
Entrepreneur	40
Factory Worker	22
Mail Carrier	2
Mechanic	2
Medical Doctor	4
NC Central University	38
NC Mutual Life Insurance	28
Nurse	4
Police Officer	6
Preacher	3
Public School Teacher	39
Real Estate Agent	3
Social Worker	1
USO Officer	1

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Appendix B: Buildings on the Campus of North Carolina Central University and the College Heights Residents for whom they are named

Building Name & Construction Date	Resident	Address
William H. Robinson Science Building (1937)	Dr. William H. Robinson	210 Formosa Ave.
Helen Gray Edmonds Classroom Building (1950)	Dr. Helen G. Edmonds	118 Nelson Street
James T. Taylor Education Building (1955)	Dr. James T. Taylor	2106 Fayetteville St.
James W. Younge Tennis Courts (1955)	Dr. James W. Younge	104 Masondale Ave.
James S. Lee Biology Building (1956)	Dr. James S. Lee	130 Nelson Street
Alfonso Elder Student Union (1968)	Dr. Alfonso Elder	406 Formosa Ave.
Hubbard-Totten Chemistry Building (1969)	Dr. Ezra Totten	2105 Duncan Street
Josephine Dobbs Clement Early College High School (1970)*	Josephine Dobbs Clements	206 Pekoe Street
O'Kelly-Riddick Stadium (1974)	Herman N. Riddick	2010 Otis Street
O'Kelly-Riddick Track and Practice Field (GONE)	Herman N. Riddick	2010 Otis Street
Albert L. Turner Law Building (1980)	Dr. Albert L. Turner	114 Nelson Street
H. M. Michaux, Jr. School of Education Building (2000)	Rep. H.M. Michaux, Jr.	408 Formosa Ave.
*program housed in the Robinson Science Bldg		

Appendix C: Representative Examples of the Successes and Achievements of those raised in College Heights

Arthur John Clement (206 Pekoe Street) – first African American to graduate from the School of Design at North Carolina State University

Judge Alyson K. Duncan (204 Pekoe Avenue) – first female African American to serve as a United States Circuit Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth District

Beverly Barnes Evans (2111 Otis Street) – one of 22 candidates for the Teacher in Space Program for NASA from 1989-1992, trained in all facets of science as it pertains to outer space

Leroy Frasier Jr. and Ralph Frasier (2111 Duncan Street) – first African Americans to integrate the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, after filing and winning a lawsuit for the right to do so

Deborah George Giles (2108 Duncan Street) – Director of Equal Opportunity/Equity Assurance for the City of Durham and two-term Durham County Commissioner

Etta Joyce Grant (2111 Concord Street) – Certified Public Accountant

Gwendolyn Tate Haskins (1907 Cecil Street) – music teacher at C.C. Spaulding Elementary School and performed at the Metropolitan Opera

James “Biff” Henderson, Jr. (202 Pekoe Street) – long-time sidekick and stage manager for the David Letterman show at NBC and CBS

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Maynard Jackson (1927 Cecil Street) – elected as the first African American mayor of Atlanta, GA at age 35, serving two terms. After his death, and in his honor, the airport was renamed Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport.

John H. Lucas, Jr. (2006 Fayetteville Street) – NBA player and later coach of the Houston Rockets

H. M. Michaux, Jr. (408 Formosa) – attorney and the longest serving representative in the North Carolina legislature

Benjamin F. Page, Jr. (107 Nelson Street) – Colonel in the United States Army, serving as a medical physician

Vivian Sanson (2008 Fayetteville Street) – first faculty member at North Carolina College teaching physical education. (She was also the granddaughter of Dr. Aaron Moore and John Merrick, co-founders of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company)

George B. Smith, Jr. (1817 Cecil Street) – FBI agent

James Stewart (128 Masondale Avenue) – Chairman of the Board at Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Principal of Stewart Investments, and President of Majaja Inc.

Larry Turrentine, Jr. (1923 Cecil Street) – pilot for Delta Airlines

Earl Walker (2109 Duncan Street) – owner and operator of Ace Plumbing Company

Julia Wheeler (302 Formosa Avenue) – first female president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank

Warren Wheeler (302 Formosa Avenue) – aviator; founder of Wheeler Flying Service (Wheeler Airlines), the first African American owned and operated air service in the United States

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DH0303

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 50 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: -78.907434 | Longitude: 35.975929 |
| 2. Latitude: -78.905553 | Longitude: 35.975929 |
| 3. Latitude: -78.905559 | Longitude: 35.974823 |
| 4. Latitude: -78.903410 | Longitude: 35.974756 |
| 5. Latitude: -78.902715 | Longitude: 35.974433 |
| 6. Latitude: -78.901255 | Longitude: 35.974444 |
| 7. Latitude: -78.901025 | Longitude: 35.972887 |
| 8. Latitude: -78.901003 | Longitude: 35.972305 |
| 9. Latitude: -78.901339 | Longitude: 35.971196 |
| 10. Latitude: -78.901891 | Longitude: 35.970735 |
| 11. Latitude: -78.902087 | Longitude: 35.970359 |
| 12. Latitude: -78.902878 | Longitude: 35.970620 |
| 13. Latitude: -78.903455 | Longitude: 35.970661 |
| 14. Latitude: -78.902530 | Longitude: 35.971877 |

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15. Latitude: -78.902393	Longitude: 35.971873
16. Latitude: -78.902310	Longitude: 35.972296
17. Latitude: -78.902900	Longitude: 35.972351
18. Latitude: -78.902900	Longitude: 35.972615
19. Latitude: -78.903325	Longitude: 35.972791
20. Latitude: -78.903480	Longitude: 35.972529
21. Latitude: -78.904971	Longitude: 35.973124
22. Latitude: -78.905237	Longitude: 35.972852
23. Latitude: -78.904875	Longitude: 35.972711
24. Latitude: -78.905779	Longitude: 35.971894
25. Latitude: -78.906324	Longitude: 35.972085
26. Latitude: -78.906632	Longitude: 35.972326
27. Latitude: -78.906490	Longitude: 35.972454
28. Latitude: -78.907963	Longitude: 35.973576
29. Latitude: -78.908464	Longitude: 35.974805
30. Latitude: -78.908301	Longitude: 35.974803
31. Latitude: -78.908231	Longitude: 35.975624
32. Latitude: -78.907767	Longitude: 35.975417

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1 inch = 200 feet scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the College Heights Historic District were determined according to the density of contributing structures built within the c. 1925 to 1966 development of the neighborhood. The district is bounded by North Carolina Central University on the east and north, non-contiguous residential development at the northwest, and the former railroad line at the southwest. Residential development to the south does not retain sufficient integrity to be included in the district.

11. Form Prepared By

College Heights Historic District
Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina
County and State

name/title: Heather Slane, Architectural Historian
name/title: Cheri Szcodronski, Architectural Historian
organization: hmvPreservation
street & number: P.O. Box 355
city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27701
e-mail: heather@hmvpreservation.com
telephone: 336-207-1502
date: February 16, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name: College Heights Historic District

County and State: Durham County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather M. Slane and Cheri Szcodronski

Date: December 2017 – July 2018

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 128-120 Nelson Street, College Heights Historic District
Facing west
2. 2111-2117 Otis Street, College Heights Historic District
Facing east
3. 410-412 Pekoe Avenue, College Heights Historic District

College Heights Historic District

Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina

County and State

Facing southeast

4. 2100-2104 Fayetteville Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing southwest

5. 2106-2112 Duncan Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing southwest

6. 2107-2109 Concord Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing east

7. 209-211 Pekoe Avenue, College Heights Historic District

Facing northeast

8. 1906-1912 Cecil Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing northwest

9. 1923-1929 Cecil Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing northeast

10. 407-413 Cecil Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing northwest

11. 215-217 Nelson Street, College Heights Historic District

Facing northeast

12. 126 Masondale Avenue, College Heights Historic District

Facing south

13. 119 Masondale Avenue, College Heights Historic District

Facing northeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.