

3-19-74

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	North Carolina
COUNTY:	Orange
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	OCT 15 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Hillsborough Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See continuation sheet for boundaries

CITY OR TOWN:
Hillsborough

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second
The Hon. L. H. Fountain

STATE: North Carolina CODE: 37 COUNTY: Orange CODE: 011

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) town

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Various

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:



5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Orange County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Hillsborough

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (various individual buildings)

DATE OF SURVEY: various Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
East Capitol and Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

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2. Boundaries

Begin at the intersection of North Nash Street and West Corbin Street, thence eastward along the mid-line of Corbin Street to the west property line of the Nathan Hooker House (near northeast corner of Wake Street), thence north to the back property line of said house, thence east along said property line, and south along its east property line back to the mid-line of Corbin Street; thence continue east along said street line to the present eastern boundary of the town (see map), thence south to the rear property line of the Ruffin-Hill House (70), thence east along said line to the east property line of said house, thence south along that line to the south side of St. Mary's Road, thence east along the south side of said road to the fork of the Old Oxford Road, thence east along the latter road to the east line of the Ayr Mount (72) property, thence south along that line, across the Eno River, to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeast bank of that river, thence southwesterly following the various curves of a line 100 feet south (or on the far side) of the Eno River bank to the point where it intersects the east property line of the Poplar Hill property (79), thence south along that line to its south property line, thence west along that line to the north side of S.R. 1705, thence west along that line to the east property line of the triangular property occupied by the Mineral Spring (80), south along that line to U.S. 70-A, thence southwest across that road, across the end of the Highlands property (77), to the southwest boundary line of that property, thence northwest along that line to the east side of S.R. 1009, thence north along that road to a point 100 feet south of the south bank of the Eno River, thence east along a line 100 feet south of this south bank to the point where it would intersect a line extended southward from Nash Street, thence north along this line to the beginning.

Explanation to avoid confusion about numbering

The map numbers cited in the text correlate with the detailed map of the historic district (enclosed), which was prepared (together with a report and list) for a historic zoning ordinance. In order that the two documents (National Register nomination and ordinance) can be used conveniently together, we have retained the same numbering scheme although some of the properties numbered on the map are not mentioned in the nomination.



on the W by W. Nash Street, on the S by the Eno River & southern Park tracks, on the E by the Ayr Mount property and the town boundary and on the NW by Old Oxford Road and W. Corbin St.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The character of Hillsborough, a small town on the bank of the Eno River in Orange County amid rolling Piedmont farmland, is derived not only from its collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings but also from the survival of the eighteenth century street plan and the semi-rural townscape. The orderly grid of streets was begun in 1766, replacing an earlier scheme with public squares at the intersections; the grid plan remains, together with pre-Revolutionary street names like Queen, King, Churton (after the original surveyor of the land), Tryon (after the governor), and Wake streets and Margaret Lane (the former after Tryon's wife, Margaret Wake, the latter after their daughter, Margaret).

Even more important to the ambience of the town is the fashion in which the blocks were settled: rather than being composed of rows of densely filled urban blocks, the townscape was made up, except for the small commercial area, primarily of lots or groups of lots treated almost as small plantations, with a dwelling and its dependencies amid a commodious open space. Although later construction has filled in some of the spaces, this pattern has survived, and much of Hillsborough still consists of open or wooded areas. Seven Hearths (47), for example, located beside Still House Branch, is bordered by a broad, well-planted open area that follows the creek nearly back to the next street. The Ruffin-Roulhac House (4) stands with its dependencies on a full block, as does the Hill-Webb House (28). The Nash-Hooper House (21) and the Hasell-Nash House (11) are both surrounded by very spacious open yards. Sans Souci (8), William Cain's town house, is on the edge flanked by dependencies amid an open area including a long sweeping front lawn. Burnside (83), too, borders the town yet has the air of a country place, enhanced by Cameron Park (68); and the Old Racepath (82) by the river is still unspoiled as well. A number of estates are located within a short walk to the courthouse square--via the Dark Walk (81)--yet, located across the river from the town, have a distinctly rural character, including Over-the-River (78), Eno Lodge (76), Highlands (77), and Poplar Hill (79). Ayr Mount (72) and Montrose (71) lie only a short distance from the town as well.

The architectural fabric of Hillsborough accurately reflects its history as an important political center and market town of the Piedmont, communicating with coastal cities but shaped in large part by back country settlers. Its buildings are traditional in form and conservative in style, combining unpretentious functionalism with fine craftsmanship. The public buildings--all dating from the nineteenth century, as none of their eighteenth century predecessors survive--exhibit an awareness of national styles far more than do the domestic structures, but they too are characterized by simplicity and restraint.

Of primary importance is the Old Orange County Courthouse (45), a superb temple-form brick structure which Talbot Hamlin described as "one of the best of its type anywhere in the country. Its four-column, widely spaced Greek Doric portico, its unusually forceful and well-designed cupola, and its quiet brick walls are almost perfect of their kind." It was designed and built (1844-1845) by Captain John Berry, whose work was vital in shaping the mid-nineteenth century fabric of Hillsborough; primarily a brickmaker

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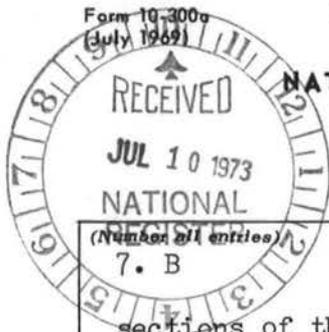
and contractor, he also was responsible for providing designs in some cases. He is thought to have built Eagle Lodge (Masonic Hall) (40), in partnership with Samuel Hancock in 1823; the building was designed by William Nichols, state architect. Almost a perfect cube in form, the two-story brick structure has a solemn symmetry, accented by a handsome Ionic portico; it formerly was surmounted by a glazed observatory. The simple brick Presbyterian Church (24), the oldest church in town (built in 1815-1816), is also thought to have been the work of Berry and Hancock; later alterations disguise its original form. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (67) was built 1824-1826, and it is said that Berry constructed it from a design by Francis Lister Hawks, a local vestryman who later became a noted clergyman, and who was, incidentally, the grandson of John Hawks, architect of Tryon's Palace in New Bern. St. Matthew's is an early expression of the Gothic Revival mode, which shows, according to Thomas T. Waterman, "the characteristic lack of understanding . . . that builders of the period had for Gothic architecture, being merely the application of a few features of the style to a traditional building." The Methodist Church (20), built 1859-1860, was definitely designed and built by Berry; it shows, in much simpler fashion than the courthouse, his characteristic use of handsome proportions, fine brickwork, and straightforward Greek Revival detail. The First Baptist Church (34) was begun in 1862, completed in 1870, in the Romanesque Revival style. It was designed by William Percival, a noted architect responsible for a number of important antebellum structures in central North Carolina; John Berry is credited with completing the brickwork.

Though the conservativeness of Hillsborough's architecture is seen to some degree in the restraint of its simple, sturdy public buildings, it is in the domestic buildings that this characteristic is most evident. Dating of the town's eighteenth and early nineteenth century dwellings must depend heavily on documentary evidence for two reasons: building habits changed little, and houses were expanded and changed almost continually. There are two basic house types in Hillsborough, which were apparently used for decades without much change. Most prevalent is the simple two-story frame structure, usually three bays wide, rather tall and narrow, with exterior end chimneys and a gable roof running parallel to the facade. The Nash-Hooper House (21), Seven Hearths (47), Twin Chimneys (35), the Peter Browne Ruffin House (30), Burwell School (3), the William Whitted House (15), and the Yellow House (46) all follow this pattern. Also present are a number of one-and-one-half story dwellings with gable roofs pierced by narrow dormers, including the Ruffin-Roulhac House (4), the Berry Brick House (10) (the only early brick dwelling in town), Heartsease (16), and the Walker-Palmer House (48)--the latter distinguished by a cross-hall plan unique in town, recalling that at Ayr Mount. Ayr Mount, by far the grandest Hillsborough house has a traditional two-story main block and flanking wings. Only a few houses exhibit a departure from these traditional forms--the Hasell-Mash House (11) is a tripartite structure with both the two-story central block and the one-story flanking wings pedimented; the Hill-Webb House (28), built around an earlier core, is a striking Italianate villa. Both of these, it is interesting to note, were built for outsiders who moved to Hillsborough from more fashionable eastern

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sections of the state, Wilmington and Halifax, respectively.

The traditional house-types prevalent in Hillsborough form the cores of buildings whose growth has been gradual and informal. Occasionally a log structure has been expanded, as at the Thomas Webb House (17), Highlands (77), and the Alice Anderson House (19), or a small early "mansion house" built to "save" a lot remains identifiable as at the Newman House (9). Heartsease and the Ruffin-Roulhac House received extensions to their length, and the Peter Browne Ruffin House includes an early front section, a rear stair hall by John Berry, and two large rear sections moved from elsewhere; Seven Hearths and the Burwell School are also products of a number of additions, the latter expanded by John Berry. Sometimes growth all but obscures the origins of a building: the mid-nineteenth century, overall appearance of the Nash-Hooper House is belied by the heavy muntins and raised-paneled shutters of a basement window; and the seemingly mid and late nineteenth century Taylor-Parks House conceals in the cellar a vent with diagonally placed wooden members.

As with house-types, so too with the finish: for decades, apparently, little if any stylistic progression occurred. For the most part, a simple, rather standard vernacular early Federal style predominated. Door and window cases are molded, as is siding. Small transoms appear over most exterior doors, which, like those within, have six raised panels. Simple wainscots occur, flush-sheathed or raised or flat-paneled. The simple mantels, sometimes with a paneled overmantel, are of late Georgian to early Federal design. One common pattern employs a square or arched opening beneath a single panel or range of panels, surmounted by a molded shelf. The predominant form, however, is used with such frequency and with so many subtle variations that it accurately can be considered the "Hillsborough mantel." The typical pattern has a square fire opening flanked by pilasters, plain or reeded; a narrow molding extends across the mantel above the opening, crossing the pilasters to form a necking, then turning at either side to run down the outer edge of the mantel. Above is a frieze (often diagonally reeded), with end blocks serving as pilaster caps, supporting a molded shelf. A number of variations are employed: one at the Nash-Hooper House (said to have been moved) has varicolored natural wood creating stripes in the diagonally reeded frieze, and applied urns on the end blocks; that at the Walker-Palmer House has reeded ovals on the end blocks and a herringbone variation on the pilasters; the Peter Browne Ruffin House contains an apparently early version, with the opening segmental-arched and the horizontal molding echoing the arch; at the Newman House is a curiously primitive version of the basic design. At Twin Chimneys and Seven Hearths, several slight variations of the basic pattern exist including an overmantel at the latter; the mantel also occurs at the Nash Law Office, the Hasell-Nash House and--though not in the district--with handsome overmantels at Moorefields in the countryside.

Another recurrent feature in Hillsborough houses is what is locally identified as a "John Berry stair." Seen in the courthouse and in the additions to the Peter Browne Ruffin House and Sans Souci, all thought to be



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Berry's work, it is essentially a Federal stair, with a delicate foliated scroll bracket--not a copy, as is sometimes claimed, of the "tulip" bracket in Owen Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant, seen reproduced in the western Piedmont Federal houses. Besides these recurrent features, Hillsborough's interiors also include occasional notes of unexpected elegance--the fully paneled wall at the Yellow House, the lavishly ramped stair and echoing wainscot at the Ruffin Roulhac House, and the robust double-paneled wainscot at the Peter Browne Ruffin House. Ayr Mount, just outside the town, has superb late Georgian interiors (related to Sans Souci as well as to Duncan Cameron's Fairntosh several miles to the east). Moorefields, also outside the town, has fine interiors and a notable Chinese Chippendale stair; the latter feature was also present at the burned Lochiel. For the most part, however, the Hillsborough style has an unpretentious functional character, exhibiting neither the academicism of the coastal cities nor the inventiveness of the northeastern plantation counties; this restraint and practicality reflect accurately the character and history of the town and its citizens.

Though Hillsborough builders clung to their traditional interpretation of the Federal style well into the nineteenth century, some elements of the Greek Revival style are evident in the town's dwellings. Particularly fine is the Doric porch at the Peter Browne Ruffin House; the kinship of feeling to the courthouse portico, plus the attribution to John Berry of the stair hall, suggest that it may be his work as well. A small wing with Doric columns is all that remains of what must have been a fine Greek Revival structure, the Nathan Hooker House (65). A number of houses contain mantels after the fashion of Asher Benjamin, with bold Greek keys serving as end blocks. The Italianate style is represented in the Hill-Webb House, the castellated Gothic in the outlying Commandant's House.

The Victorian era brought newly available machine-made ornament, which was incorporated in new buildings and used to embellish the old. The Colonial Inn (39), the Taylor-Parks House, and Twin Chimneys on West King Street were all given a Victorian face-lifting to modernize them as part of the Oconneechee Hotel. There are also a number of Victorian period houses scattered throughout the town, whose scale and material blend well with the earlier fabric and whose ornament provides variety. Especially fine is the Webb-Patterson House (18), which contains a wealth of elaborate plaster, wooden, and pressed tin ornament, of good quality and well preserved. Somewhat later is the circa 1908 Shepperd Strudwick House, a Neoclassical Revival dwelling designed by Ralph Adams Cram, a New England architect and writer best known for his Gothic designs. The small commercial district is composed primarily of early twentieth century brick structures, of fairly consistent scale (one to three stories) and appearance.

A vital element of the fabric of Hillsborough, recalling vividly the way of life of its past, are the small functional buildings that dot the town--law offices, kitchens, well houses, medical offices, smoke houses, guest-houses, servants' quarters, school houses, milk-houses, necessities,

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gazebo, and the like. The Cadwalader Jones Law Office (52) is of brick; the Thomas Ruffin Law Office (84) and the Nash Law Office (51) are frame. These small square structures, their doll-house-like air belying the serious business once transacted within, are an important reminder of the political activity of the town. Particularly notable, too, are the kitchens, including a number of handsome brick ones like the Strudwick Kitchen (12), the James Phillips Kitchen (29), and those at the Burwell School and at Burnside, which exhibit the good brickwork characteristic of Hillsborough's more ambitious structures. At Sans Souci, the Ruffin-Roulhac House, Over-the-River, and Burnside, notable collections of early outbuildings survive. Also vital to the ambience of Hillsborough are the fine gardens: many houses are complemented by old boxwoods and other shrubs, and formal and informal gardens, many containing old roses and other old-fashioned flowers, enhance most of the lots. The Cedar Walk (50), an interesting survival of nineteenth century planned planting of an open space, consists of a double row of cedars planted about 1818 for Mrs. Frederick Nash, forming a shaded path between Margaret Lane and West King Street.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hillsborough was in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century an important political center of back country North Carolina, a hotbed of Regulator activity, a center of political and military activity during the Revolution, and the site of the 1788 Constitutional Convention. It has been the home of an unusually large number of outstanding leaders in the state's political, legal, cultural, and educational life. The unpretentious, conservative, solidly built public and domestic structures reflect accurately the character of the practical, determined farmers, merchants, and lawyers who shaped Hillsborough's political and physical development. The townscape, with its fine Greek Revival courthouse, traditional dwellings, and multitude of small law offices and other dependencies, is consistent in scale and form, with a subtle but pervading sense of the past that comes not only from the retention of early buildings but also from the quiet, semi-rural atmosphere.

The land along the Eno and Haw rivers was settled in the 1750s primarily by immigrants from Pennsylvania, mostly Quakers and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who became small farmers and merchants and whose attitudes and way of life were in direct contrast to the plantation culture of the coastal plain. Orange County was formed in 1752 within the Granville district and named in honor of William III of the House of Orange. A town was laid out in 1754 by William Churton on the western 400 acres of a 663-acre grant. The town was first tentatively called Orange, then Corbin Town, Corbinton, or Newtown Corbin after Granville's agent, Francis Corbin; next Childsburg after Thomas Child, another Granville agent; and finally in 1766, Hillsborough, after the Irish peer and secretary of state for the colonies (1768-1772), Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough. A courthouse was ready for use in December, 1756, and the county grew rapidly--the number of white male taxables rose from 1,108 in 1753 to 3,870 in 1767, making it the most populous county in the colony. The town itself had in 1764 "only thirty or forty inhabitants", but was on its way toward becoming "the political, social, and economic center of the whole back country."

It was only natural that as the county seat of the then vast Orange County and the crossroads of the back country, Hillsborough became in the 1760s a focal point for the political unrest expressing the grievances of the back country people--the Regulator movement. Stemming from sectional rivalry and complaints about misuse of power by officials appointed to collect taxes, inequitable representation for the growing back country population, and Eastern control of the government, the Regulator activity

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began with publications and meetings in 1766. One of these early meetings was held at Quaker Joseph Maddock's Mill (49) on October 10. As trouble increased, Governor William Tryon found it necessary to visit Hillsborough in August, 1768, and the September court session at Hillsborough convicted a number of Regulators whom Tryon released. Agitation continued to grow, and on September 24 and 25, 1770, court was taken over by the Regulators, who ousted Judge Richard Henderson, beat Edmund Fanning (a bitterly resented official) and tried cases themselves, recording irreverent entries in the docket. Tension mounted in the colony: the Assembly passed a riot act on January 15, 1771; Regulator leader Herman Husband was expelled from the Assembly and briefly jailed in New Bern; finally Governor Tryon called out the militia and marched toward Hillsborough. A few miles west of there he camped and was met by about 2,000 Regulators, whom the militia defeated after a short battle. One Regulator was hanged immediately; twelve others were tried for treason and convicted; six were hanged and six pardoned by the governor. The hanging took place on a lovely spot just east of Hillsborough, and a memorial plaque is erected to them (69). This defeat spelled the collapse of the Regulator movement in North Carolina and resulted in the departure from the colony of many families and the leading figures on both sides--Husband, Tryon, and Fanning, the latter of whom had his house (located near the present Eagle Lodge) (40) "cut from its sills" by the Regulators.

Hillsborough and her political leaders also played important roles in the Revolutionary period. The third Provincial Congress, which met in Hillsborough on August 23, 1775, began to organize the colony for the war, establishing Committees of Safety and making provisions for the raising of troops and funds. Three Hillsborough men were of particular importance during this period: Thomas Burke was a member of the Continental Congress, helped to formulate the first state constitution, and was governor from June, 1781, to April, 1782; he was captured by Tories, broke his parole when he felt his life endangered, and returned to Hillsborough to resume his duties as governor. Censured for breaking parole, he did not run again for governor but retreated to his home, Tyaquin, where dissipation and depression were followed by his death at the age of thirty-six in December, 1783. Francis Nash of Hillsborough, a promising young attorney and political leader (home, 21), joined Washington's army on July 1, 1777, as brigadier-general, fought at Brandywine, and was mortally wounded on October 4 at the Battle of Germantown. William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, moved his family from Wilmington to Hillsborough during the Revolution and made it his permanent residence in 1782--purchasing Francis Nash's house--and is buried in the Old Town Cemetery. During the Revolution a number of meetings of the General Assembly were held in Hillsborough. Tories raided the town from time to time and the hungry American armies of Horatio Gates used it as a rendezvous point, stripping the farmers clean. Orange County was considered by the British as a loyalist stronghold, and in February, 1781, Cornwallis pitched camp there but met with less support than anticipated.

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After the Revolution there was a strong movement to establish Hillsborough as the capital of the new state, a campaign which was energetically pursued until the capital was settled at Raleigh in 1792. Orange County landowners, most notably James Hogg (Poplar Hill, 79), also pushed for the location of the university in the county and succeeded in having it placed at Chapel Hill. The most important post-Revolutionary event in Hillsborough was the Constitutional Convention that met there in July, 1788. Anti-Federalist opinion, opposing the ratification of the federal Constitution, prevailed, and the Constitution was not ratified by North Carolina until the second convention held in Fayetteville in November, 1789.

In the nineteenth century, Hillsborough continued to play a vital role in state political and cultural affairs and provided a number of important leaders in several fields. Dennis Heartt (Heartsease, 16) founded the Hillsborough Recorder, which he published for over forty years and which was one of the most respected and influential newspapers in the state. Many able public servants served in the law offices and courts of Hillsborough or made their homes there. Thomas Ruffin (Ruffin Law Office, 84, and Ruffin-Roulhac House, 4) and Frederick Nash (Nash Law Office, 51) were chief justices of the state supreme court; Duncan Cameron was a superior court judge, president of the State Bank of North Carolina and one of the most powerful men of his day (probably built Nash Law Office, 51); Archibald DeBow Murphy was an outstanding proponent of state educational reform and internal improvements (died at Twin Chimneys, 35); William A. Graham (Nash-Hooper House, 21 and Graham Law Office, 71) was an especially able governor, a United States senator, secretary of the navy, and a vice-presidential candidate. There were distinguished Hillsborough residents in other fields as well: Dr. James Webb (Thomas Webb House, 17) and Dr. Edmund Strudwick (Strudwick Kitchen, 12) were founders of the State Medical Society; Moses Ashley Curtis was an internationally known botanist, musician, and Episcopal rector; John Berry was a noted builder and architect who not only shaped the mid-nineteenth century fabric of the town but also constructed a number of major buildings in nearby counties; Josiah Turner, Jr., was the crusading editor and publisher of the Raleigh Sentinel; William W. Holden was the radical editor of the North Carolina Standard, leader of the Civil War peace movement, and was impeached as Reconstruction period governor (born in Orange County, apprenticed to Dennis Heartt and lived at Heartsease, with the Heartts); Judge John Wall Norwood (Poplar Hill, 79, and Cadwalader Jones Law Office, 52) and Paul C. Cameron (Burnside, 83, laid out Cameron Park, 68) were leading agriculturists. Francis Lister Hawks lived in Hillsborough for a time (at the Ruffin-Roulhac House, 4) and later became a noted clergyman and historian. Good schools flourished in Hillsborough, and among the prominent educators there were William Bingham and his son, William J. Bingham (house, 7); the Reverend Robert Burwell and Margaret Anna Burwell (Burwell School, 3); the Misses Sally K. and Maria Nash and Miss Sara Kollock (who operated the Nash and Kollock School at the Nash Law Office, 51); and the Reverend John Knox Witherspoon (Twin Chimneys, 35).

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Over the years Orange County was reduced drastically in size as new counties were carved out of it. Particularly important was the formation of Durham County in 1881 and the development of the town of Durham as a tobacco production center, siphoning economic power away from Hillsborough. In the twentieth century, though agriculture and a few textile mills have kept Hillsborough's economy afloat, the chief growth in the area has been in nearby Chapel Hill and Durham, with Hillsborough remaining, despite fringe growth, much as it was in the nineteenth century. The town has in recent years become increasingly aware of the significance of its historic past and its collection of early buildings. The Historic Hillsborough Commission owns the Burwell School and the Hillsborough Historical Society owns the Nash Law Office; the town government is in the process of renovating the Ruffin-Roulhac House for use as municipal offices; and historic zoning is also in process.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

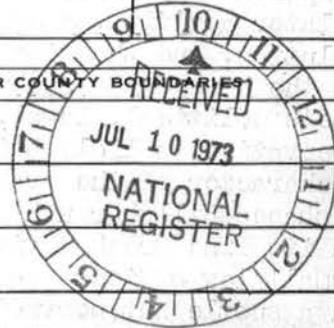
Description and significance by Catherine Cockshutt, survey supervisor. Blackwelder, Ruth. The Age of Orange. Charlotte: William Loftin, 1961. Engstrom, Mary Claire. Deed research, reports, and extensive miscellaneous information, manuscripts in survey files. Lefler, Hugh, and Wager, Paul, eds. Orange County--1752-1952. Chapel Hill: Orange Printshop, 1953. Orange County Records, Orange County Courthouse, Hillsborough, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Court records). Orange County Records, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Court records).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	36°	05'	01"	79°	06'	45"		
NE	36°	05'	01"	79°	04'	51"		
SE	36°	03'	59"	79°	04'	51"		
SW	36°	03'	59"	79°	06'	45"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1,265 acres

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NW 17/66940
SE 17/672 840/3992 850
SW 17/670 000/3992 760

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives and History

DATE: 3 July 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: H. G. Jones

Title: State Historian/Administrator

Date: 3 July 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally
Associate Director
Professional Services

Date: OCT 15 1973

ATTEST:

Tom Smith
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 10-9-73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 15 1973

(Number all entries)

9.

Burnham, Mark. "Hillsborough, North Carolina," a report and map for historic zoning ordinance, March, 1973. Copy in survey files.





①

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

Hillsborough Historic District

OCT 15 1973

2. LOCATION

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

North Carolina

Orange

Hillsborough

STREET AND NUMBER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Tony Rumple, Durham Herald

1973

Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION

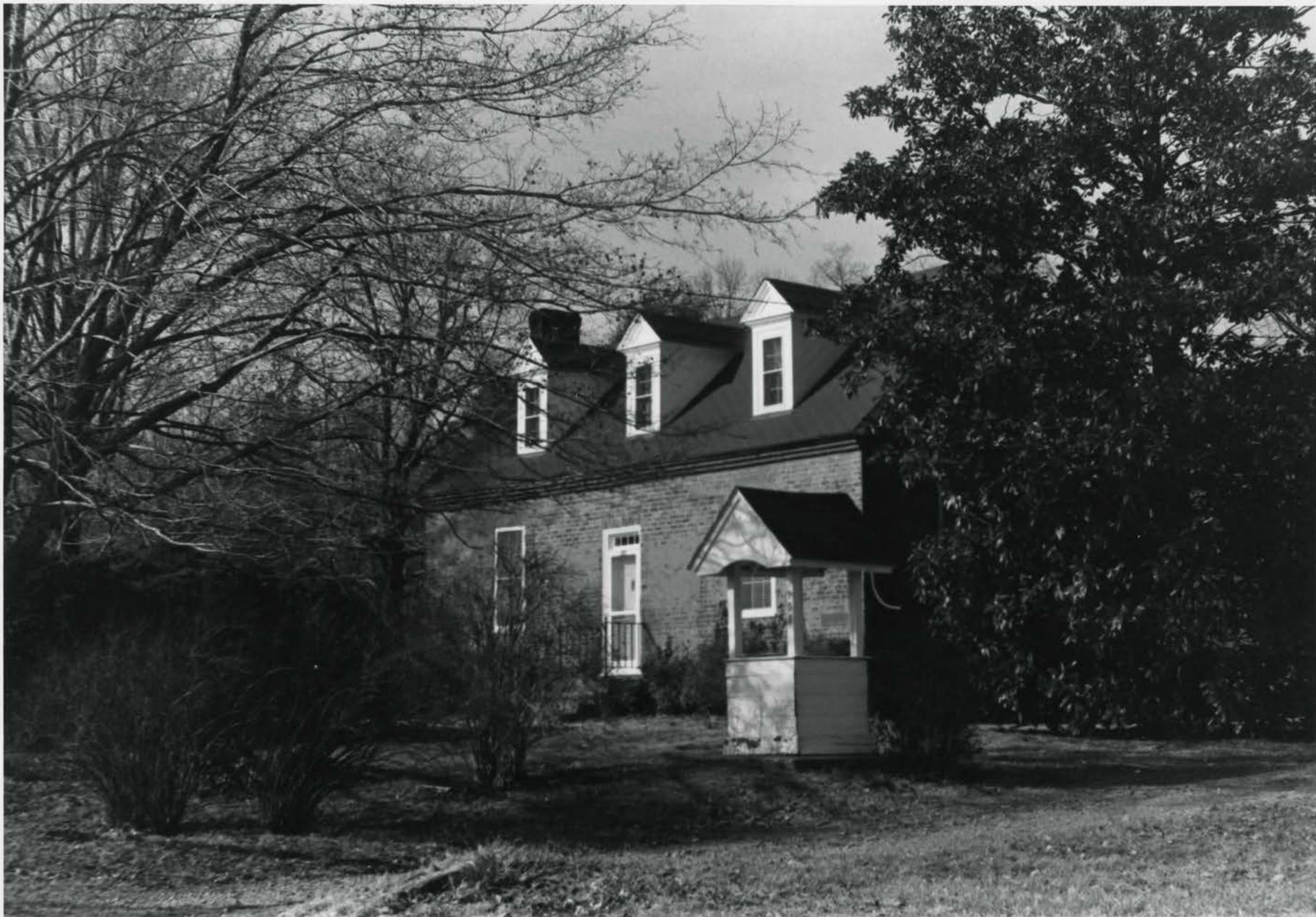
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Orange County Courthouse, looking southeast



PHOTO BY
Tony Rumple
DURHAM, N. C.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-72-12-3078

PHOTOGRAPHER C Cockshutt

PHOTO DATE 1-73

SUBJECT Berry House

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(2)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hillsborough Historic District		OCT 15 1973

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina	Orange	Hillsborough
STREET AND NUMBER		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Catherine W. Cockshutt	1972	Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Berry Brick House, looking northwest



GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

AUG 16 1973

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER

73-7-12

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTO DATE

SUBJECT

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hillsborough Historic District		OCT 15 1973
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina	Orange	Hillsborough
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Bob Irwin	1972	
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Typical Hillsborough federal mantel (at Hazel-Nash House)



GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUL 3 1973

PRINTED IN NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER

72-12-6193

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTO DATE

SUBJECT

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

Hillsborough Historic District

OCT 15 1973

2. LOCATION

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

North Carolina

Orange

Hillsborough

STREET AND NUMBER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT

S. C. Schwartz

1973

Office of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View of West King Street, showing Colonial Inn, Twin Chimneys, Gattis House,
Eagle Lodge

GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUL 3 1973

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-72-12-4019

PHOTOGRAPHED C. C. ...

PHOTO DATE 1-73

SUBJECT Hillsborough, Orange

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(5)

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

Hillsborough Historic District

OCT 15 1973

2. LOCATION

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

North Carolina

Orange

Hillsborough

STREET AND NUMBER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Catherine W. Cockshutt

1972

Division of Archives and History

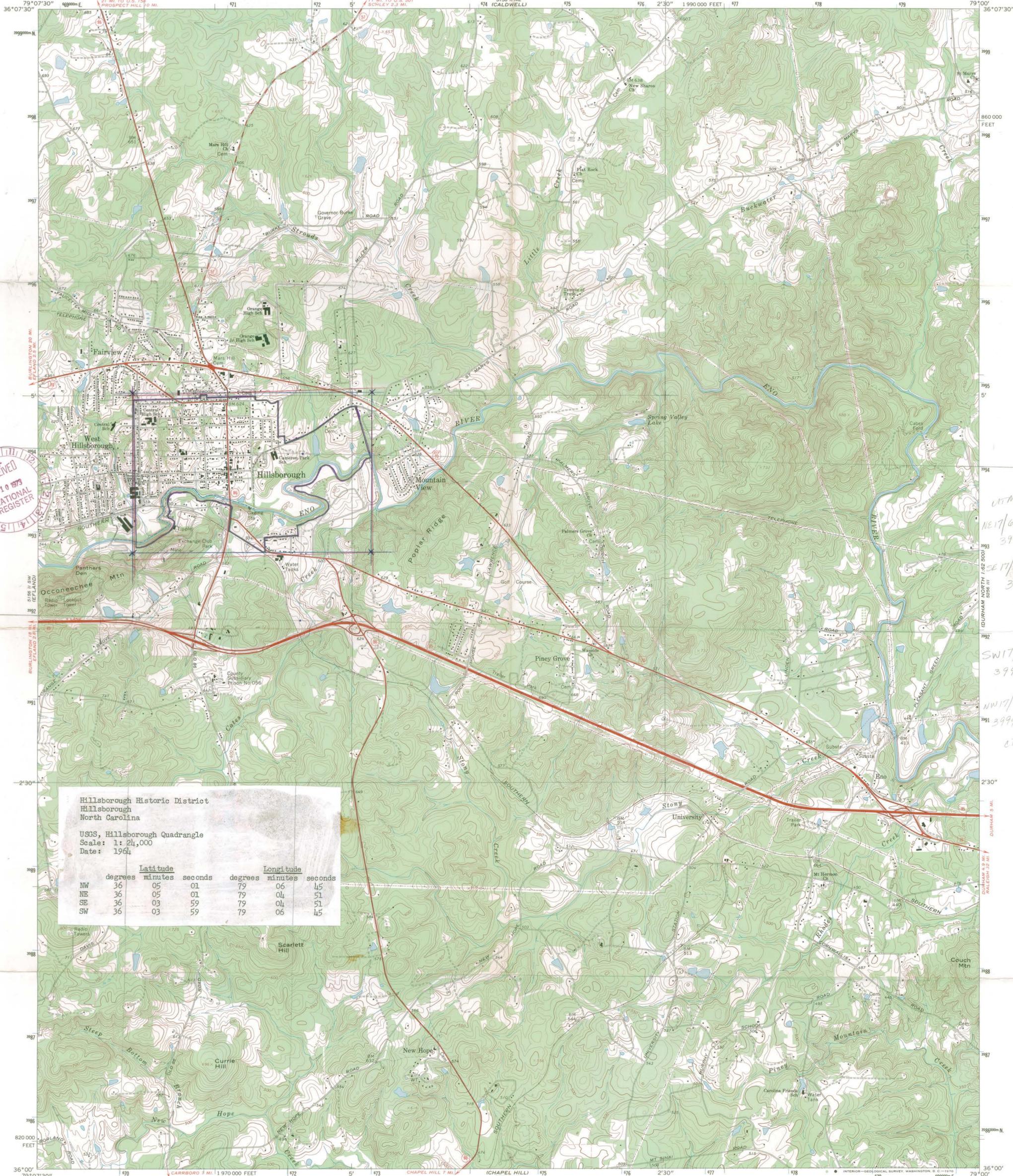
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Cedar Walk, looking along a shaded path between West King Street and Margaret Lane,
planted in 1818



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



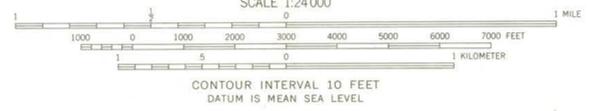
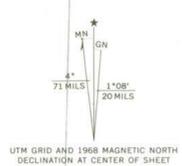
UTM
NE17/672820
3994740
SE17/672810
3992850
SW17/670000
3992760
NW17/669940
3994030
ED

Hillsborough Historic District
Hillsborough
North Carolina

USGS, Hillsborough Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24,000
Date: 1964

	Latitude			Longitude		
	degrees	minutes	seconds	degrees	minutes	seconds
NW	36	05	01	79	06	45
NE	36	05	01	79	04	51
SE	36	03	59	79	04	51
SW	36	03	59	79	06	45

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1964. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
N3600—W7900/7.5

1968
AMS 5156 II SE—SERIES V842

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 5 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hillsborough Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Hillsborough

STATE:

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY:

Orange

CODE

041

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

USGS, Hillsborough Quadrangle

SCALE: 1: 24,000

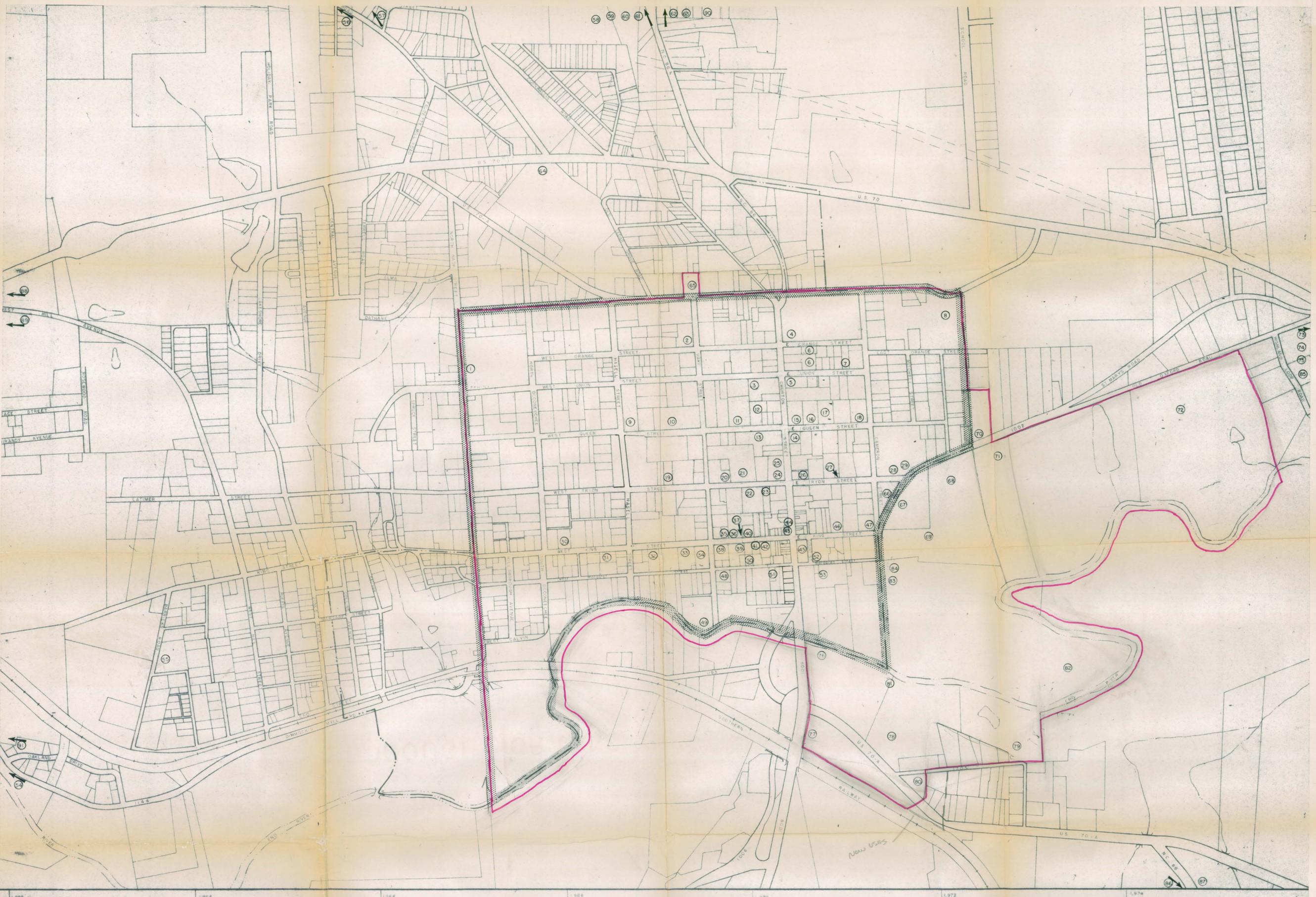
DATE: 1964

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



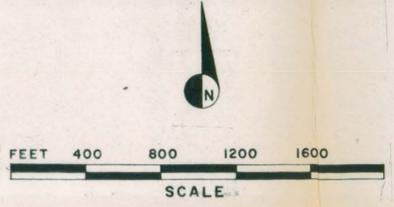


Hillsborough Historic District
 Hillsborough, North Carolina
 Detailed map, showing boundaries and
 numbered properties

HILLSBOROUGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBERS KEYED TO HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE REPORT, MARCH, 1973

PROPOSED HISTORIC AREA



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 15 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hillsborough Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Hillsborough

STATE:

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY:

Orange

CODE

041

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina

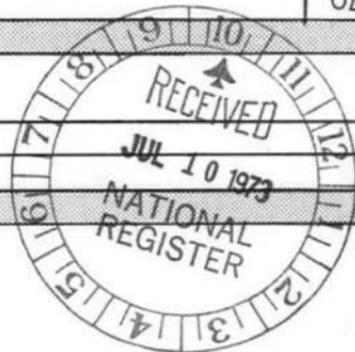
SCALE: 1" : 400 feet

DATE: 1973

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1980

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hillsborough was in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century an important political center of back country North Carolina, a hotbed of Regulator activity, a center of political and military activity during the Revolution, and the site of the 1788 Constitutional Convention. It has been the home of an unusually large number of outstanding leaders in the state's political, legal, cultural, and educational life. The unpretentious, conservative, solidly built public and domestic structures reflect accurately the character of the practical, determined farmers, merchants, and lawyers who shaped Hillsborough's political and physical development. The townscape, with its fine Greek Revival courthouse, traditional dwellings, and multitude of small law offices and other dependencies, is consistent in scale and form, with a subtle but pervading sense of the past that comes not only from the retention of early buildings but also from the quiet, semi-rural atmosphere.

The land along the Eno and Haw rivers was settled in the 1750s primarily by immigrants from Pennsylvania, mostly Quakers, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who became small farmers and merchants and whose attitudes and way of life were in direct contrast to the plantation culture of the coastal plain. Orange County was formed in 1752 within the Granville district and named in honor of William III of the House of Orange. A town was laid out in 1754 by William Churton on the western 400 acres of a 663-acre grant. The town was first tentatively called Orange, then Corbin Town, Corbinton, or Newtown Corbin after Granville's agent, Francis Corbin; next Childsburg after Thomas Child, another Granville agent; and finally in 1766, Hillsborough, after the Irish peer and secretary of state for the colonies (1768-1772), Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough. A courthouse was ready for use in December, 1756, and the county grew rapidly--the number of white male taxables rose from 1,108 in 1753 to 3,870 in 1767, making it the most populous county in the colony. The town itself had in 1764 "only thirty or forty inhabitants", but was on its way toward becoming "the political, social, and economic center of the whole back country."

It was only natural that as the county seat of the then vast Orange County and the crossroads of the back country, Hillsborough became in the 1760s a focal point for the political unrest expressing the grievances of the back country people--the Regulator movement. Stemming from sectional rivalry and complaints about misuse of power by officials appointed to collect taxes, inequitable representation for the growing back country population, and Eastern control of the government, the Regulator activity

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 27 1979

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 31 Or^v 11 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE Addendum Page 1

Addendum - Hillsborough Historic District

The archeological site 31 Or 11^{*}, believed to be the location of "Achonechy Town", or Occaneechi, visited by John Lawson in 1701,¹ is located within the existing boundaries of the Hillsborough Historic District. It is situated on the Eno River floodplain, on the estate known as Burnside (#83 on the historic district map). The main site area is located between the old racepath (#82) and the river, and encompasses approximately 4 acres;² the presence of archeological material has been documented for a total area of about 18 acres.³

The site was located and tested by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, in 1938.⁴ More extensive investigations were conducted by the Research Laboratories in 1940 and 1941.⁵ Testing is estimated to have affected less than 30% of the entire site.⁶ Archeological remains at 31 Or 11 are in an excellent state of preservation due to continuous alluvial deposition at the site and the high organic content of the village midden.⁷ Test excavations yielded floral and faunal materials, as well as cultural features such as house floors and successive palisades.⁸

Occaneechi is currently one of the few historically documented Indian villages which have been located in North Carolina. The site meets criterion a) in its association with the era of initial contact between early European explorers of the North Carolina piedmont and its now-decimated native populations (Occaneechi, Eno, Tutelo and Saponi⁹), and criterion d) in that test excavations have revealed that it contains abundant and well-preserved archeological materials dating from the period of historically documented aboriginal occupation.

*For future reference, this site will be known as #82A in the inventory list and is shown on the historic district map as such.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY DEC 27 1979 RECEIVED DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 31 Or^v 11 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE Addendum Page 2

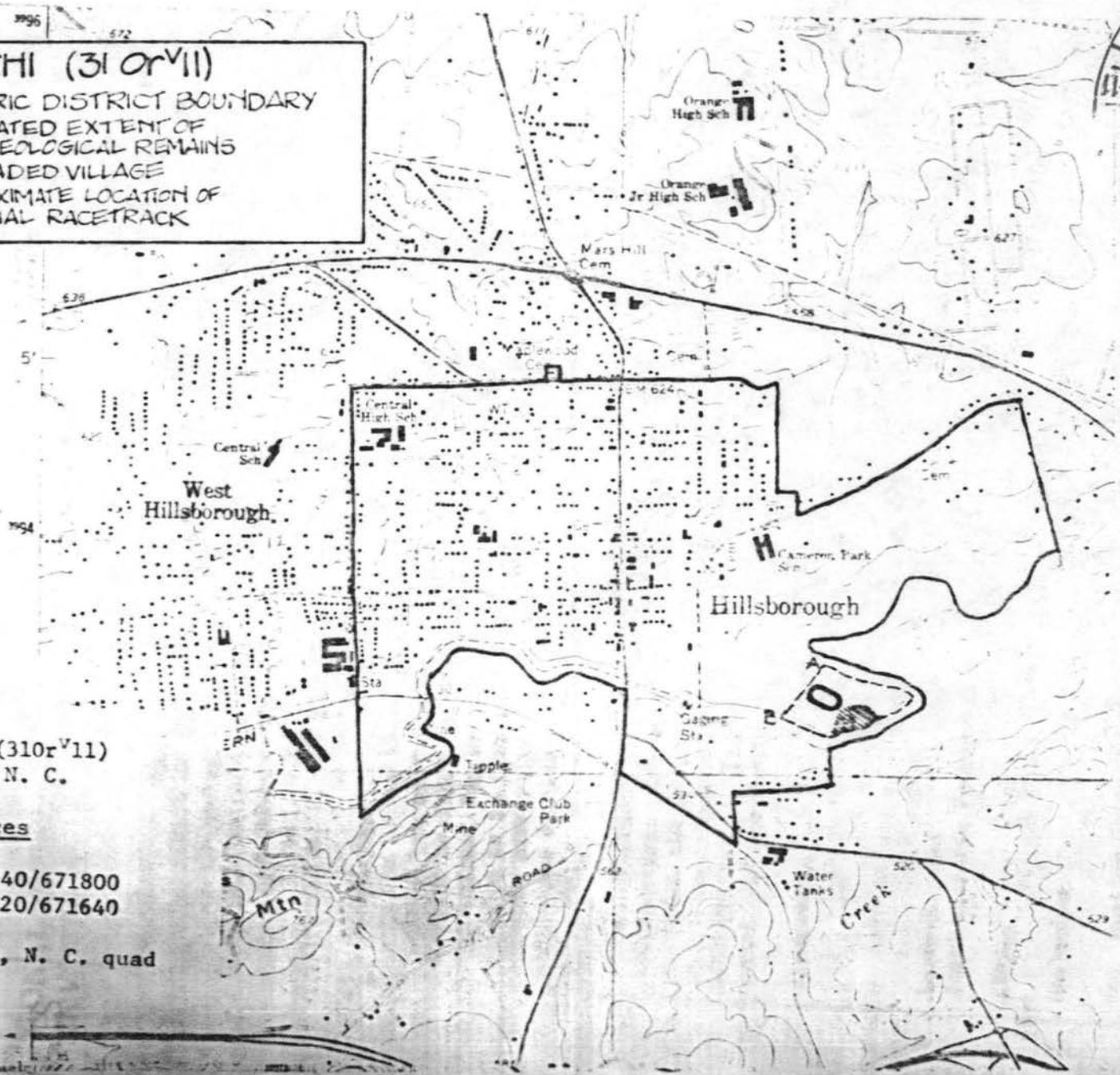
FOOTNOTES

1. Jerry L. Cross, Occaneechi on the Eno, Historical Sketch of the Indian Village Visited by John Lawson in 1701. Historic research report dated September 12, 1979, and on file with the Archeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.
2. Dr. Joffre L. Coe, professor of anthropology and director of the Research Laboratory of Anthropology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, conducted excavations at the site in July, 1938 (approximately 1,200 square feet), and from August, 1940, to June, 1941 (approximately 7,600 square feet). Field notes, maps, and artifacts are in his possession at the laboratory in Chapel Hill. Information here taken from an interview with Dr. Coe by Kerstin Nygard and Jane Shaw and submitted in report form to the Archeology Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1, 9, hereinafter cited as Coe interview.
3. Trawick Ward, assistant to Dr. Coe, personal communication to Jacqueline R. Fehon, chief archeologist, Archeology Branch, December 6, 1979.
4. Coe interview, 1.
5. Coe interview, 1.
6. Coe interview, 1.
7. Coe interview, 2-3.
8. Coe interview, 8.
9. John R. Swanton, The Indian Tribes of North America (Washington: United States Printing Office, 1952), 79, 83, 88, hereinafter cited as Swanton, Indian Tribes of North America. See also The Discoveries of John Lederer With Unpublished Letters By and About Lederer to Governor John Winthrop, Jr., and an Essay on the Indians of Lederer's Discoveries by Douglas L. Rights and William P. Cumming. Edited by William P. Cumming (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1958), 117-119, 120-121, hereinafter cited as Cumming, The Discoveries of John Lederer.

3996 672

OCCANEECHI (31 Or^V11)

-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  ESTIMATED EXTENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
-  PALISADED VILLAGE
-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF COLONIAL RACETRACK



Occaneechi (310r^V11)
Orange Co., N. C.

UTM References

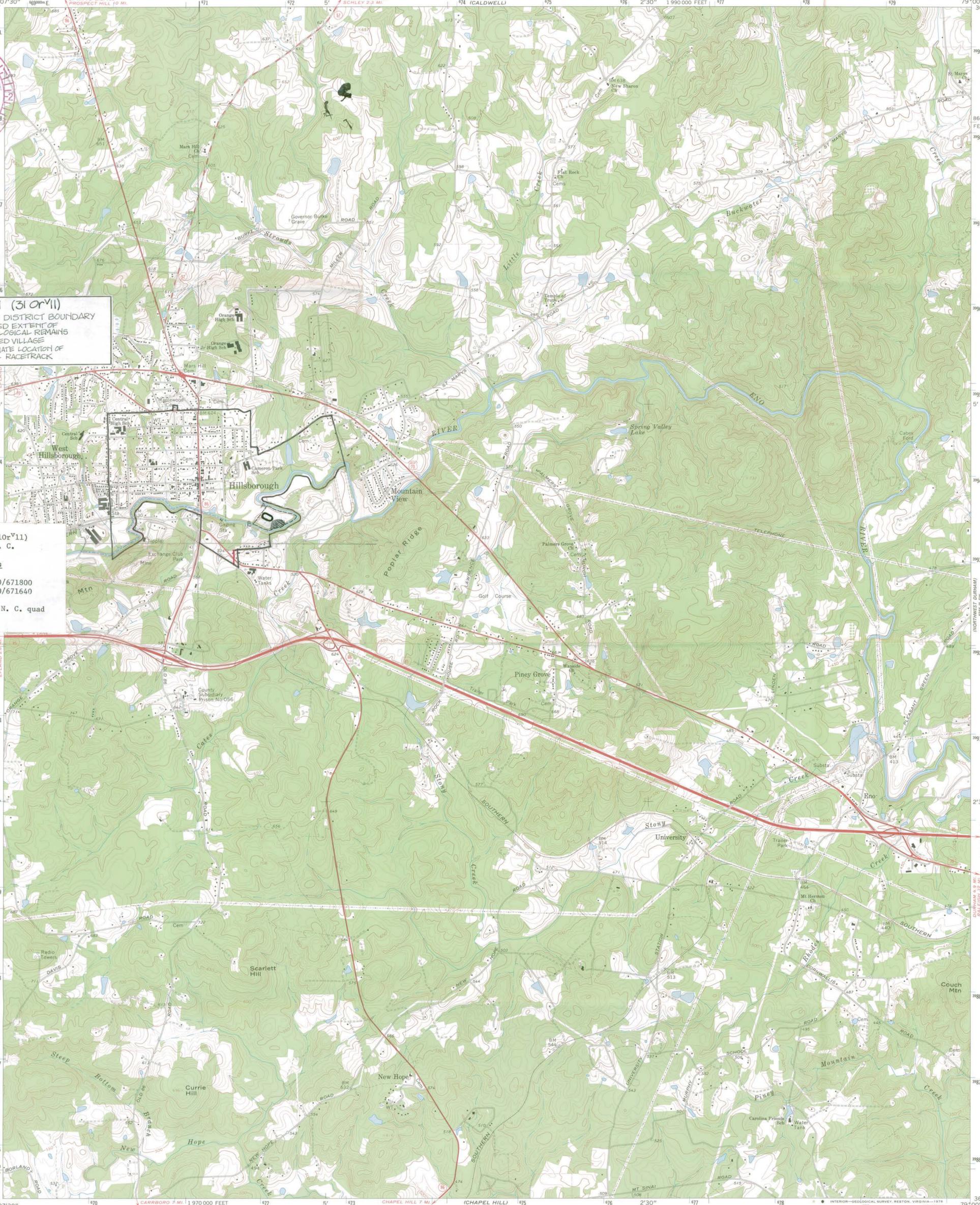
A 17/3993440/671800
B 17/3993220/671640

Hillsborough, N. C. quad

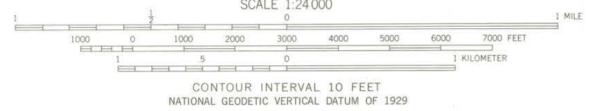
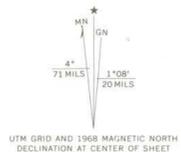


OCCANEECHEE (31OrV11)
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
ESTIMATED EXTENT OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
FALSADED VILLAGE
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF
COLONIAL RACETRACK

Occaneechee (31OrV11)
Orange Co., N. C.
UTM References
A 17/3993440/671800
B 17/3993220/671640
Hillsborough, N. C. quad



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1964 Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
N3600—W7900/7.5

1968
AMS 5156 II SE—SERIES V842

APR 17 1980

TAX REFORM ACT 2

Property Hillsborough Historic District

BOUNDARY REVISION

INCREASE

DECREASE

MOVE

State NC

Working Number 12-27-79

TECHNICAL

Photos _____

Maps 1

CONTROL

7300 1363

Addendum to statement of significance for 1973 HISTORIAN
district - add to #8 significance of archeological site in flood
plain area. New USGS with site on it more precisely shows
district boundary than older ^{USGS} maps. Need to clarify one parcel
(#80) with state. Discussed ~~with~~ ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
with C Bishop 2/11/80 20015 2/11/80

Data on the archeological site is scant but the site appears to have ARCHEOLOGIST
significant research potential. Because the Native site dates to the Historic period, I wonder if
there is a relation between it and the Anglo town. This doesn't seem to be addressed in the
nomination.

J. Evans 4/14/80

OTHER

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS BOUNDARY REVISION IS ACCEPTED

W. Ray Luce

DATE 5/29/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

CHIEF, BRANCH OF REGISTRATION

~~W. Ray Luce~~ Carol Dubois

DATE ~~5/29/80~~ 5/16/80

THIS FORM IS TO BE FILED WITH THE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION.

State notified

Federal Register

Control Cards

ADP

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1984

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Addendum to site # 82A (31 Or 11), Hillsborough Historic District

Recent investigations by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, have yielded new information concerning archaeological site # 82A (31 Or 11) within the Hillsborough Historic District.¹ Prior to the investigations, the palisaded village portion of the site was considered the possible location of the historically documented village of Occaneechi, visited by John Lawson in 1701. The new information, however, clearly demonstrates that this palisaded area was occupied at an earlier date, prior to Lawson's visit, and was probably largely abandoned by 1701.

In 1983, test excavations were undertaken in an area approximately 600 feet west of the palisaded village. These tests immediately revealed well-preserved cultural deposits which had not been disturbed by treasure hunters. The first 10 x 10 ft. unit contained a sharp-cornered pit and a line of small postholes. The unit was subsequently expanded to cover an area of 800 sq. feet, revealing four pits and a continuation of the posthole pattern. Both the posthole pattern and the pits were aligned in a NW-SE direction. Three of the pits were found to contain human burials; the fourth, though identical to the burial pits, contained no skeletal remains. Included with the burials were European trade items such as knives, scissors, and a variety of glass beads. Aboriginal artifacts, including shell gorgets and a ceramic vessel, also were present. One of the burials, an adult male, was rich in European trade items, including the intact rum bottle, scissors, knives, a pewter pipe and buttons, a pair of ember tongs, and an iron ax head.

In addition to the burial materials, an abundance of well-preserved food remains was recovered, including a variety of wild plants, native domesticates, and European-introduced domesticates. From this evidence, the Native occupants of the site were more acculturated to Euroamerican behaviors than is indicated by historical accounts or previous archaeological work. For example, the human burials resemble those of a white cemetery in configuration and alignment. In the area of the palisaded village (to the east), and at other late prehistoric and early historic Siouan sites, the typical burial form is an oval shaft-and-chamber pit, and the pits are only loosely grouped around houses and never oriented in a common direction. In addition, the fence-like enclosure, suggested by the alignment of small postholes, is not characteristic of the aboriginal pattern. Fragments of hand-made bricks recovered from the plowzone near the burials also suggests that there may have been an early historic structure present in the vicinity of the burials. Based on the 1983 excavations, and on systematic auger testing conducted in February of 1984, additional features, perhaps burials, exist in the immediate area of the excavated burials.

¹H. Trawick Ward, Fredricks Site (31 Or 231): Documentation for Inclusion in the Hillsborough National Register Historic District. Report prepared in March, 1984, and on file with the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

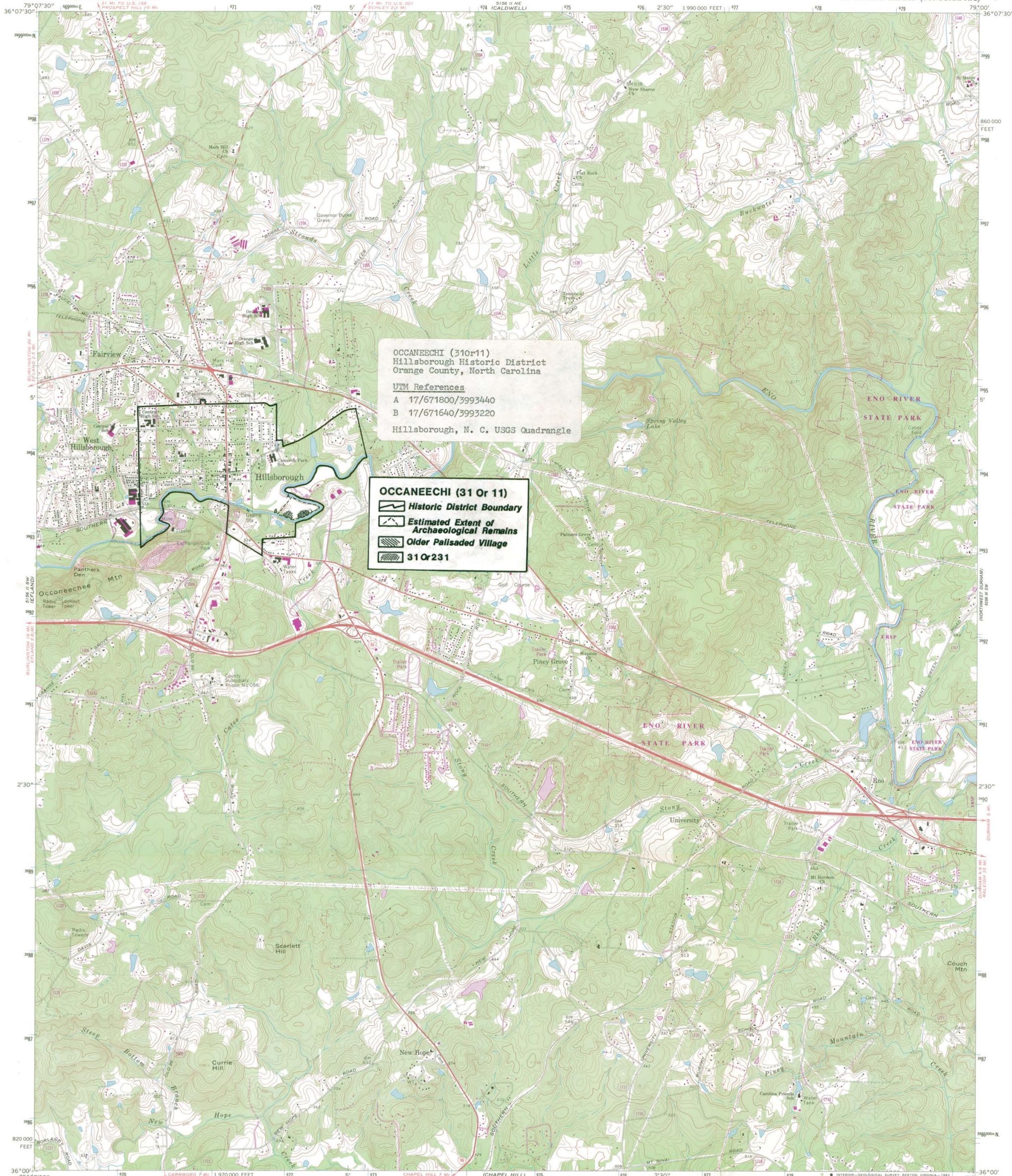
The cultural materials and information collected during the recent investigations indicate that this area exists as a temporally distinct occupation area within the site identified as 31 Or 11. For purposes of recording, the area has been assigned a separate number--31 Or 231--and is referred to as the Fredricks site. Spatial overlap of cultural materials, however, indicates that 31 Or 231 is but a separate cultural component (rather than a distinct site) within the boundaries currently defined for 31 Or 11. As research continues within the boundaries of 31 Or 11, additional components may be identified. For the present, the main occupation area of 31 Or 231 is identified as roughly ovoid in outline, measuring approximately 400 ft. NW-SE by 200 ft. NE-SW. The area lies approximately 400 ft. west of the palisaded village.

The recent investigations have yielded information which suggests that the area now identified as 31 Or 231 is more likely the actual location of the site visited by Lawson in 1701, rather than the palisaded village area to the west. The palisaded village was occupied during an earlier phase of the late prehistoric period. The few historic (European) items recovered from this area probably represent scattering of materials from the area now referred to as 31 Or 231.

This amendment serves to clarify and amend previous interpretations of the archaeological remains within the 31 Or 11 boundaries, and in no way modifies either the significance of the site or the site boundaries.



Fredricks Site (310r231)
Hillsborough Historic District
Vicinity of Hillsborough, N. C.
Trawick Ward, May 1983
Research Laboratories, UNC-Chapel Hill
View of the site, looking west from
310r11
Photograph #1



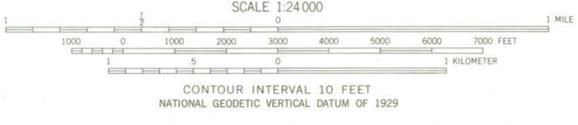
OCCANECHI (31 Or 11)
Hillsborough Historic District
Orange County, North Carolina

UTM References
A 17/671800/3993440
B 17/671640/3993220
Hillsborough, N. C. USGS Quadrangle

OCCANECHI (31 Or 11)

- Historic District Boundary
- Estimated Extent of Archaeological Remains
- Older Palisaded Village
- 31 Or 231

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on North Carolina coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 22 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ Interstate Route □ U. S. Route ○ State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of North Carolina agencies from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1981

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
N3600—W7900/7.5
1968
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 5156 II SE—SERIES V842



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Memorandum

To: File - 73001363

From: J. Gabbert, Historian, National Register of Historic Places *J. Gabbert* 8/14/2013

RE: Acceptance of Additional Documentation

The Hillsborough Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 10/15/1973. An addendum to the nomination was submitted in 1979 and approved May 29, 1980. This additional documentation concerned an archeological site, 31 OR 11.

In 1984, the SHPO submitted further documentation on the site 31 OR11. There is no record of this additional documentation being accepted by the National Register, but the information was integrated into the file.

I hereby certify that the 1984 information has been accepted and is part of the official National Register document for the Hillsborough Historic District (73001363).

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: <u>73001363</u>	Date Listed: <u>10/15/73</u>
<u>Hillsborough Historic District</u>	<u>Orange</u>
<u>Property Name</u>	<u>County</u>
	<u>NC</u>
	<u>State</u>

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Amy Schlager
Signature of the Keeper

7/25/89
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The period of significance for this historic district should be extended to 1939.

Discussed and concurred in by the North Carolina SHPO as documented in supplementary information submitted to the Southeast Regional Office, NPS, June 1, 1989.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

HILLSBOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Orange County, North Carolina

Supplemental Description and Significance to carry the Period of Significance of the Hillsborough Historic District forward to 1939.

Section 7. Description

While Hillsborough's residential areas retain a high density of nineteenth century architectural fabric, the small commercial district that developed around the courthouse, centered on Churton Street between Margaret Lane and Tryon Street, followed development patterns familiar to hundreds of other small towns across the state and nation. The majority of commercial buildings are one- and two-story brick structures dating from the early twentieth century, most from the decades of the 1920s and 1930s.

Sanborn maps, beginning in 1888, show a progression from late 19th century frame to early 20th century brick commercial buildings typical in small town business districts. The 1888 map notes "ruins of fire" on the southwest corner of Churton and King Streets across from the courthouse, and scattered frame general stores, liveries, and warehouses elsewhere along Churton and King. Subsequent maps suggest a gradual progression from frame to brick commercial buildings, possibly spurred by small fires rather than the general conflagration that is part of the local architectural lore in many towns. The intersection of Churton and King streets had largely achieved its current configuration on three corners (NE, NW, SW, with the courthouse on the SE) by 1924, and the main concentration of contributing commercial buildings lies in the first blocks extending in all four directions from this intersection.

Most buildings are of standard one- and two-story commercial form with simple detail. Stylistic touches range from corbeled cornices of period commercial eclecticism through elements of the Colonial and Neo-classical revivals. The most distinguished commercial building in Hillsborough is Pope's Five and Ten Cents Store (#23), a 1920s two-story brick building with a bracketed pent roof at the cornice and six-over-one sash in the second floor windows. Equally impressive are the group of three related two-story 1920s buildings at the southwest corner of the intersection of Churton and King (#13, 14, and 15), all with large upper windows grouped in triplets with arched transoms. Other buildings are more modestly detailed. Simple Neo-classical treatments are seen in the Graham Building (#38) and law offices at 110 N. Churton (#38). Several 1930s buildings reflect Hillsborough's self-image as a colonial town and the influences of the Williamsburg restoration. One contributing Art Deco building, a small service station (#6), stands at the southwest corner of S. Churton and Margaret Lane. Alterations to buildings are typical for small towns across America, primarily limited to changes to storefronts. The most egregious alterations have been the addi-

tions of "rustic" wood shingled canopies to several storefronts. Fortunately, the commercial district has been spared the rampant application of mid-twentieth century metal storefront coverings that has marred the character of many commercial districts of similar size and age. Overall, the district retains the scale, rhythm, and ambience of a small town commercial district of the 1920s and 1930s.

Section 8. Significance

Growth slowed in Hillsborough after the turn of the twentieth century as the neighboring towns of Durham, Chapel Hill, and Burlington gained economic strength, but the town retained its importance as a strategically located Piedmont county seat on the North Carolina Railroad (now part of the Norfolk Southern system) and the state's major east-west highways (US 70 and later I-85). It maintained its economic viability as a trading center for the regional agricultural economy and as the site of a textile mill and village established in West Hillsborough. Development in the early residential sections slowed to a near standstill, though an occasional frame bungalow stands comfortably among the older houses along the narrow lanes laid out in the nineteenth century.

The commercial district reflects the town's continued low-key vitality until the eve of the Second World War. In a pattern of growth common to most North Carolina towns, the earlier frame buildings of the commercial area were slowly replaced with more substantial brick stores during the first four decades of the twentieth century. The placement, scale, and simple stylistic treatments of these buildings reflect a continuity of growth and harmony with the character of the town established in the nineteenth century. The degree of architectural integrity of the commercial district equals or exceeds that of early twentieth century commercial districts in other Piedmont North Carolina towns. Though the Downtown Durham commercial area (NRHD) has a number of larger and stylistically more accomplished commercial buildings because of that town's greater wealth, the character and integrity of Hillsborough's commercial area is on par with the general commercial fabric of the larger district in Durham. Hillsborough's commercial district has a higher degree of integrity than the commercial sections of Burlington and Chapel Hill, neither of which has been included within local historic district nominations thus far because of questions of integrity.

For these reasons the period of significance of the Hillsborough Historic District is properly carried to 1939 to identify buildings dating up to that time as properties that contribute to the historic character of the district.

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014



73001363

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by Nash, Corbin, and Thomas Ruffin streets, Saint Mary's Road, Tuscarora Drive, and the Eno River. N/A not for publication

city or town Hillsborough N/A vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27278

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Kevin Cherry, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/12/2013
Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Additional Documentation Approved

Edson H. Beall

1.22.14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
529	350	buildings
9	3	sites
13	57	structures
2	2	objects
556	409	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

84

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Domestic: secondary structure
- Commerce/Trade: professional
- Commerce/Trade: financial institution
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Governmental: correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Domestic: secondary structure
- Domestic: hotel
- Commerce/Trade: professional
- Commerce/Trade: financial institution
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Craftsman/Bungalow
- Colonial Revival
- Other: Minimal Traditional
- Other: Ranch
- Other: Period Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Wood: weatherboard
- Brick
- roof Asphalt
- other Concrete
- Stucco

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Education

Period of Significance

1940 – 1963

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Berry, John (brickmason)
Briggs, John Joyner (carpenter)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local Government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Hillsborough Planning Department

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

Section 6: Function or Use

Historic Functions (cont.):

Government: fire station
Government: government office
Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: school
Education: library
Religion: religious facility
Religion: church-related residence
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
Recreation and Culture: monument/marker
Agriculture/Subsistence: horticultural facility
Health Care: medical business/office
Landscape: park
Landscape: plaza
Landscape: garden
Transportation: rail-related
Transportation: road-related

Current Functions (cont.):

Government: correctional facility
Government: fire station
Government: government office
Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: school
Education: library
Religion: religious facility
Funerary: mortuary
Recreation and Culture: museum
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
Recreation and Culture: monument/marker
Agriculture/Subsistence: horticultural facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction: communications facility
Health Care: medical business/office
Landscape: park
Landscape: plaza
Landscape: garden

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

Transportation: rail-related
Transportation: road-related

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification (cont.):

Other: Rustic Revival
Other: Split Level
Other: Neotraditional
Other: Post-modern

Materials (cont.):

Foundation: Stone
Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Wood: shingle
Walls: Aluminum
Walls: Synthetics: vinyl
Roof: Metal

Narrative Description:

The Hillsborough Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 without an inventory list. Additional documentation submitted in 1980 and again in 1984 identified archaeological resources located within the district. Additional documentation submitted in 1989, primarily covered changes to the commercial buildings and expanded the period of significance to include the 1920s and 1930s development of the town. This document provides additional documentation for the nomination, including a complete inventory of properties, an expanded period of significance, and an updated map reflecting these changes. The original district boundary described in the 1973 nomination remains unchanged. The original nomination included a description of the district as a whole, which is not repeated here. However, changes that have occurred since 1973 are addressed. These changes include the demolition, relocation, and rehabilitation of historic buildings as well as the construction of new structures within the district.

Demolition of historic buildings has occurred primarily on the west side of the district, mostly because the buildings were in states of significant disrepair. In most instances, new buildings were constructed on the lots after the historic buildings were removed. The Hillsborough Planning Department did not keep files on individual properties until 1989, so demolition dates before 1989 are difficult to discern. Post-1989 documentation of the following demolitions exist:

- In 1993, the Hamlett House (423 West King Street) was destroyed by fire and a new house was erected on the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

- The Long House (112 North Nash Street) was in a state of deterioration and was demolished in 1993; a new house was constructed on the site in 1998.
- The Thomas Anderson House on West Margaret Lane was destroyed before 1994.
- The Alice Anderson House (218 West Tryon Street) was deteriorated and destroyed by 1994 (a change in street numbering on this block is responsible for the house currently at 218 West Tryon Street, which is a c. 1920 house).
- The house at 216 North Nash Street was demolished prior to 1994, leaving only a brick foundation, partial chimney, and a shed on the site.
- In 1995, a small commercial building at 219 South Hillsborough Street was demolished and a house was constructed on the site the following year.
- The house at 316 West Union Street was demolished in 1998 and a new house was erected on the site.
- The commercial building at 228 South Churton Street, which was constructed to house the post office, was demolished around 2007 and the Gateway Center, a new governmental and commercial building, was constructed on the site in 2008.

Hillsborough, like many colonial towns, has a long history of moving and re-using buildings. The Dickerson A. M. E. Church was constructed as the third courthouse around 1790, was moved north from the court square along North Churton Street to its current location in 1847, and was later clad with brick; the c. 1831 William J. Bingham House was moved one-half block east on East Union Street in 1903 to make room for the Shepperd Strudwick House, completed around 1908 at the southeast corner of North Churton and East Union streets; and the c. 1870 Parks-Richmond Kitchen was moved west around 1937 and now fronts on South Wake Street and serves as a private residence.

The practice of moving buildings continued into the late twentieth century with three structures having been moved within the district since the listing of the Hillsborough Historic District in 1973. In 1981, Poplar Hill, constructed on the south side of the Eno River around 1794, was relocated to 203 South Cameron Street on the north side of the river, just south of Burnside. The c. 1899 Berry Gordon House originally stood on the northwest corner of South Wake Street and West Margaret Lane, but was moved to 410 West Margaret Lane in 1987. A series of small houses occupied by African Americans stood on the north bank of the Eno River, on the east side of South Churton Street just south of the new Orange County Courthouse. These houses, which stood in the flood plain, were destroyed or relocated in the 1980s; one of them was moved within the district to 310 North Hassell Street. The c. 1910 house at 116 North Nash Street, having already been moved in the 1950s from its original location on Occonechee Mountain, was moved again from Collins Avenue, just west of the district, to its current site in 2005. All of these structures, while they were moved after the period of significance, retain an appropriate urban setting and contribute to the character of the historic district.

Several other structures were moved into the district from rural areas in Orange and Person counties. The c. 1790 Alexander Dickson House was moved in 1983 from just outside of Hillsborough, near the junction of Interstate-85 and Highway 86, to 150 East King Street. In 1989, the c. 1785 Holman-Gates House was relocated

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National Park Service

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Section number 7 Page 4

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

from rural Person County to 207 South Cameron Street, just east of the relocated Poplar Hill. In 1994, the c. 1862 Hughes Academy, originally located off Highway 86 in rural Orange County, was moved to the rear of the lot at 200 West King Street, behind the Orange County Board of Education and adjacent to the Regular Marker. The c. 1898 Queen Anne-style Watson-Whisnant House at 209 South Occoneechee Street was moved from Burnsville, North Carolina, near the Blue Ridge Mountains, in 2003. These buildings, moved from rural areas do not retain sufficient context to contribute to the historic district. Numerous outbuildings within the district have been moved from other properties both inside and outside of the district boundary; where those outbuildings are appropriately scaled and sited in relation to the primary resource, they are considered contributing.

The creation of the Historical Hillsborough Commission in 1963 and the listing of the Hillsborough Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 indicate a strong local interest in preservation and rehabilitation of Hillsborough's most significant structures. For example, the c. 1821 Ruffin-Roulhac House (101 East Orange Street) and its outbuildings, vacant since the 1920s, were sold to the Town of Hillsborough in 1972 and were rehabilitated as a town hall complex by 1975. The c. 1830 coachman's quarters (209 South Cameron Street), originally part of Cameron's Burnside estate, was carefully rehabilitated in 2010. The creation of the federal rehabilitation tax credit program in 1976 provided incentives for rehabilitating the district's commercial structures and many have been rehabilitated as their use shifted from offices back to their original purposes as retail shops and restaurants. Examples include the c. 1920 building at 114 West King Street, which in 1990, was rehabilitated with new storefront windows and the removal of an asphalt-shingled pent roof over the storefront. In 2005, the c. 1900 commercial building at 109 West King Street was rehabilitated; an asphalt-shingled pent roof was removed from the façade and the storefront was restored. In addition to the evolving commercial buildings in the district, residences throughout the district were enlarged over time, most with small additions at the rear of the buildings.

The development of Hillsborough from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century is illustrated by the gradual subdivision of large estates and small urban farms, some of which originally occupied entire city blocks, and the construction of additional houses on these lots. Construction of Ranch houses and Colonial Revival-style houses on undeveloped lots throughout the district continued well into the second half of the twentieth century, with most development since 1973 concentrated on the west end of the district and clustered along North Wake and North Cameron streets and Tuscarora Drive. New residences were also constructed throughout the district on lots where historic buildings had been removed. With the relocation of Poplar Hill/Occoneechee from the south side of the Eno River to 203 South Cameron Street in 1981, the land south of the river was subdivided and homes along the newly created Winnawa Walk and Saponi Drive were constructed beginning in 1985.

In addition to continued residential development, Hillsborough constructed new governmental buildings throughout the late twentieth century. Concentrated along South Cameron Street, East and West Margaret Lane, and East King Street, the earliest of these is the United States Post Office (144 East King Street), completed in 1977. By the 1980s, a group of houses along East Margaret Lane and South Cameron Street were removed and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

a complex of government buildings created in their place. These include the Orange County Department of Education (200 E. King Street), the Orange Family Medical Group (210 S. Cameron), the Orange County Government Service Building (200 S. Cameron), and the Orange County Government Service Annex (208 S. Cameron) all constructed between 1980 and 1988. The Hillsborough Fire and Hillsborough Police Departments received new buildings on Churton Street in c. 1980 and 1995 respectively. In 2000, a new Orange County Government Offices building and the Orange County Public Library were completed on West Margaret Lane, along with a parking structure on Nash & Kollock Street, which also serves the 2010 Gateway Center (228 South Churton Street).

Changes to Hillsborough's streets, sidewalks, and landscaping are minimal. Several roads have been paved or re-paved and new streets (Winnawa Walk and Saponi Drive) were laid out on the south end of the district, across the Eno River. Sidewalks continue to be rare, with the exception of those in the commercial and governmental areas of town; driveways are typically gravel; and the few garages are located at the rear of the property. Many homes feature informal landscaping with large hardwood trees and spacious lawns with wide perennial borders and boxwood hedges. Fences, generally painted wood, continue to be erected on residential properties throughout the district, but are usually to the side or rear of the house.

The district includes 376 primary contributing resources, including 370 buildings, four sites, one structure, and one object. The 223 non-contributing primary resources include 217 buildings, three sites, and three structures. The non-contributing resources are scattered throughout the district, though there is a higher concentration of non-contributing properties at the northwest corner of the district and on the south side of the Eno River, east of South Churton Street. Secondary resources include 179 contributing resources and 184 non-contributing resources, most of them sheds, garages, and carports.

The district includes forty-four resources identified as contributing resources in the 1973 Hillsborough Historic District nomination, including the twelve properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and one National Historic Landmark listed below. Forty additional commercial properties were identified as contributing resources in 1989.

- c. 1772 Nash-Hooper House (NHL1971)
- c. 1786 Hearttsease (NR1973)
- c. 1801 Nash Law Office (NR1971)
- c. 1815 Ayr Mount (NR1971)
- c. 1818 San Souci (NR1971)
- c. 1820 Hasell-Nash House (NR1971)
- c. 1821 Burwell School (NR1970)
- c. 1821 Ruffin-Roulhac House (NR1971)
- 1823 Masonic Lodge (NR1971)
- c. 1825-26 St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (NR1971)
- c. 1844-45 Orange County Courthouse (NR1971)
- c. 1902 Montrose (NR2001)

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Inventory List

This additional documentation provides a full inventory list for the district. The original nomination included descriptions of significant structures within the text with names and dates for those structures, but did not include a full inventory, arranged by address, with contributing and non-contributing status.

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived from Sanborn maps [SM], county tax records, and architectural analysis. Susan Bellinger's Photocensus: A Photographic Survey of Buildings in the Hillsborough, N.C. Historic District Built Before 1950 [Bellinger] provided additional information for the inventory, as did property files in the Town of Hillsborough Planning Department [HDC], which have information and dates for changes and new construction approved by the Hillsborough Historic District Commission since 1989. Information not otherwise cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the State Historic Preservation Office (which include notes provided by Mrs. Engstrom). Properties individually listed in the National Register or designated a National Historic Landmark are identified in the individual entries. Pre-fabricated sheds were considered to be temporary and thus were not surveyed or included in the inventory.

The majority of properties are not given proper names in the inventory. Commercial buildings are not named because their occupants have changed frequently. Proper names are given to buildings only when the respective survey file cites the initial occupant or use or a long-term occupant within the period of significance. Because no city directories exist for Hillsborough, houses that have not been previously researched have not been assigned names in this inventory. Posted signs within the district denoting the name and age of a house or building are noted in the inventory.

Properties 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. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, ca. 1754 to 1963, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Changes to residential buildings within the district include the installation of vinyl or other synthetic siding, painting of masonry, replacement windows and doors, replacement of original roof materials, replacement porch posts, the enclosure of side or rear porches, and rear additions. These changes alone or in combination do not typically render a property non-contributing. If the building retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features, or if the changes fall within the period of significance, it is considered contributing to the district. The c. 1825 Burnside estate (201 South Cameron Street) retains a high level of architectural integrity with a rubble-stone foundation, weatherboards, slate roof, wood-sash windows, and original porch posts and railings. In contrast, the c. 1921 Robinson House (108 West Orange Street) features vinyl siding and windows, but retains its original form and fenestration and is thus considered contributing to the district.

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Residential resources in which the fenestration has been altered, a front porch has been enclosed or replaced with a new porch with a different roof form, the main roofline has been altered, there are additions to the front of the structure, or a rear or side addition extends above the main roofline of the historic house or otherwise dwarfs the historic structure are always considered non-contributing. For example, the c. 1921 house at 114 North Occoneechee was significantly enlarged in 1990 with a two-story addition on the north elevation that overwhelms the original one-story bungalow form, rendering it non-contributing. The c. 1940 house at 111 South Wake Street was been significantly altered in 1990 with the construction of a projecting front-gabled wing on the façade and the creation of new porches on the South Wake Street and West Margaret Lane elevations. The Ranch form of the c. 1950 house at 125 West Queen Street was compromised in 2009 with the construction of a front porch, the addition of a shed-roofed dormer on the façade, and the replacement of an original picture window with smaller windows. While most additions and alterations completed within the period of significance have gained historic significance in their own right, several of these changes have so significantly altered the historic form, that they have rendered the building non-contributing.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the district and illustrates the changing use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is common, though many, replaced during the period of significance or rehabilitated in recent years, returning them to their historic configuration, contribute to the district's significance. As long as the building retains its historic storefront configuration, architectural detailing, and, for multi-story buildings, its upper-level fenestration, it is considered a contributing resource. The Mercantile Center (121 North Churton Street) was remodeled to its current Spanish Mission/Craftsman style appearance in the 1930s with a wide pent roof with terra cotta tiles supported by large brackets.

The installation of asphalt-shingled pent roofs was a common alteration in the 1970s and 1980s and buildings with these pent roofs are considered non-contributing. The commercial building at 103-105 West King Street has a Colonial-style storefront typical of those installed in Hillsborough in the 1930s, but is considered non-contributing to the district due to the asphalt-shingled pent roof installed in the 1980s. Large additions also render commercial buildings non-contributing, as in the case of the Sinclair Gas Station (105 West Corbin Street), which retains much original fabric, including its stuccoed masonry veneer and pent-roofed porte-cochere, but has been significantly enlarged with a two-story brick addition at the rear that overwhelms the original one-story structure.

The district includes significant concentrations of non-contributing properties at its west and south. Many of these properties, which were largely developed after World War II, have sustained considerable alterations. Thus these areas do not retain the level of material integrity found throughout the rest of the district. However, the district boundaries, designated in 1973 to include the full area covered by the 1754 town plat, were retained despite these non-contributing properties.

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All residential structures in the district have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise noted. All outbuildings are one story unless otherwise noted.

Eno River Bridges**Eno River Bridge/Exchange Park Lane (Old US 70) Bridge – 1922****C-Structure**

Constructed on the Exchange Park, just west of South Churton Street, the tee beam, reinforced concrete bridge is two lanes wide with concrete sidewalks on each side of the roadway. The bridge features flat-panel concrete parapet railings with concrete curbs and caps. On each end of the bridge, flanking the roadway, are cast-iron Ionic columns topped by globe lights. Plaques on each end of the bridge read, "Eno River Bridge, Orange County, State Project No. 453, Built by North Carolina State Highway Commission, 1922." Prior to the construction of the US70-Alternate and the South Churton Street Bridge in the 1964, this bridge was the primary entrance to downtown Hillsborough from the south.

Eno River Railroad Bridge – c. 1969**NC-Structure**

An iron bridge supported by poured concrete piers, the bridge spans the Eno River, on the south end of the district, accessible from Gold Park on Dimmocks Mill Road. The iron bridge, assembled with heavy rivets, features diagonal bracing under the railroad ties. A plaque on the north end of the bridge reads, "Built by the Virginia Bridge Iron Co., Roanoke, VA, [1969]" though the date is difficult to read.

South Churton Street Bridge – 1964**NC-Structure**

Spanning the Eno River on South Churton Street, this two-lane bridge has concrete sidewalks on each side. Minimal in design, each section of the concrete railing features a low poured concrete railing supported by three concrete piers on a poured concrete curb. Plaques on each end of the bridge read, "Orange County Project 8.25359, Federal Aid, 1964."

Caine Street**211 Caine – House – c. 1959, 2000****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is eight bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has been altered with the expansion of the porch, the replacement of original porch posts, the installation of vinyl windows, and the addition of a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the left projecting bay only, and round vents in the gables. The louvered storm door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns that extends between the two projecting wings. The right wing has fiber-cement shingles, a projecting bay on the façade, and a partially inset porch on the right (east) elevation supported by square posts with diagonal braces. County tax records date the building to 1959 and the addition and alterations date to 2000 [HDC].

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NC-Building – Garage, 2000 – The two-bay-wide, side-gabled, frame garage was constructed in 2000 [HDC]. It has a brick foundation, fiber-cement shingles on the exterior, and overhead doors facing Mitchell Street.

221 Caine – House – c. 1959**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house retains a high level of architectural integrity. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay near the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a Roman brick veneer with weatherboards in the front gable and on the upper one-third of the left (west) two bays of the façade. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows with grouped awning windows on the projecting, front-gabled bay, the right end of the façade, and the right elevation. The three-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch. There is a wide, interior brick chimney and a gabled wing at the rear that is enclosed with jalousie windows. County tax records date the building to 1959.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1987 – Side-gabled, two-car, frame garage with brick veneer on the lower one-third of the south elevation and vertical metal sheathing on the upper two-thirds and the other elevations. There is a metal roof, vinyl windows, and a small cupola.

NC-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1990 – Hip-roofed, frame gazebo with unpainted wood posts and wood railing.

Calvin Street**404 Calvin – House – c. 1921****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is typical of early twentieth-century vernacular and mill housing. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a stuccoed foundation, weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. It has wood cornerboards, soffits, and fascia and the six-light-over-three-panel wood door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with an original wood railing. There are small six-over-six windows and an exterior concrete-block chimney on the rear wing. A later, unpainted accessible ramp is connected to the right (east) end of the porch and there is a shed-roofed addition at the rear of the shed-roofed wing. County tax records date the building to 1921.

C-Building – Playhouse, 1960s – The small, side-gable, frame playhouse has German siding and paired three-over-one wood-sash windows on the south elevation.

408 Calvin – House – c. 1921, 2013**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell. It has been recently remodeled with asbestos siding removed and mostly new weatherboards installed. It has a modern 5V metal roof and six-over-six simulated-divided-light windows. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by replacement, chamfered posts. There are diamond vents in the gables. A modern addition stands to the left (west) of the rear ell. County tax records date the building to 1921.

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Site of the Newport Manufacturing Company.

418 Calvin – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a pedimented front-gabled dormer centered on the facade. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall, weatherboards, and two interior brick chimneys on the ridgeline. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows on the facade with six-over-six windows on the side and rear elevations, and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows in the dormer. The six-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. A double-leaf one-panel door on the right (east) elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled porch supported by square columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation, a side-gabled open porch on decorative metal posts to its left, and a shed-roofed wing at the rear. A low stone wall extends along Calvin and Hillsborough streets at the edge of the property. The house is typical of 1920s Craftsman-style architecture and appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. However, the core of the house is earlier and may have been moved to the site.

NC–Building – Shed, 1930s, 1981 – A front-gabled frame shed has weatherboards, a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the east elevation, a six-over-six wood-sash window on the north elevation and an open bay on the south elevation. It was moved to the property in 1981 [HDC].

420 Calvin – Hillsborough Savings and Loan – c. 1950**C – Building**

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style building is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width rear gable. It has a brick veneer laid in a five-to-one common bond and twenty-light metal windows with operable casements on the front side-gabled section. There are two gabled dormers on the facade, each with German-profile weatherboards on the front, wood shingles on the sides, and paired four-light metal casement windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a single pane of glass installed in place of the upper two panels. It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. There are high, small windows on the side elevations of the rear gable and a tall brick chimney within the rear gable. A four-light-over-four-panel door on the right (east) elevation has pilasters and a single-light transom. The building was likely erected in the early 1950s and stands on the site of an earlier wholesale grocery. The Hillsborough Savings Bank erected a new building on North Churton Street in 1960 and this building is currently a residence [HDC].

422 Calvin – VACANT**North Cameron Street****109 N. Cameron – House – c. 1956****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house has a modern, streamlined appearance with a low-sloped roof and horizontally-oriented sliding windows near the top of the walls. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a wide interior brick chimney, brick veneer, and replacement vinyl windows.

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There is an engaged carport projecting from the left (south) end of the façade with the shed roof supported by metal poles on a high brick wall. A replacement front door just right (north) of the carport opens to an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the right three bays of the façade. The side slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level and windows at the rear are near-full-height windows. County tax records date the building to 1956.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2010 – Front-gabled, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing, paired doors, and open shed roofed bays supported by metal posts on the east and north elevations.

113 N. Cameron – House – c. 1952**C – Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows near the center of the façade. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends around the left (south) elevation as a side-gabled carport. The porch is supported by square posts and has German-profile weatherboards in the gable. There is a low-pitched, hip-roofed frame section at the left rear (southwest) that has German-profile weatherboards and stacked awning windows. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the building to 1952.

NC-Building – Garage, 2007 – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and a wide, overhead door [HDC].

215 N. Cameron – House – c. 1959**C – Building**

This split-level, brick house features a two-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed section on the left (south) with a one-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed wing on the right (north) that is set back from the façade of the two-story section. The building features a low-pitched roof, two interior brick chimneys, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a four-light-over-four-panel door that is inset slightly on the one-story wing. The site slopes down to the south and west to reveal a garage on the first-floor level of the left elevation. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small gabled roof on knee brackets. County tax records date the building to 1959.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1987, c. 1997 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage with aluminum siding and one-over-one windows. The building is used as an accessory dwelling since 1997.

302 N. Cameron – House – c. 1952, 1983**NC – Building**

U-shaped in form, this one-story house features a hip-roofed section on the right (south) with projecting, hip-roofed wings on the left (north) elevation and a modern deck constructed within the U. The house has wide, beaded fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and a two-light-over-two-panel door. The front door is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace and there are two narrow, fixed windows to the right of the door and a projecting bay with a fixed window on the right end of the façade. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior chimney on the rear (east) elevation. A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation sheltered an entrance on East Queen Street that was added in 1983 [HDC]. The porch has been enclosed with full-height

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windows and siding and a six-panel door with sidelights on the right elevation. A large addition on the rear (east) was also added in 1983 [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1952.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 1970 - Side-gable, frame playhouse is three bays wide with weatherboards and a two-panel door flanked by fixed four-light windows.

304 N. Cameron – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

The oldest house on North Cameron Street, the one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with two gabled ells extending from the rear. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior concrete-block chimney at the rear of the right (north) ell. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. A hip-roofed porch at the rear of the left (north) ell has been enclosed with glass above an aluminum-sided knee wall. The house, typical of early twentieth-century mill housing, was constructed after 1924 [1924, 1943 SM].

308 N. Cameron – House – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, a wide, stepped fascia, vinyl windows, and vertical sheathing in the gables. The solid wood door has three lights and is inset slightly. It is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1957.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1957 – Side-gabled carport has German-profile weatherboards in the gables and is supported by metal poles on a brick knee wall. It appears to have been constructed contemporary with the house.

310 N. Cameron – House – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house has Colonial Revival details. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. Colonial Revival details include a denticulated cornice at the roofline and fluted pilasters flanking the four-light-over-four-panel door. A picture window in the left end of the façade is flanked by double-hung windows. There is a gabled, screened porch on the left elevation and a small vinyl-sided gabled wing on the right (south) elevation may be an enclosed porch. County tax records date the building to 1957.

316 N. Cameron – House – c. 1950, c. 1988**NC – Building**

This Ranch house has been significantly altered with the construction of a gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade and the relocation of the front entrance. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the main form and aluminum siding in the gables and on the front-gabled section. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows an exterior brick chimney in the front gable and an interior brick chimney near the rear elevation. The original entrance, near the center of the façade, has been replaced with a window and paneled apron below. The current entrance is located on the north elevation of the front-gabled section and has vertical wood sheathing and a six-panel door. The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A c. 1988 gabled hyphen at the right rear

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(southeast) connects to a one-and-a-half-story, gabled frame garage with aluminum siding and a single window in the gable [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1950. The modifications to the entrance may have been completed concurrent with the garage construction.

320 N. Cameron – House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, weatherboards in the gables, and replacement windows throughout, including a single window in each side gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. There are two six-panel doors, one centered on the façade and one on the north elevation of the projecting bay. Both are sheltered by a one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped posts with diagonal bracing between the posts. The porch floor continues as a brick terrace that extends across the left bay of the façade. A c. 2009 pergola with supports matching those on the porch covers the terrace [HDC]. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and an entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof. County tax records date the building to 1947.

NC–Building – Garage, 2011 – Large, one-and-a-half-story, frame garage was built in 2011 [HDC]. It has weatherboards on the first-floor level, a single stained-glass window and cedar shingles in the gable, and a corrugated metal shed roof over the overhead garage door and pedestrian door on the front elevation.

NC–Building – Shed/Carport, c. 1947, 2002 – Front-gabled frame shed with weatherboards and exposed rafter tails was constructed concurrent with the house. A side-gabled carport, built in 2002 to replace an earlier carport, extends from the left (north) elevation supported by square posts with diagonal braces [HDC].

324 N. Cameron – House – c. 1957, c. 1991**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation. A second floor was added to the rear of the structure around 1991, resulting in an asymmetrical gabled roof with a steeper slope on the façade and a shallow slope on the rear elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer, asbestos siding on the dormers and gables, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. The four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by purlins. An uncovered brick terrace extends from the entrance to the left (north) end of the façade. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the building to 1957.

326 N. Cameron – House – c. 1952, 2010-2011**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style 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 painted brick veneer, German-profile weatherboards in the gables, an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. The house has replacement windows throughout and a modern skylight near the center of the west elevation. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-

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bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. A shed-roofed sunroom was added to the right elevation and a rear ell constructed in 2010 [HDC]. A front-gabled, brick garage is set at an angle to the house and is connected to the northeast corner of the house by a gabled breezeway with a gate. It has flush sheathing in the gable, vinyl windows, and an overhead garage door facing Caine Street to the north. A frame shed-roofed bay on the east elevation, supported by square posts, was built in 2011 [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1952.

400 N. Cameron – House – c. 1963, 2011**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed brick Ranch house has been altered with the construction of a Craftsman-style porch, the addition of a carport on the left (north) elevation and a large rear addition. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left end of the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers. The hip-roofed carport has matching supports. There is an interior brick chimney and a recent gabled addition at the right rear (southeast) has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and connects to a side-gabled wing [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1963.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2011 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed has board-and-batten sheathing, vinyl windows, and an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts.

405 N. Cameron – House – c. 1936**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile, with flanking one-bay-wide wings. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with pilasters and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns with an arched ceiling. A side-gabled screened porch on the right (north) elevation has an aluminum-sided knee wall and a spindle frieze. There is a gabled wing on the left (south) elevation with an exterior gable-end brick chimney. A gabled wing projects from the left rear (southwest) corner of the house and there is an enclosed porch that wraps around the northwest corner of the house. There is a brick retaining wall along the front (east) side of the property. County tax records date the building to 1936.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1936 – Front-gabled frame garage with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an overhead garage door facing East Union Street.

408 N. Cameron – House – c. 1963**C – Building**

One of the best examples of the Ranch house form in the district, this one-story, hip-roofed house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a rough brick veneer, a wide interior brick chimney, a smaller interior brick chimney, and slider windows throughout. The center two bays project slightly under a hipped roof and the left corner of this projecting wing is cut away and supported by a decorative metal post. It shelters a six-panel door with a five-light-over-one-panel sidelight. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) has an open carport supported by square posts at the rear (east). A pair of brick piers support electric lamps that flank the entrance to the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1963.

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See entry for 130 E. Orange Street.

412 N. Cameron – House – c. 1961, 1985**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with an attached gabled carport at the right rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, grouped in the public spaces of the house, louvered vents in the gables, and a six-panel door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is an inset porch at the right rear that is supported by square posts with arched braces and the 1985 gabled carport is supported by matching posts and braces [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1961.

NC–Building – Shed, c. 1985 – Large, front-gable, one-and-a-half-story, frame shed has board-and-batten sheathing, small windows, a batten door in the front gable, and an exterior brick chimney in the rear gable.

415 N. Cameron – House – c. 1981**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with the bay at the far left recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has aluminum siding, replacement six-over-six windows, a modillion cornice, and an exterior double-shouldered brick chimney in each gable end. The six-panel front door has a four-light transom and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with Chippendale-style railings. There are five pedimented gabled dormers on the façade, each with a single six-over-six window, and a wide shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. A pair of French doors on the rear elevation accesses an unpainted wood deck. County tax records date the building to 1981.

416 N. Cameron – House – c. 1961**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile. The center five bays project and have a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows with paneled aprons, and a replacement front door accessed by brick steps with a decorative metal railing. An engaged, shed-roofed porch extends the full width of this section of the house with brick steps leading down to an at-grade porch floor. The porch is supported by square posts and has a denticulated cornice and a grade-level brick floor. The end bays of the house are recessed slightly and have mitered weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and fixed shutters. A wide brick chimney is located behind the main ridgeline. A screened porch was added to the rear elevation in 2002 [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1961.

C–Building – Shed, c. 1961 – Asymmetrical-side-gabled, frame shed is one bay wide with a 5V metal roof, vertical plywood sheathing, and two-over-two wood-sash windows on a brick pier foundation.

To the north of 416 N. Cameron – VACANT lot

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419 N. Cameron – House – c. 1968

NC – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the first-floor level and weatherboards on the second floor. The house has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor with eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the second floor. The double-leaf six-panel doors are accessed by a brick stoop and sheltered by a full-width cantilevered second-floor porch. The porch is supported knee brackets and is engaged under the main roofline supported by square posts with a geometric wood railing. Paired fifteen-light French doors on the right (north) end of the second floor access the second-floor porch. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation has weatherboards, a forty-five-light picture window, and an exterior brick chimney in the gabled end. An attached, hip-roofed carport at the rear is supported by metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1968.

423 N. Cameron – House – c. 1967

NC – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is six bays wide with Colonial Revival-style detailing and projecting hip-roofed wings on each end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners, six-over-six wood-sash windows, most in arched openings, and double-leaf two-panel entrance doors recessed in an arched, paneled surround. There are two sixteen-light picture windows and an entrance on the right elevation. There is an interior brick chimney behind the main ridgeline and an exterior chimney on the right (north) elevation. A low brick knee wall encloses the entrance creating a small courtyard between the projecting wings. County tax records date the building to 1967.

425 N. Cameron – House – c. 1984

NC – Building

Tudor Revival-style elements differentiate this Ranch house from others in the district. The house is five bays wide with a two-bay-wide wing projecting from the left (south) end of the façade. It has diamond-paned, paired casement windows and faux half-timbering in the front gable. The double-leaf front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide inset porch supported by square posts with arched braces. There is a brick chimney behind the main ridgeline and an overhead garage door on the right (north) bay. County tax records date the building to 1984.

427 N. Cameron – House – c. 1985

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story house has an asymmetrical side-gabled roof that is higher at the rear, resembling a reverse saltbox form. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end. Windows are a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl-sash windows and the six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a decorative metal railing. A one-story, gabled wing at the rear has vertical wood sheathing, six-over-six windows on the left elevation, and a wide overhead garage door on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1985.

South Cameron Street

200 S. Cameron – Orange County Government Services Building – 1980s NC – Building

The Post-modern-style office building is one story on the east (Cameron Street) façade, but the site slopes to the rear to reveal a full basement level on the side and rear elevations. The building has

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Flemish bond brick veneer and a metal gabled roof partially concealed behind a brick parapet with concrete coping. The building is fourteen bays wide and three bays deep with a full-height gabled wing projecting from the right rear (northwest). It has eight-over-eight sash windows with flat brick arches and concrete windowsills. It has a concrete cornice and a concrete watertable. The projecting front-gabled entrance has paired French doors with wide sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance is inset slightly and the opening has a concrete header supported by concrete columns with a half-round window above the header.

201 S. Cameron – Burnside – c. 1835, c. 1870**C – Building**

The earliest portion of Burnside, erected in 1835 on the rubble stone foundation of an earlier house, is two stories under a side-gabled roof with partial gable returns. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards, a slate roof with boxed eaves, and two interior brick chimneys in the left (east) gable end. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first-floor level, six-over-six windows on the second-floor level, and arched, multi-light double-hung windows in the gables. The wide, six-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by slender paired posts with arched frieze boards and a delicate balustrade with a rounded rail and plain balusters. The exterior features date to c. 1870 and match those on a one-bay-wide, two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation that was erected by the Camerons at that time. The two-story wing has an interior brick chimney, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and a projecting bay window on the first-floor façade. Nine-light-over-two-panel doors on the left elevation are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with supports matching those on the main porch and a low balustrade. A two-story sleeping porch is located behind (south) the two-story wing and was enclosed with casement and fixed windows in the twentieth century. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full-width of the c. 1835 structure connecting the first floor of the sleeping porch with a hip-roofed structure that stands at the southeast corner of the house. This porch was enclosed in the twentieth century and currently has three pairs of eighteen-light French doors that open to an uncovered deck supported by Tuscan columns.

A two-story, hip-roofed frame structure, thought to have been constructed as slave quarters, was moved to the southeast corner of Burnside by the Cameron family in the late nineteenth century. The building is two rooms wide and single-pile with a stone foundation, board-and-batten sheathing with wide eaves, an interior brick chimney, and a modern exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with a later, bay window centered on the second-floor level of the rear (south) elevation. The full-width, hip-roofed rear porch was constructed between 1974 and 1994, replacing an earlier porch. It has paired posts with arched spans, matching those on the main house, has been enclosed with screens, and shelters two pairs of modern one-light French doors. The interior features wood floors and central fireplaces between the rooms on each level. An interior connection between the building and the main house was made at the second-floor level in the 1950s.

The interior retains much c. 1835 finish. The side-hall plan has two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs, with a wide hall and a wide reverse stair marked by a plain, square newel post and delicate railing. The south room, now used as a dining room, has a mantel with Ionic colonettes and a raised diamond frieze reputedly made by noted cabinetmaker Thomas Day. The north room has a reproduction mantel. Interior doors have six-flat panels. The basement contains some fine finishes including flat paneled wainscoting and an early

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Federal mantel with three flat panel frieze and reeding that has apparently survived from Thomas Ruffin's earlier house.

Burnside is a distinguished town house property with a complicated history of ownership, for James Hogg's log house stood here in the late eighteenth century, and Thomas Ruffin built his own house here in the early nineteenth century. Both of these houses are gone, and the present house was built by Paul Cameron around 1835 on the foundation of his father-in-law Thomas Ruffin's old house. The house was built largely by slaves from Cameron's plantation, Fairintosh, and the supervisor was his master carpenter, "Jack." Local brickmason John Berry did the brickwork, including the kitchen and ice pit. A painter named Charles Cox painted the new house and the old outbuildings. On May 27, 1838, Paul Cameron sold the house he named "Burnside", to Cadawalader Jones, Jr. for \$2000. In the 1850s Jones, who was experiencing financial problems, sold Burnside back to Paul Cameron, who also acquired an additional forty-three adjacent acres from Thomas Ruffin.

The original front yard of Burnside contained twenty acres, and in 1857, Paul C. Cameron imported Thomas A. Adams, a landscape gardener from Chester, England, to establish one of the earliest arboretums in North Carolina on this acreage. He enlisted the help of Parsons & Co. of Long Island to plant the acreage with "every kind of tree there was" and the area became known as "Cameron Park." Cameron Park has been divided and developed, but originally included the lands occupied by St. Matthews Episcopal Churchyard, the Orange County Board of Education, and Cameron Park Elementary School; however, many of the trees remain. Additionally, the remains of a chimney from the James Hogg House (demolished in the 1940s) stand northeast of the house.

The building has a collection of historic outbuildings, most of which remain on the current parcel. The Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin Law Office stands just north of the house, but has been included as a separate entry in this inventory. A stable that was enlarged into a house and its accompanying brick kitchen are located at 209 South Cameron Street and a brick icehouse is located at the rear of 200 East King Street.

C-Building – Kitchen, c. 1835 – One-story, side-gabled kitchen has brick laid in a one-to-four common bond with an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end and a stepped, corbelled brick cornice. It has a slate roof, nine-over-six wood-sash windows, and a two-panel door with flat brick arch on the west elevation. The interior is whitewashed with exposed ceiling rafters. The brickwork was completed by John Berry.

C-Building – Smokehouse, c. 1835 – Side-gabled frame building with stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled roof with flush eaves, a batten door with molded surround on the north elevation and a single wood casement windows on the south elevation. The interior has a tiled floor. This building may date from Thomas Ruffin's period of occupation.

C-Building – Privy, c. 1900 – Side-gable frame building with brick foundation, plain weatherboards, rectangular louvered vents on the gable ends, a batten door on the north elevation, and an asphalt-shingled roof with boxed eaves.

NC-Building – Corn Crib, c. 1910 – Front-gabled, frame corn crib with weatherboards on the lower one-third of the wall and wood lattice above. The building has a 5V metal roof, a batten door on the north gable end, and a modern pergola attached to the north gable end. Between 1974 and 1994, the

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building was moved a short distance on the property from its original location and set on a new foundation; the weatherboards and lattice were added since 1974, likely at the time of the move.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 - Side-gabled, frame garage with a concrete-block foundation, weatherboards, scalloped wood shingles on the north elevation, lattice panels covering the vehicular bay, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1986 – Two-story, side-gabled, frame building is five bays wide with a brick foundation, weatherboards, double-leaf arched doors to five vehicular bays on the first floor, paired vinyl casement windows, replacing original double-hung windows, on the second floor, and exterior painted wood stairs in each gable end. It was constructed around 1986 [HDC].

NC-Structure – Swimming Pool, c. 1987 – In-ground tiled swimming pool is surrounded by a brick and concrete patio. There is terraced landscaping around the pool and modern wood pergolas west of the pool. The pool was installed around 1987 [HDC].

NC-Building – Pumphouse, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame building just northwest of the swimming pool is a reconstruction of an earlier outbuilding on the site. It has a stucco foundation, weatherboards, a five-panel door on the south elevation, a single window in the east gable end, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The pumphouse was constructed before 1995.

NC-Structure – Fountain, c. 2000 – A circular pool on the north lawn in front of the house has a concrete pool with an urn-shaped fountain centered in the pool. The fountain was installed since the 1995 survey of the property.

NC-Structure – Reflecting Pool, c. 2000 - Modern landscaping includes a concrete reflecting pool just northwest of the kitchen with terraced landscaping around the pool. The pool was installed after the 1995 survey of the property.

201 S. Cameron – Thomas Ruffin Law Office, c. 1818**C-Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, frame structure is located on its original site on the front lawn of Burnside. The intact Federal style building is 18'8" by 14'2" with a rubble stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and a rubble stone exterior end chimney with a brick stack. The asphalt-shingled roof has flush eaves and there are six-panel doors centered on the north and south elevations. Inside the one-room office the focal point is the simple Federal-style mantel. The interior walls are sheathed in flush beaded wallboards and a door is secured by H and L hinges. The room is finished with molded crown and chair rail. A small garden enclosed with a picket fence has been constructed on the north side of the building and a row of low boxwoods has been added to mark the path from the house to the law office. Thomas Ruffin (1787-1870) was a prominent lawyer and served as Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court from 1833-1852 and again from 1858-1860.

Two VACANT lots - South Cameron Street south of Burnside (201 S. Cameron) and west of Poplar Hill (203 S. Cameron)

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Orange County, North Carolina**203 S. Cameron – Poplar Hill – c. 1794, c. 1891-1923, 1981****NC – Building**

The core of this impressive, two-story, side-gabled house was built around 1794 on the south bank of the Eno River, within the historic district. However, the current design of the house was achieved in 1891-1923 by Julian S. Carr, the second owner, and the move almost due north to its current location in 1981 entailed further alteration. The house is four bays wide and single-pile with a wide, two-story gabled wing at the right rear (northeast). It has a brick foundation, beaded weatherboards, an interior brick chimney in the left (west) gable and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable, and boxed eaves with partial gable returns. Two front doors are centered on the façade, each a nine-light-over-two-panel door accessed by a common brick stair. A pair of four-light French doors with a small wooden balcony is located on each end of the first-floor façade and flanks the chimney on the left elevation. Other first- and second-story windows are six-over-six, nine-over-nine, or four-over-four double-hung wood sash. A full-width, monumental, two-story, shed-roofed porch dates from 1981 when the house was moved; it is supported by fluted square columns on brick piers with a brick porch floor at grade level rather than at the first-floor level of the house. The porch it replaced was flat-roofed with a prominent turned balustrade and behind it there was a wide attic gable that was removed when the house was moved. At the second story, a deep wooden balcony extends across the middle three-quarters of the façade and is accessed by three pairs of French doors identical to those below; it is supported by large chamfered knee brackets and has a railing with square posts and balusters. The balcony, along with fluted corner boards, dentil moldings in the gables, Victorian-era windows in the gables (two single short-eight-over-tall-one windows flanking the chimney in the east gable and a Palladian window in the west gable with flankers identical to those in the east and the taller round-arched center window framing the exposed face of the interior end chimney), and French doors were part of Carr's remodeling. There is an enclosed porch that extends the depth of the wide rear gable on its left elevation. An entrance on the left elevation of the rear wing is sheltered by a gabled roof on square posts and one on the right elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on slender columns. There is a stone retaining wall across the front of the house with stone steps accessing the porch. Another low stone retaining wall extends along the driveway behind the house.

Only the wide pine floors and some wall sheathing dating from the original 1794 finish now remain on the interior. The Federal mantels, the attic stair, flush wainscots and molded chair rail, and some woodwork were probably installed in an early refurbishing. The main stair appears to have been added circa 1900 as suggested by its Victoria style newel post. Beaded sheathing covers the stair hall walls.

James Hogg built this home on the south bank of the Eno River around 1794 on an 1,100-acre tract with a grove of poplar trees. In 1803, Hogg sold the estate to his son-in-law William Norwood. Apparently, the house took the name Poplar Hill in the 1830s. It later became the home of John Wall Norwood. Norwood sold it to Durham industrialist Julian S. Carr in 1891, who renamed the property Occoneechee Farm. Carr altered the house significantly throughout his ownership, adding the two-story porch and much of the architectural detailing that remains today. In 1923, the land was purchased by Thomas H. Webb, who subdivided it. By the 1960s, the owners had constructed a new home on the property and abandoned the historic house. The 1981 relocation of the house to its current location entailed numerous alterations including changes to the roof.

NC-Building – Barn, c. 1985 – Two-story, front-gabled frame barn faces the front of the house. It was partially constructed in the flood plain of the Eno River and never completed. It is in poor

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condition with little remaining exterior sheathing, two vinyl windows at the second-floor level, and an open shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation supported by square posts and large knee brackets.

C-Structure – Spring House, c. 1900, 1981 – Hip-roofed octagonal spring house has an asphalt-shingled roof, exposed framing, a spindle frieze, and a high wood railing. It is supported by dressed timbers with angled braces on a stone foundation. It was moved to the site with the house.

205 S. Cameron – Log House – 1960s, c. 1994**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, half-dovetailed log structure is two bays wide and single-pile and is sited perpendicular to the gravel drive. The 15 foot by 20 foot structure has a concrete foundation, weatherboards in the gables, one-over-one windows, an interior brick chimney, and an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafters. A one-story, gabled wing on the west elevation has an exterior, gable-end brick and stucco chimney and a shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the north elevation and is supported by square posts. The house has been significantly altered with the addition of a two-and-a-half-story, gabled wing on the south elevation and two-story wing projecting from the east elevation of the two-and-a-half-story section. These later wings (seen in construction in 1994 photos of the property) have stuccoed exteriors, one-over-one windows, and 5V metal roofs with exposed rafters. An original entrance on the east wall of the log structure has been obscured by an enclosed stairwell to the two-story wing.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1994 – Side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and a plywood door on the north elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – Large, front-gabled, steel and wood-frame shed is raised on high posts creating a covered storage area below. The shed has 5V metal siding and roofing, no visible windows, and a French door on the right (west) elevation that is accessed by a metal stair.

207 S. Cameron – Holman-Gates House – c. 1785, c. 1810, c. 1981, 1998**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Quaker-plan, Federal-style farmhouse was originally constructed around 1785 in Person County, just north of the Orange County line. While the stone chimneys were reconstructed around 1981 when the house was moved, the rubble-stone foundation and beaded weatherboards were added after the move. The house has six-over-nine wood-sash windows with three-part beaded surrounds and heavy curved windowsills. There are four-over-four windows in the gables flanking the chimneystacks. The hip-roofed porch dates from c. 1810 and wraps around the left (west) elevation and is supported by chamfered posts. In 1998, a one-story, shed-roofed rear wing was enlarged creating the existing two-story wing. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing was constructed at the same time and connects to the left rear (northwest) corner of the original house with an asymmetrical gabled roof that allows for a full second story on the rear (north) elevation. This addition has beaded weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and six-over-six windows in two gabled dormers on the façade. A side-gabled screened porch extends from the left gable end of the addition. The Holman family constructed the house, though by 1850 it was occupied by Elmore and Rebecca Gates.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1981 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and metal doors.

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Orange County, North Carolina**208 S. Cameron – Orange County Government Services Annex – c. 1985 NC – Building**

Symmetrical in form, the Colonial Revival-style building has a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay-wide, side-gabled core that is flanked by one-story, side-gabled hyphens that connect to one-story, front-gabled wings on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The building has a Flemish bond brick veneer, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with flat brick arches on the first floor, six-over-nine windows in the gabled dormers, and a modillion cornice. The double-leaf, twelve-light-over-one-panel doors are inset slightly in a paneled bay with a six-light transom. The entrance surround features columns supporting a classical entablature with modillion cornice. There are six-over-nine windows on the hyphens and the front-gabled wings have faux interior gable-end brick chimneystacks and eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement level. The building was constructed before 1988.

209 S. Cameron – Cameron Stable Haven – c. 1830, c. 1980, c. 1992 NC – Building

The one-story, frame structure with raised basement was constructed as a stable for Burnside, the Paul Cameron plantation located on South Cameron Street, and was converted to a residence around 1980 [HDC]. The building has a brick foundation laid in a one-to-three common bond and modern windows and doors were placed in original openings in the brick. The main level is frame with board-and-batten sheathing and a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, hipped roof. New double-hung, wood-sash windows have been installed throughout the main level including arched windows on the west elevation. There is an interior brick chimney and a modern wood deck on the north elevation. A c. 1974 photo shows the building prior to its conversion to a residence, with a weatherboard-covered shed-roofed section along the south elevation. This section was been reconstructed in 1992 to resemble an enclosed porch on high brick piers with an inset screened porch at the southwest corner, a low gable centered on the south elevation, and two projecting bays [HDC].

C-Building – Coachman's Quarters, c. 1830, c. 2010 – One-story, brick building laid in a one-to-three common bond with sand mortar was likely built concurrent with the Stable Haven and, according to the current owner, served as a residence for the Cameron's coachman. The building had fallen into ruin and was missing its roof and chimneystack when the current owner carefully restored the building around 2010. The one-room building now features six-over-six wood-sash windows, a batten door on the east elevation, a reconstructed chimney, and a metal roof with exposed rafters. The interior features wide-plank wood flooring, an exposed wood ceiling, and a renovated fireplace.

VACANT lot - north of 209 South Cameron Street bordering the Eno River

210 S. Cameron – Orange Family Medical Group – 1980s NC – Building

This one-story, Colonial Revival-style, side-gabled building is five bays wide with four gabled dormers on the façade and a near-full-width gabled rear wing with dormers. The building has a Flemish bond brick veneer, exterior faux brick chimneys in the gable ends, double-hung vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on the dormers. The double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors are centered on the façade with a five-light transom. A full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch is supported by square columns and has a modillion cornice.

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211 S. Cameron – VACANT

North Churton Street

100-102 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1912, 1930s

C – Building

This two-story commercial building is constructed in a one-to-five common bond and is simply adorned with a paneled parapet with terra cotta coping and arched entrances with fanlights on the right (south) elevation. The building has two Colonial Revival-style storefronts, both likely added in the 1930s and sheltered by a full-width flared copper pent roof. The right (south) storefront has a nine-panel door recessed in a paneled entrance bay and is flanked by forty-two-light picture windows on a low knee wall. The left (north) storefront has a nine-light door in an angled, recessed, paneled entrance bay with two large thirty-six-light picture windows to its left. There are nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second-floor level of the façade and right elevation with six-over-six windows on the rear (east) elevation. Near the rear of the right elevation are two double-leaf entrance, each with six-panel doors topped by fanlights in arched brick surrounds. The entrances are accessed by brick steps with decorative metal railings and there is a single nine-over-nine window in an arched brick surround between the entrances. The building is not on the 1911 Sanborn map, but Bellinger dates the building to 1912.

101 N. Churton/102 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1927

C – Building

Located at the northwest corner of the prominent intersection of North Churton and West King streets, this two-story brick commercial building has two storefronts at the first-floor level and is six bays wide at the second-floor level. The building has a high parapet with corbelled cornice and basketweave brick bands above the storefronts and below the cornice. The left (south) storefront has an inset corner entrance with double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood doors flanked by plate-glass metal display windows. The inset entrance bay has a tiled floor and a beaded-board ceiling and is supported by a full-height brick pier at the corner of the building. A second recessed entrance on the right (north) end of the façade also has one-light-over-one-panel wood doors and a tiled floor. Multi-light, prism-glass transoms extend across the storefronts, which are made up of continuous plate-glass metal windows on a tiled knee wall that wrap around the left corner of the building. Twelve-over-one wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have brick headers and stone windowsills. An entrance at the rear of the left elevation has a nine-light-over-two-panel door with a fanlight and wide voussoir brick arch. The entrance accesses the upper level of the building and has a 102 W. King Street address. This building was constructed around 1927, concurrent with 105 and 107 N. Churton Street, after a fire destroyed an earlier building on the site [1924 SM].

104 N. Churton – Commercial Building – 1930s

C – Building

This narrow, two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style commercial building was constructed between existing structures to the north and south. It has a brick veneer laid in a running bond, and a slate mansard roof with a modillion cornice. The storefront features a twelve-light-over-four-panel door with a decorative transom on the left (north) end and a forty-eight-light picture window on the right (south) end. The door and window

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bays are recessed slightly in paneled surrounds and separated by paneled wood pilasters supporting a wood cornice. The right end of the storefront has been modified slightly to accommodate a night deposit. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows with flat brick arches at the second-floor level. The site is vacant on the 1924 Sanborn map and the building was likely constructed in the 1930s when Hillsborough was defining itself as a Colonial town.

105 N. Churton – Commercial Building – 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building was built concurrent with the neighboring buildings at 101 and 107 N. Churton Street after a fire destroyed an earlier building on the site. The building features a brick exterior laid in a running bond and has corbelling at the parapet and a basketweave course above the storefront. The replacement storefront features a fifteen-light French door centered on the façade and flanked by twenty-five-light picture windows, smaller than the originals, above a later painted brick kneewall. Sidelights and the full-width transom have been covered and a fabric awning extends the full width of the storefront. It was Kelsey's Café in 1994 and is currently the Wooden Nickel pub. The building was erected on the site of John Berry's last project, the "Berry Building." Berry died January 11, 1870, shortly after the building was started, and it was later consumed by fire, but two plaques were salvaged and reset in the new building. The plaques are set between 105 and 107 N. Churton and read, "Captain John Berry Archt. and Build 1869." "Rebuilt 1927." Another plaque reads, "the founder of this building died in the early commencement of the work-continued by his heirs - D. (Stonecutter)-April 28th 1870."

106 N. Churton – Saloon and Barber Shop – c. 1884, 1930s**C – Building**

This two-story, parapet-roofed Colonial Revival-style commercial building is laid in a one-to-five common bond with a decorative brick cornice at the parapet and terra cotta coping. The storefront was been replaced, likely in the 1930s, with two six-over-one wood-sash windows on the right (south) end and a six-panel door with a Colonial Revival-style surround with broken pediment recessed into the brickwork on the left (north) end. The first-floor windows and door are surrounded with infill running-bond brick with a soldier-course brick header. The building has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick openings at the second-floor level. The rear elevation exhibits original brickwork with fine flat-arched window openings with nine-over-nine sash. This building was a Saloon and Barber Shop on the 1884 through 1911 Sanborn maps; by 1924 it had become bank offices [1888 - 1924 SM].

107 N. Churton – Commercial Building – 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building was built concurrent with the neighboring building at 105 N. Churton Street after a fire destroyed an earlier building on the site. The building features a painted brick exterior laid in a running bond and has corbelling at the parapet and a basketweave course above the storefront. The replacement storefront features a recessed fifteen-light French door with a fluted surround on the left (south) end of the façade and a forty-light picture window to its right (north) with a painted prism-glass transom and a fabric awning extending the full width of the storefront. It was Carroll Realty & Construction in 1994 and is currently Matthew's Chocolates. The building was erected at the same time as the corner building at 101 N. Churton Street and the neighboring building at 105 N. Churton Street on the site of

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John Berry's last project, the "Berry Building." Berry died January 11, 1870, shortly after the building was started, and it was later consumed by fire, but two plaques were salvaged and reset in the new building. The plaques are set between 105 and 107 N. Churton and read, "Captain John Berry Archt. and Build 1869." "Rebuilt 1927." Another plaque reads, "the founder of this building died in the early commencement of the work-continued by his heirs - D. (Stonecutter)-April 28th 1870."

110 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1925

C – Building

This two-story, parapet-roofed Colonial Revival-style commercial building has a running-bond brick veneer and four bays separated by brick pilasters with stepped brick cornices and metal coping at the parapet. The right (south) bay has a fifteen-light French door that accesses a stair to the second-floor level. The left (north) three bays feature a recessed entrance flanked by nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with stone windowsills. The nine-light-over-two-panel door with blind transom is located in a paneled, recessed entrance with a simple pediment on pilasters on the façade. There are twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with stone windowsills on the second floor. This building is not on the 1924 Sanborn map, but was likely built in the mid- to late-1920s.

111 N. Churton – James Pharmacy – c. 1924, 1940s

C – Building

This two-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building features a yellow-brick façade with metal coping on the parapet. The building has a recessed storefront with paired one-light wood doors under a shared transom. The doors are flanked by plate-glass metal windows on a low knee wall. The storefront has a tile floor, fluted pilasters flanking the storefront, a 1940s-era Moderne carrera glass sign with the "James Pharmacy" name, and a retractable fabric awning. A one-light wood door on the left (south) end of the façade is recessed slightly, accessed by tiled steps, and has a one-light transom and a fabric awning. There are one-over-one aluminum-clad wood-sash windows at the second-floor level. The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map as a drug store and the interior retains elegant original drug store appointments.

112 N. Churton – Hillsborough Savings Bank – 1960

C – Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, Colonial Revival-style brick commercial building was built for the Hillsborough Savings Bank. The building is three bays wide and single-pile with a later brick section at the rear. It has brick quoins, stone trim, a wide stone cornice with dentils, and a stone cornerstone laid in 1960. Centered on the façade and recessed slightly with a stone surround is a pair of nine-light-over-four-panel doors with a decorative transom. Windows on the façade and left (north) elevation are fixed nine-light windows with three-light transoms and paneled wood aprons. Windows are in groups of three divided by wood pilasters. The rear wing is constructed with darker brick and has a simple soldier-course parapet and a drive-up window on the left elevation that is sheltered by a flat metal awning. Constructed as the Hillsborough Savings Bank, the building was later used as the Orange County Clerks Annex.

113 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1911, 1930s

C – Building

Shown on the 1911 Sanborn map, this building is one of the earliest commercial buildings in the district. The Colonial Revival-style two-story building has a painted common-bond brick exterior with a parapet

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roof that steps down toward the rear of the building. There is an applied wood, modillion cornice on the façade. A recessed entrance on the right (north) end of the storefront has paired fifteen-light French doors with an eight-light transom and there is a night deposit box on the north wall of the recessed entrance. There are two forty-eight-light picture windows on the left (south) end of the façade separated from each other and the entrance bay by wood pilasters. There is an ATM set into the far left end of the façade and a flared metal pent roof extends the full width of the storefront [HPC]. Three nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have arched brick surrounds. There is an alley along the right (north) side of the building and the right elevation is covered with stucco. The building was erected as a general store, was later a Chevrolet dealership, and is now a bank [1911, 1924 SM, Bellinger]. The Colonial Revival-style storefront details were likely added in the 1930s.

115 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1925

NC – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is laid in a one-to-five common bond with a darker wire-cut brick veneer laid in a running bond. It has brick corbelling at the parapet, which is covered with metal coping. The replacement storefront has a recessed one-light-over-one-panel door centered on the façade and flanked by plate-glass windows on a brick knee wall. A pent roof covered with wood shingles extends the full width of the parapet and renders the building non-contributing. The building does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map, but the brickwork indicates that it was likely constructed soon after.

117-119 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1946

C – Building

This two-story, parapet-roofed brick commercial building is plainly detailed with terra cotta coping at the parapet. The storefront features a recessed entrance with an eight-panel door with a blind transom and fluted surround. There is a wide, twenty-eight-light wood-frame picture window on a low brick knee wall on the right (north) end of the façade. A one-light door on the left (south) end of the façade has a one-light transom and fluted surround. A full-width pent roof over the storefront, installed around 1990, has a standing-seam metal roof [HDC]. Second-story windows have four horizontal panes each and simple brick sills. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map and Bellinger dates the building to 1946.

118 N. Churton – Graham Building – 1930

C – Building

This distinctive rendition of the Neoclassical Revival style features a tetrastyle temple front in cast stone that recalls the nineteenth-century Greek Revival style. The one-story stone building has a full-width pediment supported by Tuscan columns set on a stone porch floor. The loadbearing walls are built of random-course ashlar in variegated browns, oranges, and grays and there is an interior stone chimney with terra cotta chimney pots. The three-bay-wide building has one-over-one wood-sash windows with flat-arch stone headers with keystones, cast-stone windowsills on the façade, and stone windowsills on the side elevations. The one-light-over-one-panel door has a one-light transom. A cornerstone at the left (north) end of the façade reads, "Graham Building 1930." This was the law office of Alexander H. Graham, who lived at Montrose and was lieutenant governor of the state in the 1930s.

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121 N. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1912, 1930s, c. 1988

C – Building

An example of Spanish Mission-style commercial architecture, this two-story brick building has a crenellated parapet roof and a full-width pent roof with metal barrel tiles that is supported by large paired brackets at the parapet. The storefront features recessed, double-leaf, one-light doors with a single one-light transom. It is flanked by metal-framed plate-glass windows on a knee wall with Carrera glass surrounding the windows. A molded wood sign panel above the storefront reads “The Mercantile Center”. There is a twelve-over-one wood-sash window centered on the second-floor level and flanked by two nine-over-one windows on each side. Windows have brick headers with cast-stone keystones and windowsills. Corbelling between the windows supports the brackets holding the pent roof. There are two interior brick chimneys on the right (north) elevation and one-over-one wood-sash windows on the second-floor level of the right elevation. A one-story section at the rear has been covered with stucco. The building does not appear on the 1911 Sanborn map, but may have been constructed soon after [1911, 1924 SM]. It was remodeled to its present appearance in the 1930s, apparently when it became the dimestore and the current storefront dates from 1988 [Bellinger].

125 N. Churton – VACANT – Parking Lot

127 N. Churton – Police Station – 1995

NC – Building

This two-story, brick office building is composed of three hip-roofed brick volumes set at right angles to one another and connected by a flat-roofed, vinyl-sided section. Each brick volume is three bays wide with fixed four-light windows on the east and south elevations as well as the second-floor level of the north elevation. Recessed brick panels, mimicking bricked-in window openings are located on the first-floor level of the north elevation. The metal-framed glass doors are located in an inset entrance at the southeast corner of the vinyl-sided connector. There are solid doors on the east and west elevations. Each brick volume has a small square cupola with a copper roof and a single window on each elevation. The building was under construction during the 1994 survey.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1995 – One-story, hip-roofed frame shed with vinyl siding and a single door on the east elevation.

128 N. Churton – Park Building – c. 1884, c. 1950

C – Building

One of the oldest commercial buildings in the district, this two-story, parapet-roofed brick structure is of pressed brick construction laid in a one-to-five common bond with full-height brick pilasters at the corners. The building has a replacement Colonial Revival-style storefront with a recessed entrance bay on the right (south) end of the façade with a nine-light-over-four-panel door flanked by sidelights. On the left (north) end of the façade is a three-part multi-pane picture window above a paneled window box extending the full width of the window. The storefront bays are separated by pilasters supporting a bellcast copper pent roof with a modillion cornice. There are six-over-six wood-sash windows with jack arches at the second floor level. A slate-shingled mansard with Colonial Revival-style modillion cornice spans the full width of the façade and the Colonial Revival-style storefronts were likely added to the building in the mid-twentieth century. Windows on the second-floor level of the north elevation have been covered with wood and several windows on the first-floor level of the south elevation have been bricked in. Several six-over-six wood-sash windows remain at the

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second-floor level of the south elevation. A pent roof on the south elevation shelters an ATM and a side-gabled canopy shelters the drive-through banking lanes on the south elevation. The building was constructed as a general store and is labeled as the Park Building on Sanborn maps from 1884 to 1911.

132 N. Churton – Garage – c. 1942, c. 1947

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled garage is eight bays wide and single-pile with exposed concrete-block gable-end walls and German-profile weatherboards on the façade. There is a one-light-over-two-panel wood door with an aluminum awning on the left (north) end of the façade and an eight-over-eight wood-sash window to its immediate right. There is a six-panel door on the right (south) end of the façade and five original wood overhead doors spanning the center part of the façade. According to Bellinger the building was constructed in 1942 and it was moved to the current site from Camp Butner in 1947.

136-138 N. Churton – Gas Station/Garage – c. 1924, c. 1950

C – Building

Constructed as a gas station and garage, this low, one-story building is dominated by the projecting, front-gabled structure that originally sheltered pumps. The front-gabled concrete-block building is six bays wide and six bays deep with a brick pier foundation with brick curtain wall, a metal roof, and brick veneer on the façade. A c. 1950 parapet-roofed concrete-block wing projects from the on the right (south) elevation, flush with the facade. Storefront windows are modern replacements with a single panel above each fixed window. There is a nine-light-over-two-panel door with transom near the left (north) end of the façade and a one-light-over-one-panel door near the center. It has fiber-cement siding and one-over-one windows on the side and rear elevations with industrial metal windows at the basement level. There is an overhead garage door and a single pedestrian door at the basement level of the rear (east) elevation. The projecting front-gabled canopy is supported by full-height brick piers with recessed panels. The parapet-roofed wing is three bays wide and single-pile with a hipped metal pent roof across the façade that shelters the modern storefront windows and entrance. According to Bellinger, the building was constructed in 1924. The addition was completed after 1943.

137 N. Churton – Orange Federal Savings and Loan Association – 1988

NC – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed office building is seven bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The building has a brick veneer on most of the facades, six-over-six wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a square cupola with louvered vents on each elevation perched on the ridgeline. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. The projecting, front-gabled wing has fiber-cement siding, six-over-six wood windows in groups of three, and an octagonal vent in the gable. There is a hip-roofed projecting wing at the right rear (northwest) with a flat-roofed section to the south of the wing. A low brick wall at the northeast corner of the building creates a small courtyard. Tax records indicate that a gas station stood on the site prior to 1986, but the Orange Federal Savings and Loan Association acquired the property in 1988 and constructed the building at that time. It is currently Orange County offices.

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148 N. Churton – Presbyterian Manse – c. 1905, 1980, 1988

NC – Building

The Presbyterian Manse has been significantly altered with additions at the right (south) and rear (east). The one-story, side-gabled, building is three bays wide and single-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a double-pile rear ell with gabled dormers on the left elevation of the ell (northeast). The building has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and windows, interior corbelled brick chimney, and a one-light door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square aluminum columns. A side-gabled hyphen on the right elevation connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled chapel that is three bays wide and four bays deep. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a pair of six-panel doors with fluted-pilaster surround in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. A series of shed-roofed additions connect the rear ell of the house and the rear of the chapel and there is an accessible ramp at the rear. The building first appears on the 1905 Sanborn map and served as a Presbyterian manse and doctor's office [Bellinger]. According to a representative from Clements Funeral Service, the company moved into the building in 1978 and constructed the chapel in 1980. The vinyl siding and windows were installed in 1988 [HDC].

200 N. Churton – Exxon Gas Station – c. 1960, 1988, c. 2005

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story brick garage is three bays wide with two-overhead garage doors on the left (north) end of the façade and a storefront on the right (south) end of the façade with a one-light wood door and plate-glass display windows that extend around to the right elevation. There is a fabric awning over the storefront and a shed-roofed brick bay projects from the right elevation and originally held restrooms. The building was significantly altered in 1988 with the addition of a gambrel-roofed second story with two gabled dormers on the façade [HDC]. The addition has vinyl siding and windows and an exterior wood stair on the left gable end accesses the second floor. The lot is fully paved.

201 N. Churton – Confederate Memorial Building – 1934

C – Building

Constructed on property formerly occupied by the Session House for Hillsborough Presbyterian Church, this one-and-a-half-story stone building was erected in 1934 as the Confederate Memorial Building, which housed the town's public library (originally Confederate Memorial Library and later Orange County Library). The design of this WPA project reflects a Colonial Revival dwelling, with a raised basement, side-gable roof with cornice returns, and four gabled dormers on the facade. The building has exterior stone chimneys in the gable ends, a wide denticulated cornice, and wood shingles on the gabled dormers. Eight-light casement windows on the main level and four-light casement windows at the basement level are grouped and have cast-stone headers and windowsills. There are twelve-light windows in the dormers, paired eight-light casement windows with eight-light transoms in the gable ends, and quarter-round multi-light windows flanking the chimneystacks. The replacement front door has an original surround with eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three panels separating the door and sidelights from the multi-light arched transom. The entrance is sheltered by a pedimented front-gabled porch supported by grouped Doric columns with a denticulated cornice. "Confederate Memorial 1934" is written in the pediment. The building now houses the Orange County Museum.

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Orange County, North Carolina**204 N. Churton – Walker Funeral Home – c. 1928, c. 1950, c. 1965** **NC – Building**

Erected in the late 1920s in the Craftsman style, this two-story, frame building is three bays wide and four bays deep with a hipped metal tile roof and a low shed-roofed dormer on the façade. In the mid-twentieth century, likely when it was converted to a funeral home, the building was significantly remodeled to its present Colonial Revival-style appearance, with a brick veneer and a Mount Vernon-style portico. The building has paired eight-over-eight vinyl-sash windows on the façade with six-over-six vinyl windows on the right (south) elevation. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a leaded-glass arched transom. The full-width, two-story, shed-roofed portico is supported by square columns on a brick porch floor. The shed-roofed dormer on the façade has weatherboards, two boarded-up window openings, and exposed rafters. There is a second-floor balcony on the right elevation that is supported by diagonal braces and has a decorative metal railing. It is accessed by a one-light-over-three-panel door at the second-floor level. An entrance on the right elevation is accessed by an uncovered concrete step and there is a brick chimney at the right rear (southeast). Original four-over-one Craftsman-style windows remain at the second-floor level of the left (north) elevation and an entrance on the left elevation is inset slightly with a classical surround. A c. 1965 one-story, gabled wing on the rear (east) elevation with a projecting gabled bay on the north elevation doubles the footprint of the building. Entrances on the left elevation of the rear wing have six-panel doors with classical surrounds with fluted pilasters. The building is not present on the 1924 Sanborn map, but the Craftsman-style architecture indicates that it was likely constructed in the late 1920s. Its original function is unknown, but it has been the Walker Funeral Home since mid-century. According to a representative from the Walker Funeral Home, the one-story rear addition was completed around 1965, though the business had moved to the location prior to that.

205 N. Churton – Old Town Cemetery

See entry under 102 West King Street.

208 N. Churton – House – c. 1922, c. 1930**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Transitional Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a prominent porch on the right (south) elevation. The building has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a 5V metal roof, and an interior stuccoed chimney. The left (north) end of the façade has a three-sided, cut-away bay and there is an inset four-light-over-three-panel door on the right end of the façade. A hip-roofed porch extends the full depth of the right elevation and is supported by replacement slender square columns on square piers. It shelters a double-leaf entrance. A gabled second-floor porch is centered on the right elevation and is supported by replacement columns matching those on the first floor and accessed by a five-panel door at the second-floor level. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the rear (east). County tax records date the building to 1922, though the porch on the right (south) elevation was constructed later as does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map. By 1994, the house was divided into apartments.

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Orange County, North Carolina**211 N. Churton – Bivins House – c. 1926, 2004****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with two shed-roofed dormers on the left (south) elevation. The house has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The one-light-over-two-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a wood railing between the piers. There is a group of three three-over-one Craftsman-style windows in the porch gable. A 2004 gabled addition at the rear extends the full width of the building and has a slightly higher, front-gabled roofline [HDC]. The addition has weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, windows matching those on the main structure and a gabled porch at the rear. There is a stacked stone retaining wall along the sidewalk at the front of the property. The house is associated with the Bivins family, reports to have built the house in 1926 [1924 SM].

212 N. Churton – Filling Station – c. 1942, c. 1980**NC – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed building has been altered with the removal of a tiled pent roof and the addition of stucco to the exterior. The building is six bays wide and the left (north) two bays project slightly with a plate-glass display window on the left and a one-light wood door on the right, both of which are covered by a single aluminum awning. There is another display window on the left elevation with a matching aluminum awning. Two wood doors at the rear of the left elevation each have a four-light transom and likely accessed restrooms. The middle two bays and the far right (south) bay contain multi-light overhead garage doors and there is a single pedestrian entrance between the right two garage doors. Metal awning windows are located on the rear (east) elevation. County tax records date the filling station to 1942. A tiled pent roof was removed, the right two bays were added, and the building was covered with stucco around 1980 when it was converted to the John Couch Oil Company.

NC-Structure – Pump Station, c. 1980 – This small shelter features a concrete-block platform with a gabled roof on square posts. It served as a pump station for an underground oil reserve.

213 N. Churton – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

Similar in detail to the neighboring house at 211 North Churton Street, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting gabled bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The fifteen-light French door has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay wide, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a wood railing between the piers. There is a group of three fixed four-light Craftsman-style windows in the front gable and a small, shed-roofed addition at the right rear. A stacked stone wall extends along the sidewalk at the front of the property. The house is associated with the Bivins family, who reputedly built the house in 1927 [1924 SM].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame garage with vertical metal sheathing, a wide opening on the north elevation, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafters.

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219 N. Churton – James A. Cheek House – c. 1875, 1991

C – Building

This impressive Italianate-style, triple-A-roofed I-house is well-sited on a hill overlooking North Churton Street. The center-hall-plan house is five bays wide and single-pile with weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows on the first floor and replacement windows at the second-floor level. There are two corbelled brick chimneys at the rear, a metal tile roof, and a wide paneled wood cornice and cornice returns with rondels centered in the panels and paired sawn brackets. The one-light-over-two-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a highly decorative one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (south) elevation. The porch is supported by slender grouped posts with sawn delicate, elaborate brackets and spandrels and an ornate sawnwork railing. There is a one-story, projecting bay window on the right (north) elevation with paneled aprons below the windows and paired brackets at the roofline. There is a pair of French doors with a single transom in the left gable end and a one-story screened porch extends around the south and west elevations of a two-story hip-roofed rear addition that extends the full width of the house. A low weatherboard-covered knee wall and modern railing define a second-floor porch on the south elevation that is accessed by a door in the south gable. In 1991, a one-story, full-width shed addition was attached to the rear of the two-story addition [HDC]. There is a stacked stone retaining wall along the front and right ends of the property. James A. Cheek built this house on Lot 78 circa 1875. The Cheek family owned the property from 1875 until 1908, when it was sold to Allen J. and Annie Gray Ruffin. In 1919, Annie Gray Ruffin, by then widowed, sold the property to Houston J. Walker.

C-Building – Kitchen, c. 1875 – Three-bay, hipped-roof, one-to-five common bond brick kitchen with nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, a nine-light-over-two-panel door, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two exterior brick chimneys. Built contemporary with the house, it has undergone extensive restoration.

C-Building – Barn, 1880s – Two-story, side-gabled, frame barn with weatherboards, batten doors on the north and east elevations, a 5V metal roof, and a small gabled roof sheltering a hay loft on the west elevation.

C-Building – Garage, 1940s – Front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, paired batten doors on the north elevation, a single pedestrian entrance on the east elevation, a 5V metal roof, and a rear shed addition.

306 N. Churton/103 E. Queen – William Whitted House – c. 1786, c. 1840 C - Building

This rambling house late eighteenth-century house faces East Queen Street with an ornate c. 1840 Italianate-style addition facing North Churton Street. The earlier two-story structure is two bays wide and single-pile with a massive stone chimney with brick stack in the east gable end. The building has plain weatherboards with flush sheathing under the hip-roofed porch, which is supported by octagonal porch posts with a geometric railing between the posts. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows at the second-floor level. The four-panel door retains original hardware and six-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The first floor interior retains six-panel doors, raised panel wainscot and one decorative Federal style mantel with reeded pilasters and an egg-and-dart molding.

In the late nineteenth century, a two-story, side-gabled triple-A-roofed wing was added to the left (west) elevation of the original house, perpendicular to the original house and facing North Churton Street. This

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section of the house is five bays wide and single-pile with weatherboards, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and four-over-four wood-sash windows with wide segmental-arched Italianate surrounds. The decorative center-bay entrance has double-leaf arched one-light-over-one-panel doors within a round-headed decorative surround similar to those found at the Parks-Richmond House on West King Street. The entrance is sheltered by a single-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a wood railing at the roofline and a double-leafed arched door at the second-floor level that opens to the porch roof. There are paired brackets along the roofline and two one-over-one windows with pointed-arch upper sashes in each gable. There is a two-story, hip-roofed porch at the northeast within the ell created by the two wings. The metal-roofed porch has been enclosed at the second-floor level with weatherboards and nine-over-nine windows. The first floor porch is supported by square columns.

The original owner was William Whitted. Noted Kernersville designer Jules Körner, who remodeled the Parks-Richmond House and a number of other houses in Hillsborough, may have been responsible for the Italianate-style addition. Mrs. Eliza Beaty operated a well-known boarding house here in the late nineteenth century and the addition may have been added for her. Early twentieth-century owners were James M. Hedgpeth and Edward M. Harris, and in the 1940s it became the local American Legion Post. It is now a private residence again.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1900 – One-story, two-room frame building has a hipped roof with later skylights, weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a two-light-over-three-panel door on the west elevation. It may have been as quarters, but has been connected to the north gable end of the main house.

C-Structure – Wellhouse, c. 1900 – Brick well is sheltered by an octagonal hipped roof with finial on square wood posts.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1900 – One-story, gabled-roofed frame shed with stained board-and-batten sheathing.

309 N. Churton – House – c. 1949, 1993**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding on the right wing, and vinyl windows, including a projecting bay window on the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with vinyl siding in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney and a shed-roofed, vinyl-sided addition at the left rear (southwest). A stone retaining wall extends the width of the property along the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1949 and the addition at the southwest dates to 1993 [HDC].

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1993 – Side-gabled open carport supported by square wood posts with weatherboards in the gables and a small, shed-roofed enclosed storage bay at the southwest corner.

312 N. Churton – Collins-Lynch House – c. 1910**C – Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade and a projecting gabled bay on the right (south) elevation. The house has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and three interior brick chimneys. There is a three-sided

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projecting bay window on the left (north) end of the façade under a low gable. The one-light-over-one-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch is supported by Tuscan columns. The house has a center-hall plan, five fireplaces, including one in the hallway, and the original kitchen is connected to the house by a partially enclosed breezeway. The house was built by banker Paul Collins for use as a family home and summer residence for his aunt who lived in Edenton. It was also the longtime home of Edwin Lynch, Clerk of Superior Court, known as "The Judge".

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – This one-story, frame garage has vertical metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

318 N. Churton – Shepperd Strudwick House – c. 1908**C – Building**

This imposing two-story, hip-roofed frame house with its double front porch resembles a plantation house of the type found in the Deep South, with tall casement windows on the first floor that open out to the porch. The five-bay-wide house has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof with a wide cornice, two interior brick chimneys, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and double-leaf six-light casement windows across the first-floor façade. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-panel door with beveled-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a beveled three-part transom. The two-story, engaged porch is supported by full-height square columns and has a wood railing at the second-floor level and a double-leaf French door centered on the second-floor façade that opens to the second-floor porch. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation that is flush with the façade. A full-width, one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed rear wing has three gabled dormers on the rear (east) elevation. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, wing with an exterior brick chimney attached to the left rear (northeast) corner of the house.

The house was built about 1908 from a design by noted ecclesiastical architect Ralph Adams Cram. The brother-in-law of Mrs. Shepperd (Susan) Strudwick, Cram designed the Neoclassical Revival-style house as a recreation of southern charm. As such, it enhances the eclectic streetscape of Churton Street but bears no resemblance to the piedmont vernacular architectural tradition of early Hillsborough. The house was built on the site of the antebellum W. J. Bingham House, which was moved down East Union Street. Original owner Shepperd Strudwick (1868-1961) was a local industrialist; his three sons were artists. The John Kennedys, who acquired the house in the 1970s, gave it the name of "Tamarind."

C-Building – Outbuilding, 1940s – One-story, hip-roofed, frame building has German-profile weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney, and a bank of three six-over-six wood-sash windows on the north elevation. There is a shed-roofed entrance bay on the west elevation with a fifteen-light French door and a shed-roofed storage bay on the east elevation with vertical metal sheathing and paired doors on its north elevation. The building is located at the rear of the property facing East Union Street and is currently a separate apartment with a 106 East Union Street address.

NC-Structure – Carport, 1996 – One-story, hip-roofed carport with standing-seam metal roof supported by square columns on low brick piers [HDC].

NC-Structure – Well House/Rose Arbor, 2008 – One-story, hip-roofed structure with standing-seam metal roof supported by square columns on low brick piers with a brick curtain wall and concrete cap [HDC].

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NC-Structure – Swimming Pool, c. 2010 – Kidney-shaped in-ground swimming pool to the south of the house appears on aerial photos in 2010.

319 N. Churton – Burwell School (NR 1970) – c. 1821-1822, c. 1848 **C – Building**

The left two bays and hip-roofed rear ell of this now five-bay-wide structure are the original home dating from 1821. The right three bays were added and the house re-oriented to face North Churton Street in 1848 with the new shed-roofed porch marking the front of the house. The five-bay-wide, hip-roofed house is two bays deep with plain weatherboards on the majority of the structure, molded weatherboards on the rear (west) elevation, and flush sheathing on the first-floor façade, under the porch roof. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. The double-leaf three-panel door is centered on the façade and has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a five light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with a wood railing with diamond-set balusters. There is one-story, hip-roofed addition within the ell created by the two wings. It has nine-over-nine windows and a double-leaf three-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights sheltered by a shed roof on brackets on the west elevation. A small, shed-roofed addition is located to the north of the rear entrance, adjacent to the hip-roofed rear ell. An exterior door on the south elevation of the original structure (now the rear ell) is a raised six-panel door. A garden to the south of the house has brick-edged paths and a modern wood arbor.

The c. 1821 first-floor rooms have matching Greek Revival-style mantels with concave fluted pilasters and frieze with raised center and corner blocks. It is possible that during the enlargement Berry installed the matching Greek Revival-style mantels in the original first-floor rooms. Inside the central door is a wide center hall with reverse stair. A late nineteenth century mantel is in the front living room.

Individually listed on the National Register, the Burwell School is sited on a large lot facing North Churton Street at the southwest corner of the intersection with West Union Street. The terraced front lawn with plentiful hardwoods adds to the historic setting. Historically the property is known as lots 152 and 153. The original owner of this property was a local tavern-keeper and businessman named William Adams. Adams built the original structure in 1821 facing West Union Street. It was a two-story house with two rooms on each floor, which are still present today as the south rooms of the Burwell School. In 1836, the property was conveyed to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church as a manse for the new pastor, Reverend Robert Burwell. In 1837, the Rev. Burwell and his wife, Margaret Anna Robertson Burwell, began a "Female School" in the manse, which remained in operation until 1857. In 1848, the Burwells purchased the house and hired John Berry to add the large north living room and the bedroom above it. In 1857, the Burwells closed the school and the house was occupied briefly by refugees from Edenton during the Civil War. Dr. J. S. Spurgeon purchased the home in 1895 and his family remodeled the home and occupied it until 1965. At that time it was purchased and restored by the Historic Hillsborough Commission, who still own the property.

C-Building – Kitchen/Music Room, c. 1848 - This 1-story, three bay one-to-five common bond brick building has a wood shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door on the east elevation. The interior features two rooms, one said to have been used for a music room, the other for a kitchen. A Federal style mantel is located in the north room. The building was reputedly constructed by John Berry in 1848.

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C-Building – Necessary, c. 1848 - This small, square brick building has a hipped roof with shingles and a six-panel door on the north elevation. The interior has been whitewashed. The building was reputedly been constructed by John Berry in 1848.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 – Shed-roofed frame wood shed has dressed timbers and vertical wood sheathing.

400 N. Churton – House – c. 1932, 1970s**C – Building**

This house is one of only a handful of stone buildings within the district. The one-story, side-gabled house is a picturesque bungalow with both Craftsman- and Tudor Revival-style elements. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low gabled dormer on the right (south) end of the façade and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation. On the left (north) end of the façade is a fifteen-light French door flanked by eight-over-one wood-sash windows and sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by full-height stone piers and decorated with a stone balustrade. It has exposed molded purlins and stucco with faux half-timbering in the gable. The porch floor continues the full width of the façade as an uncovered stone terrace. There is an eight-over-one window centered on the façade and flanked by eight-light casement windows. A six-panel door on the right end of the façade has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by an engaged shed roof on molded brackets. The gabled dormer has a pair of starburst-paned windows with molded purlins and stucco with faux half-timbering in the gable. Other windows are eight-over-one windows with staggered brick surrounds and stone windowsills and there is an interior stone chimney. The eaves have wide overhangs with brackets or exposed rafter ends in the Craftsman style. There is an original one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) with stone detailing and windows matching that on the main part of the house. A hip-roofed, partial second floor was added atop the rear ell, perhaps in the 1970s. It has a stuccoed exterior with faux half-timbering and eight-over-one wood-sash windows. A low stone wall extends along the driveway and there are stone steps to East Union Street. County tax records date the building to 1932. The house is associated with Charlie Robertson though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Outbuilding, c. 1940s - This front-gabled frame building is three bays wide with German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows and a six-panel door on the front (south) elevation, six-light windows on the west elevation, and exposed rafter tails. The building may have originally been part of the Turner-Strudwick property to the north.

401 N. Churton – Nursing Home – c. 1960**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick building is five bays wide and double-pile with three low gabled dormers on the façade. The building has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with six-light windows in the dormers and vinyl siding in the gables, dormers, and on the rear (west) elevation. The paneled door and sidelights have a classical surround with fluted pilasters and modillions on the entablature. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. There is a deep, gabled wing at the right rear (northwest) that has both six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows and two additional entrances on the left (south) elevation, one of which is accessed by a wood ramp. In its form the building is typical of 1950s and 1960s Ranch houses.

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The Turner-Strudwick House is a two-story, deck-on-hip-roofed frame house. It is three bays wide and double pile with gables centered on the façade and side elevations. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The double-leaf entrance has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by slender classical posts. The entrance is flanked by projecting, three-sided bay windows with wood panels above and below the windows. The windows have beaded surrounds and shutters and there are quatrefoil vents in the gables. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (south) gable end supported by the same slender classical posts as the main porch. A one-story rear (east) ell has a low-pitched gable roof, interior brick flue, and full-length, hip-roofed porch supported by plain posts on its south side. A hip-roofed porch, enclosed at the south end, extends across the rest of the rear façade of the main block of the house.

County tax records date the building to 1833 and the house, which appeared on the John L. Bailey Map of 1839, originally occupied a five-acre lot surrounded by Churton, Orange, and Union streets. It was the home of Josiah Turner, Sr., a tinner, and his family. The family went bankrupt in 1872 and the estate was sold at auction. In 1887, it became the property of Edmund Strudwick, a businessman from Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Strudwick bought the house for his mother and sisters, who lived in the house. Strudwick was responsible for renovating and enlarging the house, apparently adding the roof gables, front bay windows, and replacement sash which give the simple house a Victorian appearance. In 1911, the block was divided into smaller lots for the J.A. Hogan subdivision and the adjacent acreage has been developed with other houses. A small office building, part of the original acreage, is now part of the lot at 408 North Churton Street.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 2000 – This one-story, hip-roofed frame playhouse has weatherboards, four-light casement windows, and a two-light-over-two-panel door under a decorative gable with a quatrefoil vent to match those on the main house. There is an unpainted wood deck at the front and a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast).

405 N. Churton – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows throughout, though original two-over-two wood-sash windows remain in the side gables and in a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The nine-light-over-two-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns with an original wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house and outbuilding are present on the 1924 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1922 – Front-gabled, frame garage with shed-roofed bay on the right (north) elevation has vertical metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

408 N. Churton – House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, cornice returns, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat, molded headers. It has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade with a group of three windows and a small half-round window in the

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gable. There is a large brick chimney with stone detailing on the façade and the brick continues as a veneer for the entrance bay, which has an arched nine-light door sheltered by a shallow shed roof on molded brackets. The door is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends to the right (south) end of the façade. There is a projecting bay on the right (south) elevation and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (east) elevation. An entrance on the left (north) gable end is sheltered by a small shed roof on decorative braces. County tax records date the building to 1939.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1939 – Front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards and exposed rafter tails. A batten door on the west elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with an apartment above (with an 108 West Orange Street address). The building has German-profile weatherboards, and four-over-four wood-sash windows in the front gable and on the shed-roofed dormers on the east and west elevations. There is an interior brick chimney and two open garage bays at the north end of the first-floor level with a six-light-over-three-panel door inside the garage that accesses the upper level. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the east elevation that has wide German-profile weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the south elevation with asbestos siding.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1960 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing, a single door on the west elevation, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tail.

NC-Object – Fire Pit, c. 1990 – Rubble stone and brick fire pit with a tapered chimney.

409 N. Churton – House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and German-profile weatherboards in the gables. The house has stacked awning windows throughout including awning windows flanking a picture window on the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door and picture window bays are recessed and sheathed with vertical wood. The right (north) bay is an engaged, screened porch that extends the full depth of the house. There is an attached shed-roofed carport at the right rear (northwest) supported by metal posts with an enclosed storage area on the west end. County tax records date the building to 1955.

501 N. Churton – House – c. 1978**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a slightly recessed two-bay-wide wing on the right (north) elevation. The building has a brick veneer with an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding in the gables, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with fixed shutters throughout. There is a six-panel door centered on the façade and sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns with vinyl siding in the gable. An inset porch at the left rear (southwest) corner is enclosed with full-height fixed windows and there are two garage bays at the north end of the rear (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1978.

NC-Building – Outbuilding, c. 1978 – Side-gabled brick shed with vinyl siding in the gables, an enclosed storage area at the west end and an open bay supported by a full-height brick pier on the east end.

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503-505 N. Churton – Hillsborough Manufacturing Company Warehouse – c. 1930, 1950s

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled frame building is four bays wide and triple-pile with aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and solid wood doors each with a single light. There is a second entrance and vinyl windows on each side elevation. At the rear of the building is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bay, connected to the front by a low gabled hyphen, and another full-width gable at the rear. It has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows in the gables, a metal roof, garage bays with sliding wood doors on the north elevation, and double-leaf doors near the rear of the north elevation. The building was constructed around 1930 as a building supply warehouse for the Hillsborough Manufacturing Company and appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. It was altered in the 1950s to create two residential units.

507-513 N. Churton – Hillsborough Manufacturing Co. Woodworking Shop – c. 1930, 1960s

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled building has a deep, one-story, gabled rear wing. The building has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. The front door, centered on the façade is a nine-light-over-three-panel door sheltered by an aluminum awning. An entrance on the left (south) elevation of the rear wing has an entrance with five-light sidelights that is sheltered by an aluminum awning. The footprint matches that of the woodworking shop for the Hillsborough Manufacturing Company that appears on the 1943 Sanborn map, indicating that, like the neighboring building at 503-505 North Churton, the five-unit apartment building was adapted from an earlier warehouse structure.

515 N. Churton – House – c. 1915

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled frame house is three bays wide and single-pile with a shed-roofed ell at the left rear (southwest). The building has a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with eight-over-eight windows on the rear ell. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. Portions of a low stone wall remain at the street with a stone stair to the house. The house is typical of early twentieth-century worker housing in the Hillsborough and it appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

500-block North Churton – Sinclair Gas Station

See entry under 105 West Corbin Street.

South Churton Street

100 S. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story commercial building has a clipped northeast corner to take advantage of its location at the prominent intersection of South Churton and West King streets. The building is two bays wide and one-bay deep with the same façade treatment given to the east and north elevations. The brick building is laid in a one-to-six common bond and has a flat roof behind a brick parapet with bands of header- and soldier-course bricks. There are thirty-six-light display windows at the first-floor level and grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second-floor level, each with arched transoms composed of four three-light Craftsman-style windows in a

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segmental-arched brick surrounds. The corner entrance bay features a replacement one-light wood door with one-light sidelights and a wide transom with dentil molding. A three-part arched transom with three-light Craftsman-style windows is located above and slightly in front of the recessed entrance and has a segmental-arched brick surround. There is decorative mousetooth brickwork at the corners, a soldier course at the cornice and dividing the first and second floors, and double-hung windows with arched transoms and segmental-arched brick surrounds at the basement level of the east elevation, now largely obscured by the sidewalk. A building with a different footprint is shown on Sanborn maps from 1911 and earlier. This building was likely constructed in the early 1920s as it appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

106 S. Churton – Automobile Dealership – c. 1924

C – Building

Similar in detail to the neighboring building at 100 South Churton Street, but constructed with a slightly different colored brick, this two-story brick commercial building is three bays wide with a corbelled brick parapet and a band of soldier-course brick at the cornice and between the first and second floors. It has thirty-two-light display windows on the first floor and groups of three six-over-six wood-sash windows on the second floor, all with arched transoms composed of four three-light Craftsman-style windows in a segmental-arched brick surround. Transoms on the first floor have been painted over. The center bay on the first floor is a later recessed entrance with a modern door and vertical wood sheathing. The 1943 Sanborn map indicates the building was used for “Auto Sales” so the center bay may have originally been a vehicular bay. A different building is shown on Sanborn maps from 1911 and earlier. The building was constructed shortly after 100 South Churton Street, as the 1924 Sanborn map notes “from plans” next to the building. The parapet extends slightly over the parapet of the neighboring building at 108 South Churton Street, indicating that it was built after that building as well.

108 S. Churton – Auto Repair – c. 1923

C – Building

Part of the same building campaign as the two commercial buildings to the north, this two-story, brick commercial building has two storefronts on the first floor and grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows with arched transoms composed of four three-light Craftsman-style wood windows in a segmental-arched brick surround on the second floor. Bands of soldier-course brick at the cornice and between the first and second floors also matches that on 100 and 106 South Churton Street. The two storefronts are mid-century replacements with twenty-light display windows on a low brick knee wall with soldier-course brick band. The one-light doors are recessed slightly and each has a three-light transom. A full-width transom that spans the entire storefront has been covered with a signboard. A stairwell to the second floor is located behind the south entrance. A different building is shown on Sanborn maps from 1911 and earlier. This building was likely constructed in the early 1920s and appears on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps. The 1924 Sanborn maps notes the building’s use as “auto repair.” According to Bellinger this was once used as a men's clothing store and a jewelry store.

110 S. Churton – Commercial Building – 1991

NC – Building

The historic building that occupied this site since the early 1900s was demolished in 1990 [HDC]. The current building is a two-story, three-bay brick veneer structure with a recessed sign panel in the parapet. There

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are paired nine-light-over-one-panel doors on the left (south) end of the façade with a one-light transoms and a fabric awning. Six-light casement windows with two-light transoms are recessed slightly on the right (north) end of the façade with an integral planter extending in front of them. Gooseneck lights are located above the first-floor windows. A pair of one-light French doors centered on the second floor are flanked by one-light sidelights and topped by a blind arch in a segmental-arched brick surround. They are recessed slightly with a metal railing extending in front of them. There are six-over-six windows on each end of the second-floor façade.

112-114 S. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1928, c. 1944

C – Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed commercial building has two replacement storefronts and two bands of header-course brick on the parapet, which is topped with terra cotta coping. The right (north) storefront has a centered entrance with narrow transom and flanked by plate-glass display windows. The left (south) storefront has an angled recessed entrance on its right end with three plate-glass display windows on the left. Each storefront has a one-light-over-two-panel door and the display windows are set on a low brick knee wall with paneled blind transoms. According to Bellinger 112 South Churton Street was built in 1928 and incorporated with 114 South Churton Street when it was built in 1944, forming one building.

116 S. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1930

C – Building

This narrow one-story painted brick commercial building was constructed in a running bond and has a brick recessed panel in the upper portion of the façade. The storefront has a one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (south) end and a large plate glass window on the right (north) end and is topped by a three-part transom. The building does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map, but had been constructed by 1943.

118 S. Churton – Post Office/Commercial Building – c. 1930

C – Building

Above a recently replaced storefront, this one-story beige brick commercial building retains its original flat brick sign panel, stepped brick cornice, and raised brick corner pilasters. The storefront features paired, metal-frame glass doors with a single transom on the right (north) end and three display windows on a brick knee wall on the left (south). The storefront has a four-part blind transom. Likely constructed around 1930, the building is labeled as a “post office” on the 1943 Sanborn map.

120 S. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1930

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has a beige brick veneer building and a corbelled brick parapet with a recessed sign panel below the corbelling. The storefront appears to be original with two large plate glass windows on a low brick knee wall and central paired, one-light wood doors with a single-light transom. The entire storefront is topped with a three-part blind transom and a wood cornice. The building was constructed between 1924 and 1943 [1924, 1943 SM].

122 S. Churton – Commercial Building – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, brick structure was erected on the site of an earlier structure. The building features two replacement storefronts separated by brick pilasters that extend the full height of the building to the corbelled

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brick cornice. The left (south) storefront has a wide one-light door with transom and a thirty-five-light display window and is topped by a two-part multi-light transom and a wood cornice. The right (north) storefront has a centered recessed entrance with paired fifteen-light French doors beneath a one-light transom. The entrance is flanked by forty-light display windows and a three-part multi-light transom spans the entire storefront which is shaded by a fabric awning. Six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have molded wood headers and there are two basketweave brick sign panels on the cornice. The parapet steps down toward the rear (west). There are six-over-six wood-sash windows with three-light transoms on the first-floor level of the south (West Margaret Street) elevation, six-over-six windows at the second-floor level, paired fifteen-light French doors with a multi-light transom at the west end, and an attached brick planter along the sidewalk. Sanborn maps show various uses of the site before 1924. The current structure was likely completed around 1930.

200 S. Churton – Strum’s Gas Station – c. 1932**C – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed Spanish Mission-style gas station is three bays wide and two bays deep with a stuccoed exterior on a low painted brick knee wall. Molded stuccoed pilasters extend above the roofline on the corners of the building and between the garage bays and storefront on the façade and there is a pent roof with green barrel tiles on the façade and the side elevations. The left two bays have replacement overhead garage doors and a replacement storefront on the right bay has a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom flanked by plate-glass display windows. There are display windows and a five-panel door on the right elevation and three fixed windows and a paneled door sheltered by a fabric awning on the rear (west) elevation. Bellinger dates this building to 1932 and the building appears as a “filling station” on the 1943 Sanborn map.

206 S. Churton – Hillsborough/Orange Rural Fire Department – 1980s**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style fire station has a rear wing with a barrel-vault roof that appears to be a factory or garage that pre-dates the front section. The Flemish-bond building is three bays wide and single-pile with brick quoins at the corners, a projecting brick watertable, a modillion cornice, a pedimented projecting entrance bay centered on the façade, and a cupola on the ridgeline. The left (south) bay has an overhead garage door and the right (north) bay has a pair of twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with a wide cornice with modillions and fixed shutters. The nine-light-over-four-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It has a classical surround with a broken swans-neck pediment. The front gable has a modillion cornice at the pediment and a small round window. The cupola has louvered vents on each elevation and an arched copper roof. The rear wing has large, multi-light fixed metal windows on the right elevation and two garage bays flanked by metal windows on the left elevation. The rear elevation features a single garage bay flanked by windows and aluminum siding in the gable. The building is typical of the Colonial Revival-style governmental buildings erected in Hillsborough in the 1980s. An original slate roof was removed from the building in 1994 [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, 2000 – Located on the parking lot at 214 S. Churton Street, this small, side-gabled frame storage building is associated with the fire department. It has an enclosed bay at the left (south) with plywood sheathing and a six-over-six window. The right (north) end is an open bay supported by square posts with diagonal braces. The building, constructed in 2000, replaces an earlier outbuilding on the site.

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214 S. Churton – Parking Lot with Shed

218-220 S. Churton – Richmond Auto Dealership – c. 1932

NC – Building

Constructed as a car dealership with Art Deco-style detailing, the building has been significantly altered with the replacement of the original storefronts, the addition of a wide pent roof on the façade, and the painting of the exterior, which covered the decorative brickwork. The one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building has a center entrance flanked by display windows with panels above and below the windows. Display windows on the right (north) and left (south) elevations have been covered with modern siding. A full-width, metal pent roof on the façade is supported by square posts. A recessed bay on the right elevation also has a metal pent roof sheltering the replacement doors. Bellinger dates this building to 1932 when Bill Richmond built it as a car dealership. The front section of the building appears as “auto sales” and the rear is labeled as “auto repair dealership” on the 1943 Sanborn map.

226 S. Churton – Commercial Building – 1950s

C – Building

This small, one-story, masonry building has a stuccoed exterior and a parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building with terra cotta coping. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is flanked by nine-light metal windows and there are three metal windows on the left (south) elevation. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map and was likely constructed in the 1950s.

228-230 S. Churton – Gateway Center – 2008

NC – Building

This three-story, mixed-use commercial building is seven bays wide and fourteen bays deep with a parapet roof and projecting, tower-like bays at each corner. The brick building has a corbelled brick cornice, bands of soldier-course brick separating the floors, segmental-arched brick openings at the first- and third-floor levels, and flat window openings at the second floor. It has fixed nine-light windows at the first-floor level, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the second and third floors and round windows in the parapet of the corner bays. Metal-framed glass doors on the east, south, and west elevations are set into the metal-framed storefronts while solid metal fire doors are located on the north elevation. A shed-roofed wing projects from the left (south) elevation supported by full-height brick piers and including a full-length, inset porch. The building replaces a mid-century, one-story commercial building on the site. It has retail space on the first floor and government offices on the upper floors.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2010 – One-story shed-roofed brick storage building (behind 226 South Churton Street)

229 S. Churton – Jonathan P. Steed House – c. 1822, c. 1854, c. 1900

C – Building

Set far back from the street and accessed from a driveway on US-70A, this two-story, side-gabled Federal-style house was constructed around 1822. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with beaded weatherboards on the façade, flush wood sheathing on the side elevations, and vinyl siding on the two-story gabled rear ell. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first floor, nine-over-six windows on the second floor, nine-over-nine windows on the rear ell, and exposed eaves throughout. The front door, centered on the façade (west) has two arched lights over two panels and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch

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supported by Tuscan columns. There are five-light sidelights flanking the nine-over-six window centered on the second-floor façade and there is a Palladian window in the right (south) gable. The house has two interior brick chimneys at the rear of the main section and one interior brick chimney in the rear ell. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay on the left (north) elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing to the right of the rear ell has eight-light casement windows and a double-leaf eight-light-over-one-panel door. The rear of the shed-roofed wing may have been constructed as an inset porch, but is enclosed with one-over-one windows and a modern storm door. A low stone wall extends along portions of the driveway.

The site was originally part of Colonel Francis Corbin's nine-hundred-acre grant and was considered a strategic point, because of its location above the Eno River, in the Revolutionary War. The house was constructed in the 1820s by Jonathan P. Sneed and in 1854 was conveyed from Joseph C. Norwood to Judge John Lancaster Bailey. Bailey likely added the rear ell and the projecting bay on the north elevation, renaming the house "Eno Lodge". The house was also known at various periods as "Norwood" and "The Eagles' Nest". County tax records date the building to 1822. The one-story rear wing likely dates to the early twentieth century.

C-Building – Flowerhouse, 1800s – Shed-roofed, brick flowerhouse with metal roof stands southwest of the house.

NC-Building – Shed, 1980s – Front-gabled, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing and exposed rafters stands southwest of the house.

East Corbin Street

211 E. Corbin – House – 1980s

NC – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, saltbox-form house is five bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows, a denticulated cornice, and a large interior brick chimney. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A gabled breezeway on the right (west) elevation connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled two-bay-wide garage with a four-over-four window in the gable, a frame cupola, and a shed-roofed garage bay on the right elevation.

217 E. Corbin – Sans Souci Milkhouse – 1930s, c. 1946

C – Building

Constructed in the 1930s as a milkhouse for the neighboring Sans Souci, the one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled structure was converted to a residence in the 1940s. It is three bays wide and double-pile with gabled wall dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The building has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with molded surrounds, an exterior brick chimney on the façade, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. A six-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed addition at the left rear (southeast) may be an enclosed rear porch. County tax records date the building to 1946, likely when it was converted to a residence.

225 E. Corbin – Sans Souci Carriage House – late 1890s, c. 1956

C – Building

This quaint one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style building of was constructed in the late 1890s as the carriage house for the neighboring Sans Souci. The original block is three bays wide and double-

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pile with weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first-floor level and wood shingles with six-light windows at the upper level. It has an interior brick chimney and one of two six-panel doors on the east elevation has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A front-gabled wall dormer centered on the east elevation has a pair of two-light French doors and is flanked by arched six-light windows. A one-story, hip-roofed brick wing was added to the north elevation around 1956 when the building was converted to a residence. It has a diamond-paned double-hung wood-sash window on the west elevation, a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the east elevation, and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. An uncovered brick terrace extends across the east elevation of both sections. County tax records date the building to 1956, likely when it was converted to a residence and the brick wing was added.

235-237 E. Corbin – Sans Souci (NR 1971) – c. 1813, c. 1857

C – Building

One of the most elegantly finished Federal style houses in Hillsborough, Sans Souci faces Caine Street to the south but has an East Corbin Street address. The main two-story block is three bays wide and has a side-hall plan. Federal details include a raised basement with Flemish-bond brick, molded weatherboards, and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with molded surrounds and wide sills. The double-leaf three-panel front door has a five-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width hip-roofed porch supported by square decorative posts and turned balustrade, similar to that at Burnside. The house was enlarged in the mid-nineteenth century with a one-story gabled wing on the left (west) elevation, a one-and-a-half-story gabled wing on the right (east) elevation, and a one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed wing across the rear (north), all with gabled dormers. The wings have nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first-floor level and six-over-six windows in the dormers. The right wing has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows in the gable end with six-over-six windows flanking the chimneystack on the east elevation. A basement-level entrance on the east elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof. An entrance on the rear elevation is accessed by an uncovered stair with a Chippendale-style railing. One exterior end chimney stands on the west side of the main block, one stands on the east end of the east wing, and one interior chimney stands between the main block and rear shed addition. There are boxed eaves (except on the dormers) and flush gable ends throughout, brackets at the sides of the front dormers, and operable wood shutters at most of the windows.

The original acreage of Sans Souci was owned by James Hogg and then passed through several owners. Although no registration of title is available, Dr. William Cain evidently built the house circa 1813 for his bride Mary Ruffin. Dr. William Cain's country house, Hardscrabble, still stands near Hillsborough. The original tract consisted of 30 acres. Dr. Pride Jones, who inherited the estate from Dr. William Cain in 1857, was responsible for the extensive renovations performed by John Berry.

The central block is largely unaltered, with fine early finish. The entrance hall and parlor have elegant mantels with raised paneled overmantels and raised panel wainscot. The dining room has plain wainscot. Interior doors are either six raised panels or five horizontal panel doors. A transom is seen over one of the upstairs doors. The west upstairs bedroom is wallpapered with a blue and white pattern dating from the 1860s.

According to Mrs. Engstrom, local builder John Berry added the rear dining room, rear stairwell, full-width front porch and front 1-story wings in the mid-19th century. The simple Federal style rear staircase, similar to the stairs at the Ruffin-Roulhac house, is characteristic of Berry. Sans Souci is fortunate to have retained many of its outbuildings, including an office, kitchen, and servant's quarters.

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C-Building – Kitchen, early 19th century – One-story, side-gabled, two-room frame kitchen stands northeast of the house. The three-bay-wide structure has a brick foundation, weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof with boxed eaves with patternboards. There are two six-panel doors on the east elevation, a later door in the south gable, and a massive brick chimney laid in a one-to-five common bond on the north elevation.

C-Building – Office, early 19th century – The two-bay-wide, side-gabled, frame office has rubble-stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof with boxed eaves with patternboards. It has a four-panel door on the south elevation, two-over-two wood-sash windows with operable louvered shutters, and an exterior brick chimney laid in a one-to-six common bond in the east gable end. The office was used by Dr. William Cain and later Dr. Pride Jones as a medical office.

C-Building – Servant's Quarters, early 19th century - Located north of the main house, this two-room, three-bay-wide frame servant's quarters has a full-width shed-roofed wing on the north elevation. The building has a stacked-stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with molded surrounds and the two five-panel doors on the north elevation are accessed by uncovered wood decks. A shed-roofed porch across the rear (north) elevation has been enclosed with weatherboards with an inset porch at the northwest corner enclosed with lattice and weatherboards. There are eight-light awning windows on the north elevation. The building is currently a separate residence with a 235 East Corbin Street address.

C-Building – Garage, mid-20th century - Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation. There is an open garage bay and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the south elevation.

C-Building – Wellhouse, early 20th century – Pyramidal-roofed frame wellhouse has weatherboards and a two-panel door on the south elevation.

West Corbin Street**105 W. Corbin – Sinclair Gas Station – late 1930s, 2003****NC – Building**

The one-story, Mission Revival-style gas station sits diagonally on the lot facing the corner of N. Churton and W. Corbin streets (and formerly had a North Churton Street address). It is of stuccoed masonry construction with a flat roof. A garage bay on the left (southeast) end of the façade and storefront on the right (northwest) end of the façade have replacement, metal-framed storefronts and a parapet-roofed porte-cochere on the right end of the façade has recessed sign panels and replacement Spanish-style terra cotta tiles on the parapet. The building has been extensively renovated and, in addition to the modern storefronts, has a massive two-story, brick rear addition with a stuccoed foundation that overwhelms the original structure and renders it non-contributing. The rear wing has a parapet roof with scalloped metal that mimics the terra cotta tile on the original structure. It has a brick watertable, pilasters at the corners of the building that extend above the roofline, fixed windows, and an exterior metal stair at the rear. The gas station was constructed in the late 1930s and the addition was constructed in 2003.

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This one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The building has vinyl siding and windows, an interior corbelled brick chimney, and a standing-seam metal roof. The replacement three-panel door has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1922.

111 W. Corbin – House – c. 1901, c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled wall dormers on the façade and a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has been recently renovated with new siding and windows and a replacement front door centered on the façade. It has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and the three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch is supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an exterior end brick chimney in the right (west) gable and smaller replacement windows in the left (east) gable. County tax records date the house, which resembles early twentieth-century mill and worker housing, to 1901, though it does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map, indicating that it may have been moved to the site after 1924.

NC–Building – Outbuilding, 1990s – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame building has one-story, shed-roofed bays on the east and west elevations. It has recently been remodeled and has weatherboards and an entrance centered on the north elevation with a window above in the gable. The east shed-roofed bay is an open garage bay.

113 W. Corbin – House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is six bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with brick chevron-patterned aprons. The center three bays project slightly under a higher roofline and there is a double-leaf fifteen-light French door centered on the façade. The door is sheltered by a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with arched brick openings on each elevation that lead to the door. There is an uncovered concrete terrace to the right (west) of the entrance and a fifteen-light French door near the left (east) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered half-round brick terrace. A shed-roofed frame wing with aluminum siding projects from the right rear (southwest). The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the building to 1942.

117 W. Corbin – Roosevelt Warner House – c. 1937**C – Building**

Roosevelt Warner, an African-American brickmason, built this two-story, pyramidal-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house for himself around 1937. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, exterior end brick chimneys, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The entrance is centered on the façade and features double-leaf, ten-light French doors in a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. On each side of the entrance is a replacement twenty-light picture window, each flanked by four-over-four windows. There is a one-story, hip-roofed brick sunroom on the left (east) elevation with grouped double-hung windows and an entrance on the façade. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (west)

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elevation is supported by fluted square columns. It has a replacement railing at the roofline and has been enclosed with screens. A two-story, hip-roofed wing extends nearly the full width of the rear elevation and there is a one-story, flat-roofed brick ell at the right rear (southwest). A one-story, shed-roofed, frame addition at the left rear has aluminum siding and a garage bay at the basement level. County tax records date the building to 1937.

C-Building – Garage/Apartment, c. 1937 – The large, one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled masonry building has a glazed tile and brick veneer and a 5V metal roof. It has replacement windows and doors on the façade with replacement brick around the door and window openings. Craftsman-style windows flank an entrance in the front gable, which is accessed by a metal stair. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the rear with open bays facing Warner Street to the west. The building was erected contemporary with the house and is currently an accessory dwelling with a 115 West Corbin Street address.

120 W. Corbin – Nathan Hooker House – c. 1843, c. 1912, c. 1924

C – Building

Tradition says that this Greek Revival-style cottage is a wing that survived from the Nathan Hooker House when it burned. Although a one-room house, the diminutive building is a lovely example of the Greek Revival style. The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with an attached, full-width, hip-roofed porch with fluted Doric columns supporting a wide entablature. The flush-sheathed facade has a six-panel entrance with fluted surround with cornerblocks. The house has plain weatherboards in the right (east) gable, German-profile weatherboards in the left (west) gable, tall nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with wide molded surrounds, a standing seam metal roof, and a one-to-five common-bond brick chimney with concave shoulders in the east gable end. A gabled rear ell has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a hip-roofed screened porch on the right side of the rear ell. The shed-roofed wing on the left side of the rear ell was added around 1920. The original room contains a high ceiling, a 19th century mantel, six-paneled doors and wide floorboards. Nathan Hooker bought two tracts of land totaling just over ninety-four acres on the northern side of Hillsborough in 1843. The house is currently vacant and in very poor condition.

121 W. Corbin – Faucette House – c. 1922

C – Building

The Faucette House is a one-story, side-gabled frame house that is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards with German-profile weatherboards on the front-gabled dormer. It has a replacement metal roof, a wide fascia and cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear ell. The four-over-four wood-sash windows have pedimented surrounds. There are six-over-six wood-sash windows with pedimented surrounds on the rear ell and there is a pair of six-light windows with a pedimented surround and exposed rafter tails in the front dormer. The double-leaf two-panel front door has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed section to the left (east) of the rear ell has German-profile weatherboards and a later roof with a steeper pitch that has wood shingles in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1922 and a sign in the front yard indicates that it is the Faucette House c. 1922.

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Orange County, North Carolina**127 W. Corbin – Nannie B. Anderson House – c. 1930, c. 2006****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade, a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation, and a wide shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south). The house has German-profile weatherboards, a brick chimney between the main block and side wing, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows with decorative cornerblocks on the surrounds. The four-light-over-four-panel replacement door has fluted pilasters and cornerblocks on the surround. The side-gabled wing has a one-light-over-two-panel door and two three-over-one windows on its right elevation. There is a c. 2006 shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) and a deck at the left rear (southeast) [HDC]. The sign in the front yard indicates that it is the Nannie B. Anderson House c. 1930.

207 W. Corbin – House – c. 1960, 1981**NC – Building**

This split-level house was constructed as a one-story Ranch house, but was modified around 1981. It currently has a two-story, side-gabled section on the left (east) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (west). It has a brick veneer on the first-floor level with aluminum siding at the second-floor level, one-over-one wood-sash windows, an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end, and an interior concrete-block chimney on the one-story wing. There is a projecting bay window on the left end of the façade and a recessed, double-leaf entrance to its right that is inset slightly and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The one-story wing has a picture window flanked by four-light casement windows on the façade. There is a second-floor balcony in the left gable end that has a flat metal roof supported by metal poles with a geometric metal railing. A metal, flat-roofed carport is attached to the left rear (southeast). The Ranch house form was likely constructed around 1960 and the two-story addition dates to 1981 [HDC].

211 W. Corbin – Mt. Zion A. M. E. Parsonage – 1953**C – Building**

Constructed as the Mt. Zion A.M.E. Parsonage, this one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage has a projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the front-gabled wing. The replacement front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning on metal posts and is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. There is an interior brick chimney and a six-light round window in the front gable. A side-gabled porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by metal poles. There is a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) and an aluminum awning shelters an entrance on the right (west) elevation. A cornerstone reads, "Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church Parsonage Pastor Rev. J.R. Bridges 1953" and the house is still owned by the A. M. E. Church.

225 W. Corbin – House – c. 1936**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed, frame house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one sash windows, diamond-shaped vents in the gable ends, and a five-light window in the front gable. There is an interior brick chimney centered in the main gable and an interior brick chimney in the rear ell. The two-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and there is a later lattice railing between the piers. County tax records date the building to 1936.

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NC-Structure – Chicken Coop, c. 2000 – Shed-roofed, frame chicken coop with a corrugated metal roof.

C-Building – Outbuilding, c. 1936 – Front-gabled frame outbuilding with weatherboards, double-hung wood-sash windows, and an entrance on the north elevation.

227 W. Corbin – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with six-over-six wood-sash windows with brick soldier-course lintels. There is aluminum siding and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows in the dormers. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small gabled roof and accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation and a side-gabled porch on the left elevation that is supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with jalousie windows. The house was built on the site of the former Bingham School. County tax records date the building to 1951.

303 W. Corbin – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade. The replacement front door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof supported by knee brackets and is accessed by a concrete stoop on a brick foundation. County tax records date the building to 1941, and though the building is not present on the 1943 Sanborn map it was likely constructed soon after.

305 W. Corbin – House – c. 1945

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. The building has been altered with replacement windows smaller than the original openings. The replacement front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1941, and though the building is not present on the 1943 Sanborn map it was likely constructed soon after.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – Front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990, 2007 – Hip-roofed, frame carport on square wood posts with diagonal braces. There is a 2007 hip-roofed, vinyl-sided storage area projecting from the southeast corner [HDC].

309 W. Corbin – House – c. 1996

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gable, vinyl-sided house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a three-bay-wide engaged shed porch on square posts. There is a deck at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1996.

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315 W. Corbin – House – c. 1997

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1997.

325 W. Corbin – House – c. 1981, 2007

NC – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with an attached side-gabled, two-car garage on the left (east) elevation. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square wood posts with arched spandrels. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable end, a wood deck at the rear, and a hip-roofed cupola on the garage. County tax records date the building to 1981. The porch was reconstructed and the wood deck added in 2007 [HDC].

329 W. Corbin – House – c. 1966

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The replacement door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing and to its left (east) is a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. An inset porch at the left end of the façade is supported by square posts on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1966.

403 W. Corbin – House – c. 1961

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal-panel wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A four-light picture window to the left (east) of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. There is an entrance on the left gable end that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. County tax records date the building to 1961.

405 W. Corbin – House – c. 1936

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a projecting bay window on the left (east) end of the façade. It has an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation and an interior brick chimney behind the ridge line. The fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal post. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) and a shed-roofed wing to its left. County tax records date the building to 1936.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Gambrel-roofed frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, a metal roof, a vinyl window in the east elevation, and paired doors on the west elevation.

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Orange County, North Carolina**409 W. Corbin – House – c. 1970****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with wide weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and vertical plywood sheathing in the gables. The entrance is located on a projecting front-gabled bay with windows on its right (west) and left (east) elevations. There is an eight-over-twelve window to the left of the entrance and the leftmost bay and most of the left elevation have vertical plywood sheathing, indicating that it was constructed as an inset carport or porch. County tax records date the building to 1970.

NC–Building – Shed, c. 1970, 2003 – Shed-roofed frame shed with a concrete-block foundation, vertical plywood sheathing, and a batten door and fixed windows on the west elevation.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – Front-gabled carport with fabric stretched over metal pole supports.

417 W. Corbin – House – c. 1966**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with vertical sheathing in the gable. There is a modern deck at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1966.

421 W. Corbin – James Thompson House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and asbestos siding in the gables. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a wide, four-light picture window on the right (west) end of the façade that is flanked by two-over-two windows. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers with flush sheathing in the gable. There is an integrated brick planter below the windows on the right (west) end of the façade, a side-gabled carport supported by square posts on the left (east) elevation, a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a shed-roofed wing to its right. According to the current resident, the house was constructed for James Thompson in the 1950s. County tax records date the building to 1951. There is a low stone wall along the front of the property.

C–Building – Workshop, c. 1951 – Side-gabled frame building with wide weatherboards, a two-over-two window and an entrance on the north elevation, and paired patio doors on the east elevation. There is a one-bay-wide, projecting side-gabled wing on the west elevation with a slightly lower roofline, patched where a gable-end chimney has been removed, and entrance on the west elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame open shed with an asphalt-shingled roof and an adjacent brick fireplace with chimney.

421a W. Corbin – House – c. 1959-60, 1982**NC – Building**

This five-bay-wide, side-gabled, manufactured house is situated sideways on the lot, with the gable facing West Corbin Street. It has wide weatherboards and an interior brick chimney. A nine-light bow window

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on the north end of the façade has a stone apron and the entrance has a classical surround with fluted surround. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay to the left (south) of the entrance, a one-over-one window to the left of the bay, and a side-gabled two-story addition on the left end of the house. The house is located west of 421 West Corbin Street near the rear property line of 522 North Nash Street. According to the current resident, the manufactured home was placed on the site in 1959 or 1960. The two-story addition was completed in 1982 [HDC].

Court Street

109 Court – Agricultural Services Building

See Entry for 110 East King Street.

125-131 Court – Orange County Jail and Jailer's Residence – c. 1928, 1996 NC – Building

Constructed as the Orange County Jail, this impressive two-story, Neoclassical-style building faces the Orange County Courthouse to its west, but has been significantly enlarged and altered at the north and east. The building is three bays wide and six bays deep with four brick pilasters supporting a wide entablature and a pedimented gable on the façade. The pediment has a denticulated cornice and bulls-eye window with brick voussoirs and keystones in the gable. Two-bay-wide, pedimented wings project slightly from the right (south) and left (north) elevations and there are two interior brick chimneys. The building has nine-over-nine and six-over-six wood-sash windows with a single eight-over-eight window on the left end of the second-floor façade. The nine-light-over-one-panel door on the right end of the façade has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a denticulated cornice at the roofline and a low railing at the second-floor level. A number of windows on the side and rear elevations have been bricked in or boarded over. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation connects to a two-story, front-gabled brick wing with a pedimented gable which connects in turn to a two-story, side-gabled wing with an inset entrance on the north elevation and a one-story, flat-roofed addition at its rear (east). The building has also been enlarged in 1996 with a series of one- and two-story, flat-roofed sections at the rear, one of which connects to a large gabled wing with projecting gables along East Margaret Street. The side and rear additions have nine-over-nine windows and there is a metal fire stair at the north end. The east addition has a wide cornice and small six-light windows at the basement level. Historically, the deputy lived in an apartment above the jail.

135 Court – Norwood Law Office – pre-1839

C – Building

Norwood Law Office, which stands on its original site in the extreme southwest corner of Lot 2, is the only surviving of three offices shown on this lot on an 1839 map. The one-story, front-gabled, Federal-style building is constructed with a one-to-five common bond brick and has boxed eaves. The one-room building has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with flat brick arches and operable wood shutters. There is a one-to-five common bond chimney in the rear (east) gable and the stone foundation has been covered with stucco on the right (south) elevation. A standing-seam metal roof has been replaced with wood shakes. A six-panel door on the west elevation, faces the Orange County Courthouse. The interior features a Federal-style mantel, brick hearth, and continuous wainscoting. The office may have originally belonged to Judge William Norwood who died in 1842. Local historians have noted that the office was occupied by Cadwalader Jones in the mid-

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nineteenth century, presumably through a lease as a deed conveying title to him is not known to exist. In 1866, attorney Richard Ashe sold the office to John Wall Norwood for \$400. Norwood was a member of the General Assembly in 1858 and a state senator in 1872. The Orange County Commissioners purchased the building and used it as the Veteran's Administration office.

Dimmocks Mill Road**403 Dimmocks Mill Road – Railroad Hotel – c. 1900****NC – Building**

Said to have been constructed as a railroad hotel, this two-story, hip-roofed house stands just south of the railroad tracks and faces the south end of Nash Street where the railroad depot once stood. The house has been significantly altered with a replacement porch and retains little historic fabric. The building is three bays wide and double-pile with plywood covering the façade, right (west), and rear (south) elevations and tarpaper on the left (east) elevation. The lot slopes to reveal a tall brick foundation with wide carriage openings. There is an attic gable with a vent at the apex on the façade, replacement vinyl windows throughout, interior stuccoed chimneys, and an original standing-seam metal roof. The front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with a corrugated metal roof. A replacement door centered on the second-floor façade opens to the porch roof. There is a large, uncovered wood deck at the rear.

415 Dimmocks Mill Road – Gold Park – 2007**NC – Site**

The twenty-acre park incorporates the baseball field historically associated with the Eno Mill. It features a parking area at the northwest end, concrete walking paths, two metal-framed walking bridges with fiber decking, modern play equipment, a metal-fenced dog park, and a soccer field. A one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style restroom building, on the north end has stone veneer on the lower one-third of the walls, fiber-cement siding on the upper two-thirds, and shingles in the gables. Hollow-core metal doors access the interior and there are projecting, open gabled bays on the east, west, and south elevation, each supported by tapered wood posts on stone piers with stone knee wall between the piers along the parking lot. There are three hip-roofed picnic shelters in the park, each with a metal roof supported by unpainted wood posts on concrete pads.

NC-Structure – Picnic Pavilion, 2007 – Hip-roofed, frame picnic pavilion with concrete pad, wood supports, and a metal roof.

NC-Structure – Picnic Pavilion, 2007 – Hip-roofed, frame picnic pavilion with concrete pad, wood supports, and a metal roof.

NC-Structure – Picnic Pavilion, 2007 – Hip-roofed, frame picnic pavilion with concrete pad, wood supports, and a metal roof.

North Hassell Street**105 N. Hassell – House – c. 1900****NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house has been significantly altered with a replacement porch, additions at the left rear (southwest), aluminum siding, and its conversion to a multi-unit apartment building. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a canted bay on the first-floor level of the façade and a series of one-story

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additions along the left (south) and rear (west) elevations. It retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows and an interior corbelled brick chimney on the main block with six-over-six windows on the additions. An inset porch at the front left (northwest) is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers and shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door. An adjacent, shed-roofed carport is supported by full-height metal posts. An entrance on the second-floor level of the left elevation opens to the roof of the shed-roofed carport and is sheltered by a small projecting gabled roof on knee brackets. County tax records date the building to 1900. The house historically matched the house at 208 North Churton Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gable frame garage with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors on the east elevation.

108 N. Hassell – House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with an eight-over-eight window on the right wing and a picture window on the right elevation. The six-panel door is centered on the façade. The house is set back from the street at the rear of the lot. County tax records date the building to 1955.

109 N. Hassell – House – c. 1911, 2007**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards, cornice returns, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. Windows on the first-floor façade has leaded-glass sashes over larger single-light sashes and there is a pair of one-over-one windows in the front gable. The one-light-over-two-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled, engaged porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers with a low wood railing between the piers. A low, shed-roofed dormer was added to the right (north) elevation in 2007 [HDC] and there are two small, shed-roofed sections abutting the rear ell. Bellinger dates the house to 1911.

111 N. Hassell – (former) Carriage House – c. 1921**C – Building**

The two-story, side-gabled frame structure is said to have been a carriage house or barn, constructed for 109 North Hassell Street and dating from 1921, but it was converted to a multi-unit residence prior to 1963. The building is five bays wide and has German-profile weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows throughout. It retains original arched windows and small round windows at the second-floor level. There are two six-light-over-three-panel doors on the first-floor façade, each sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by square posts. An exterior wood stair on the left (south) elevation accesses the second floor. Bellinger dates the building to 1921. According to Hillsborough resident Tom Roberts, the building was known locally as the “Honeymoon House” as many newly married couples would start their lives together here before moving into a larger house in town.

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Orange County, North Carolina**112 N. Hassell – O. E. Bivins House – c. 1922****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has weatherboards, a decorative asphalt-shingled roof, two interior brick chimneys, and one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, including groups of three windows in each of the dormers. The one-light-over-three-panel door has matching sidelights and is flanked by two-over-two windows on the façade. A full-width, hip-roofed porch has a metal roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a projecting gabled bay with cornice returns at the entrance. A wood railing with battered balusters extends between the piers. There is a shed-roofed wing at the rear. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and county tax records date the building to 1921. A sign in the front yard indicates that it is the “O. E. Bivins House” built in 1922.

C–Building – Garage, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the front gable, and double-leaf batten doors.

C–Building – Shed, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards has shed-roofed wings on each side of the main section.

113 N. Hassell – House – c. 1945, c. 2004**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered with the addition of gabled dormers on the façade and the alteration of the roofline to extend over the left (south) bay, which was previously under a lower, gabled roof. The house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and replacement one-light-over-one-panel doors. A full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by square columns and extends around the left elevation. There is a single window in each gabled dormer and paired windows in the side gables.

117 N. Hassell – House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the right (north) end of the façade. It has an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, and a six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door sheltered by a small inset porch on the right end of the projecting wing. The porch is supported by a single square post at the corner. Wood stairs access a six-light-over-three-panel door on the left elevation with an eight-over-eight wood-sash window to its right. County tax records date the building to 1951.

209 N. Hassell – House – c. 1951, 2008**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house has been significantly altered with the removal of a decorative gable and a picture window on the right (north) end of the façade, and the addition of a front-gabled porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and vinyl windows, including a group of three windows on the right end of the facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with a decorative metal railing. A one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (south) elevation is sheltered by a similar gabled porch.

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There is a gabled addition at the rear with paired windows, a single-light French door, and a gabled porch on square posts. County tax records date the building to 1951. The porch and a rear addition were completed in 2008.

213 N. Hassell – House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an eight-over-eight window on the left (south) end of the façade, and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by a slender column. There is a basement level entrance on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1951.

215 N. Hassell – House – c. 1951**NC – Building**

The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation. A gabled dormer centered on the main block of the façade has a single six-over-six window. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure with sliding glass doors of an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends across the left two bays of the façade. The house is set back from the street and sited at the top of a terraced hill. County tax records date the building to 1951.

217 N. Hassell – House – 1950s**C – Building**

The small one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has exposed concrete-block walls with rounded corners, a low-pitched metal roof with deep eaves, and an exterior concrete-block chimney on the right (north) elevation. The house has metal windows with casements flanking fixed center panes. There is a solid wood door with single diamond-shaped light centered on the façade and a three-light-over-one-panel door on the left (south) elevation. The building was likely constructed in the 1950s and though its original purpose is unknown, it currently serves as a residence.

219 N. Hassell – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, and vinyl windows. A picture window on the right end of the façade replaces a pair of original windows, but retains the original opening. The replacement front door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. An attached, shed-roofed brick garage at the right rear (northwest) has an open vehicular bay that is sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the building to 1946.

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Orange County, North Carolina**309 N. Hassell – House – 2012****NC – Building**

This two-story, shed-roofed house is currently under construction. The house is two-bays wide and single-pile with the double-pile left bay projecting. A one-story, front-gabled wing projects from the left bay. The building has a concrete-block foundation, board-and-batten sheathing, a metal roof, vinyl windows, and single-light French doors.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1920, 2011 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing, weatherboards in the gables, and a 5V metal roof. The building has paired six-light windows in the gables and a shed-roofed bay on the south elevation. The shed was moved to the site from another location in 2011 [HDC].

310 N. Hassell – House – c. 1910, 1980s**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick pier foundation, interior brick chimney, plain weatherboards, and replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows with wide plain surrounds. The fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The style of the house is consistent with earlier twentieth-century mill housing in Hillsborough. The house was moved to its current site in the 1980s from a site facing Churton Street just south of the New Orange County Courthouse parking lot.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and a batten door on the south elevation.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with an open, shed-roofed wood shed on the east elevation. The shed has board-and-batten sheathing, a 5V metal roof, a vinyl window on the north elevation, and a batten door on the south elevation.

312 N. Hassell – House – c. 1970**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled hyphen on the right (south) elevation that connects to a projecting, front-gabled garage wing. The house has a brick veneer, with quoins, an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) elevation, and casement windows. The double-leaf six-panel doors are located on the right end of the façade and are inset slightly. The front-gabled wing has a full gable return.

313 N. Hassell – House – c. 1964**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and an interior brick chimney. The house has vinyl windows and a picture window on the façade that is flanked by one-over-one windows. The front door is located on the right (north) end of the façade and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a paneled column. An integrated brick planter extends from the front stoop to the left side of the picture window and along the right elevation. A gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) has a picture window flanked by one-over-one windows on the façade. County tax records date the building to 1964.

NC-Building – Shed, 1990s – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding and vinyl slider windows.

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Orange County, North Carolina**317 N. Hassell – House – c. 1921, 2000****NC – Building**

Constructed as a simple one-story, triple-A-roofed house, this house has been significantly altered with additions on the left (south) and rear (west) elevations and the loss of most of its historic fabric. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The half-glazed front door is sheltered by a replacement, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) that appears original to the house. However, a gabled hyphen at the rear of the rear ell connects to a massive one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and windows and a large gable on the north elevation. County tax records date the building to 1921 and the additions to the left and rear were completed in 2000 [HDC].

403 N. Hassell – House – c. 1949**C – Building**

One of several identical homes on this block and likely constructed speculatively, this one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and chimney, German-profile weatherboards, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows including a group of three windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered stoop. There is a shed-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1949.

405 N. Hassell – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the rear. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade is flanked by two-over-two windows. There is a wood deck at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1956.

407 N. Hassell – House – c. 1956, c. 1980**C – Building**

Identical in form to 403 and 409 North Hassell Street, this one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and chimney, German-profile weatherboards, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows including a group of three windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and accessed by a later wood ramp. There is a c. 1980 concrete-block shed-roofed wing on the rear (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1956.

408 N. Hassell – House – c. 2010**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house replaces an earlier house on the site. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade, a projecting gabled bay on the right (south) end of the façade, and a projecting one-story turret on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has a stuccoed foundation, fiber-cement siding, and one-over-one vinyl windows. Casement windows on the one-story turret have half-round windows above. The six-panel door is inset slightly and accessed by an inset porch. There is a wood deck at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 2010.

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Orange County, North Carolina**409 N. Hassell – House – c. 1951****C – Building**

Identical in form to 403 and 407 North Hassell Street, this one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and chimney, German-profile weatherboards, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows including a group of three windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The replacement door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a concrete-block, shed-roofed wing on the rear (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1951.

500 N. Hassell – House – c. 1966**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a small, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts sheltering an entrance on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1966. The house is located on the west side of the road, despite the fact that it has an even-numbered street address.

C-Structure – Picnic Shelter, 1950s – One-story, side-gabled structure has a 5V metal roof supported by dressed timbers and stands on a concrete slab.

502 N. Hassell – Vacant Lot

Water tower and city-owned generator and pump station are located on this small parcel.

508 N. Hassell – House – c. 1975**NC – Building**

This two-story, asymmetrical-front-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a massive brick chimney and brick veneer on the façade. The building has one-over-one windows, grouped on the right (south) end of the façade and there are fixed clerestory windows over the right two bays of the façade. The solid wood door has a one-light sidelight and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a full-height brick pier. An integrated brick planter extends from the chimney to the right elevation. There is vertical plywood sheathing on the second-floor level of the left two bays. A flat-roofed garage bay extends from the left (north) elevation and has a plywood-sheathed knee wall at its roofline. County tax records date the building to 1975.

510 N. Hassell – House – c. 1975**NC – Building**

This one-story, asymmetrical-front-gabled, concrete-block house is three bays wide and five bays deep. It has German-profile weatherboards in the gables, deep eaves, and four-light metal windows. The three-light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered concrete-block stoop. An inset carport on the left (north) end of the façade is supported by a metal pole. There is a taller gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) with an entrance on its left elevation. The building may have been constructed as an accessory structure for the house at 508 North Hassell Street, but is currently a residence.

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South Hassell Street

100 S. Hassell – House – c. 1964

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the façade and right (north) elevation and wide composite siding on the left (south) and rear elevations. The house has an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, six-over-six windows on the other elevations, and a set of three full-height fixed windows to the right of the entrance. The left two bays of the façade are recessed slightly and have vertical board-and-batten sheathing. There is board-and-batten in the gables and the six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered wood walkway. County tax records date the building to 1964.

104 S. Hassell – House – c. 1944

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, three-bay-wide entrance wing on the right (north) end of the façade and a side-gabled wing on the right elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and a four-light-over-four-panel door flanked by small, six-over-six vinyl windows. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with a decorative metal railing. The house has a raised basement with multi-light metal windows and a nine-light door on the left (south) elevation. A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the left side of the house. County tax records date the building to 1941, and though the house does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map, it was likely constructed soon after.

107 S. Hassell – House – c. 1957, 1980

NC – Building

This heavily altered side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is currently four bays wide and double-pile with a second-story addition over the right (south) three bays of the house. There is a brick veneer on the first floor, wide German-profile weatherboards on the second story and on the upper half of the left (north) elevation. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows with groups of three double-hung windows on the façade. The front door has eight panels with a single, central light and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts with weatherboards in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney at the left end of the second story and an exposed basement on the right elevation. The house is located above the street level and is accessed by brick stairs. County tax records date the building to 1957 and the building was heavily remodeled in 1980 [HDC].

108 S. Hassell – House – c. 1946, 1981

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered with the relocation of the front door and the removal of a window. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade and a shed-roofed wing on the right elevation that extends beyond the rear of the building as a gabled ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. The replacement front door is a four-light-over-four-panel door. The door was originally located on the left elevation of the projecting, front-gabled bay, but that opening has been covered with siding and the door is now located on the façade of the main section of the house, in place of a former window. There are paired French doors on the rear wing and an uncovered deck at

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the left rear. County tax records date the building to 1946 and the building was heavily remodeled in 1981 [HDC].

North Hillsborough Avenue**107 N. Hillsborough – House – c. 1970****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and one-over-one windows. The six-panel front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by concrete-block steps. There is a three-light transom to the right (north) of the entrance. A second entrance on the left (south) elevation has a concrete stoop with wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1970.

108 N. Hillsborough – House – c. 1910**NC – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has been altered with the partial enclosure of the shed-roofed front porch and the installation of patio doors on the right (south) gable end. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). It has weatherboards on the façade, vinyl siding on the side elevations, and a metal tile roof. There is a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash window to the left (north) of the entrance, which is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets. The right end of the porch has been enclosed and there is a single, fixed window on the front. The house is typical of early twentieth-century architecture in Hillsborough and appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1924 – The front-gabled, frame shed has weatherboards and an entrance on the south elevation.

110 N. Hillsborough – VACANT**111 N. Hillsborough – House – c. 1921****C – Building**

Four bays wide and single-pile, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, with six-over-six windows on the left (south) end of the façade and the left elevation. It has diamond-shaped gable vents and a metal tile roof. The front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade, terminating at the projecting wing. It is supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets. The porch is accessed by a later wood stair and has replacement railings. There is a gabled ell at the rear and a basement level under the right projecting wing. County tax records date the building to 1921.

South Hillsborough Avenue**100 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1967****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed section at the rear. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns with a wooden railing. A shed-roofed addition extends from the left (south) of the rear section. There are stone steps at the front corners of the lot and a low

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stone wall along the driveway to the left of the house. The property changed hands in 1967 and the house was likely constructed at that time.

104 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

The three-bay-wide, hip-roofed house is double-pile with a decorative gable centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The four-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with a later wooden railing. Two full-width, shed-roofed rear additions are now covered by a single shed roof. There is a low concrete wall and concrete steps at the street. A stone wall extends along the driveway on the left (south) side of the house. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

NC–Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with metal sheathing and a metal roof.

108 S. Hillsborough – Cates House – c. 1928, 2000**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is one of only two stone houses in Hillsborough and was reputedly built by the same stonemasons who erected Duke Chapel in Durham. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting, front-gabled wings on each end of the façade and a front-gabled porch between the two wings. The house has a rough-coursed stone veneer, six-over-nine wood-sash windows with cast-concrete lintels and windowsills. There is an exterior stone chimney centered in each of the front-gabled wings, each flanked by six-over-nine windows and with quarter-round windows flanking the stack. The fifteen-light French door is located on the south elevation of the north wing and is sheltered by a projecting, front-gabled porch. There is a gabled porch sheltering another French door on the south elevation. Both porches have stucco in the gables and are supported by Tuscan columns. There are six-over-six windows flanked by two-over-two windows in the main gables and original gabled dormers on the rear of the house have been replaced by a wide, shed-roofed dormer with wood shingles on the exterior and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The shed-roofed dormer, as well as a wooden trellis and gabled porch at the rear of the house were added in 2000. There is a stone wall along both South Hillsborough and West Margaret streets and a slate walkway and slate steps lead to the main entrance. Bellinger dates the house, built for H. Scott and Alice Cates, to 1928.

NC–Building – Garage, 2003 – Front-gabled, frame garage with a shed-roofed bay on the south elevation was constructed in 2003 [HDC]. The shed is sheathed with wood shingles and has six-over-six wood-sash windows on the south elevation.

200 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer and stucco in the pedimented gables. The house has three interior brick chimneys and projecting, gabled bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with yellow-brick windowsills and lintels. There is also a yellow-brick soldier-course watertable and a yellow-brick band at the fascia. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on stone piers. A pair of five-light windows are located in the front gable. County tax records date the building to 1946.

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C-Building – Shed, 1950s – Front-gable, frame shed with a brick pier foundation, vertical metal sheathing, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

204 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a flush gable on the right (north) end of the façade and a gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels paired on the façade, and a rectangular vent in the front gable. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that wraps around the right elevation and is supported by slender Tuscan columns and has German-profile weatherboards in the gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and an interior brick chimney behind the main ridgeline. There is a low concrete wall with a brick cap at the street. County tax records date the building to 1946.

206 S. Hillsborough – Florence Elkins House – c. 1936, 2011**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a 2011 gabled wing projecting from the south elevation of the rear ell [HDC] and a shed-roofed section between the main section of the house and the projecting wing. County tax records date the building to 1936. A low brick wall extends across the front of the property and a sign in front of the house calls it the Florence Elkins House.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1936 - Front-gable, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards and a single batten door on the east elevation.

210 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1912, 1931**C – Building**

This two-story, gable-and-wing house is unusual for the brick veneer that was likely added around 1930. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting front-gabled canted bay on the left (south) end of the façade. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows with a one-over-one window, with a larger lower sash, on the first-floor level of the projecting bay. The one-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends around the projecting bay and is supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers. There is an interior brick chimney and a decorative brick motif in the front gable. The front yard is formally landscaped with a gravel walkway edged in brick and plantings along the street and sides of the front yard. There is a low brick wall along the left (south) side of the property. County tax records date the house to 1912. The brick veneer was added in 1931.

212 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1911, 2005**C – Building**

This two-story, I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a low gable centered on the façade. It has a modern 5V metal roof, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a one-light-over-one-panel door with a four-light transom. The one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low wood railing extending between the piers. There is a two-story, shed-roofed section at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story, gabled wing centered on the rear elevation connects to a 2005 one-and-a-

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half-story, side-gabled wing at the far rear. While the additions at the rear are large, they are inset slightly from the main section of the house and do not overwhelm the original form. County tax records date the building to 1911 and the side-gabled wing at the rear was added in 2005 [HDC].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 - Front-gable, frame shed has vertical metal sheathing, a metal roof, and paired batten doors.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 2000 – Side-gabled, frame carport is supported by large square posts with diagonal braces and has a low gable on the east elevation.

215 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1902, 1930s, 1995**NC – Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has been altered with the addition of a two-story wing at the right rear (southeast) for which the main roofline has been raised to meet the hipped roof of the rear wing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and a fifteen-light French door. There are nineteen-over-two, Victorian-style, wood-sash windows on the first-floor façade, nine-over-one windows in the dormer, and vents in the side gables. A full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by tapered, fluted posts on brick piers with a low wood railing between the piers. There is a later garden window in the left (north) gabled end. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear and a two-story wing with three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, extends from the right rear. County tax records date the building to 1902. It was constructed as a one-story, side-gabled house, but was updated in the 1930s with the addition of the front-gabled dormer and Craftsman-style porch. The two-story rear wing was constructed in 1995 [HDC].

C-Building – Garage, 1940s - Front-gable, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a 5V metal roof, and paired batten doors.

216 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation and a gabled dormer on the left elevation. The house has a stuccoed foundation, weatherboards, a wide fascia, and three interior brick chimneys. There are nine-over-one wood-sash windows throughout with a group of three one-over-one windows in the front gable and paired six-over-one windows in the dormer. The one-light-over-one-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns with a wood railing. The side-gabled wing has grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 - Front-gable frame garage with vertical metal sheathing, a metal roof, and paired, metal doors.

217 S. Hillsborough – House – c. 1911**C – Building**

The one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a two-light-over-three-panel door. The shed-roofed porch has metal roofing and is supported by decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1911.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Front-gabled, frame garage has 5V metal sheathing and roof and has paired metal doors on the west elevation.

219 S. Hillsborough – House – 1996

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house stands on the site of an earlier frame store building that was demolished in 1995 [HDC]. The house has vinyl siding and windows and a six-panel door with a classical pilastered surround that is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with arched ceiling that is supported by square columns. There are paired windows on the façade and in the gables. A shed-roofed section extends from the left rear (northeast). Low stone planters extend across the front of the house. County tax records date the building to 1996 [HDC].

East King Street

104 E. King – Orange County Courthouse (OR1971) – c. 1844-1845

C – Building

One of the earliest and most architecturally distinguished courthouses in North Carolina, this brick temple-form Greek Revival-style building was designed and built by John Berry, a well-known local architect and builder. The two-story building is three bays wide and five bays deep with a full portico with classical pediment and entablature supported by four fluted Doric columns. Such fine details as the Flemish-bond brick walls, wide cornice, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with flat brick arches, keystones, and stone sills, and the central double-leaf door with fanlight, brick voussoirs, and keystone remain intact. There are four interior brick chimneys and the original two-stage cupola clock tower surmounts the building. The courthouse is at least the fourth on this site. The interior retains most of its original finish, including a pair of open-string Federal-style stairs with foliate brackets, turned balusters and newels and heavy molded handrails, four-panel doors, symmetrically molded frames with cornerblocks, and well-proportioned pilastered mantels. The upstairs courtroom was renovated in the 1880s.

109 E. King – Commercial Building – c. 1944

C – Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed commercial building is three bays wide with a central entrance flanked by forty-eight-light display windows. The brick building is laid in a running bond and has terra cotta coping at the parapet and stucco on the right (east) elevation. The replacement four-panel door has one-light sidelights set in a larger surround with one-light sidelights and a single-light transom. The entrance has a classical surround with denticulated cornice supported by pilasters and is sheltered by a fabric awning. There are six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations. There is a shed-roofed, concrete-block wing at the right rear (northeast). The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map, but Bellinger dates the building to 1944.

110 E. King/109 Court – Agricultural Services Building – c. 1940, c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, parapet-roofed, Colonial Revival-style building is thirteen bays wide with the right four bays recessed slightly from the façade. The building has a brick veneer laid with cast-stone windowsills, a cast-stone cornice, and cast-stone coping at the parapet. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat brick arches. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with broken swan's neck pediment. The right (west) elevation, facing Court Street, is a single story due to the slope of the site. It

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has a twelve-light-over-one-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a small pedimented, roof. An integrated planter extends across the façade and left (east) elevations. The building appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. According to Bellinger, the left side of the Agricultural Services Building was completed before World War II with the right side completed after the war.

115 E. King – Office Building – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial-Revival-style brick commercial building is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, frame, flat-roofed rear ell. The building has a Flemish-bond brick veneer, a denticulated cornice, a slate roof, and a thirty-two-light display window centered on the façade with a wide header. Six-panel doors on each end of the façade are slightly recessed in wide plain surrounds. There are six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations and replacement one-light half-round windows in the gables. The rear ell has vinyl siding and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map; Bellinger dates the building to 1945.

120 E. King – Commercial Building – c. 1947, 1964, 1977**NC – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed, Colonial Revival-style commercial building has been enlarged significantly to the right (west) and rear (south). The building is four bays wide with two fixed, sixteen-light windows centered on the façade and a six-panel door on each end of the façade, each recessed slightly with pilasters and a wide entablature. There is molded concrete cornice at the top of the parapet. A taller one-story, parapet-roofed, brick addition sits atop the east half of the building and wraps around the rear and right sides of the building. It has blind window panels on the left (east) elevation. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed in the late 1940s. The taller brick portion of the façade was built in 1964, and a rear addition was built in 1977.

125 E. King – House – c. 1884**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof. The one-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (east) elevation. It is supported by chamfered post with decorative sawn brackets. There is a six-point round vent in the front gable and nine-over-nine windows on the rear ell. A one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window and there is a gabled extension at the rear (north) of the ell. The building appears on the 1884 Sanborn map.

129 E. King – Commercial Building – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style commercial building is three bays wide with a full-width gabled rear wing. It has a brick veneer on the façade with soldier-course brick lintels over the recessed entrance bay and the grouped vinyl windows. The side elevations and rear ell are constructed of clay tile. The recessed entrance bay features a one-light door with transom and vinyl sidelights. There are two, front-

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gabled, wood-sided dormers on the façade, each with a single double-hung vinyl window. There are high windows along the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950.

132 E. King – VACANT
Parking Lot.**133 E. King – House – c. 1940, c. 2000****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with German-profile weatherboards and three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. There is a sixteen-light picture window on the left (west) end of the façade that is flanked by two-over-one windows. Around 2000, the original front door was switched with a window on the side wall of the porch, yet the original openings remain. The door is currently a fifteen-light French door. Both are sheltered by a partially inset, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. Windows on the left elevation have been covered, perhaps as early as 1950, when the adjacent building was constructed. County tax records date the building to 1940.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 – Shed-roofed frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and batten doors on the south elevation.

141 E. King – William Courtney's Yellow House – c. 1801, 1983**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Georgian-style house stands on a hill high above King Street with a brick retaining wall at the sidewalk. The house was originally at street level, but the street was lowered some years ago. The center-hall-plan house is three bays wide and single-pile with a rubble-stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor façade, four-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations, and replacement vinyl windows at the second floor. Exterior brick chimneys in each gable end are of Flemish-bond construction. The left (west) chimney is double-shouldered and the right (east) chimney has been encompassed by a two-story, shed-roofed addition on the right elevation. The six-panel door is sheltered by a replacement front-gabled porch, constructed in 1983, supported by grouped square columns on a rubble-stone foundation. There is a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). A shed-roofed screened porch on square columns extends along the left elevation of the rear ell and there is a one-story, shed-roofed wing to the right of the ell.

William Courtney purchased the lots in 1777 from Ralph McNair. In a deed conveyed in 1801 from William Courtney, Jr. to his brother Joseph, the term "yellow house" is first used, implying that a house was on the property. Although the house has undergone several renovations, it retains fine paneling in the west parlor and one bedroom and a distinctive west parlor mantel. The house was also used as a telephone exchange according to the 1924 Sanborn map. The two-story, shed-roofed wing on the east elevation appears on the 1888 Sanborn map. No porch is shown on the map until 1905 when a full-width porch is shown. A wrap-around porch is shown on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps. By 1973, the porch had been removed and a new porch, appropriate to the design of the historic building, was constructed in 1983.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s – Front-gabled frame garage with 5V vertical metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails stands northeast of the house.

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C-Structure – Wellhouse, 1930s – Pyramidal-roofed frame wellhouse stands northwest of the house with a 5V metal roof on square posts with wood lattice applied between the posts.

144 E. King – United States Post Office – 1977**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style building is seven bays wide with projecting, front-gabled wings on each end of the façade and three gabled dormers centered on the façade. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners, vinyl windows, round windows in the projecting front gables, a wide fascia, and weatherboards on the gabled dormers. An engaged colonnade extends across the center bays of the façade, terminating at the front-gabled wings. The colonnade is supported by full-height brick piers with arched spandrels and it shelters the metal-framed glass doors and windows. There is a single gabled dormer on the right (west) and left (east) elevations and a loading dock at the rear (south). A plaque on the building notes that the building was constructed in 1977.

145 E. King – House – c. 1870, c. 1935, 2001**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The double-leaf front door has eight-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by grouped square posts with lattice between the posts and curved braces. There is an arched gabled vent centered on the façade and a hip-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by decorative metal posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. There is a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest) with a hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. A brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property and the house is accessed by stone steps. County tax records date the building to 1870. Bellinger notes that the building was remodeled around 1935 and the rear addition was constructed in 2001. The house is associated with the Teer family, although the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s – Shed-roofed frame garage has German-profile weatherboards, a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafters, fixed multi-light windows on the east elevation, casement windows on the south elevation, and a pent roof supported by knee brackets sheltering the garage bays on the west elevation.

150 E. King – Alexander Dickson House – c. 1790, 1983**NC – Building**

This two-story, late-Georgian-style house was moved to its present site in 1983 from the junction of I-85 and Highway 86, just outside of Hillsborough, and now serves as the Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Center. The side-gabled house is three bays wide and two bays deep with a rubble-stone foundation, beaded weatherboards, an exterior Flemish-bond brick chimney on a stone base in the left (east) gable, and a wood-shingled roof. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor with six-over-six windows at the second-floor level. The raised six-panel door is sheltered by a reconstructed, full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) with a combination of six-over-six and four-over-four wood-sash windows and a shed-roofed porch along its right (west) elevation that is supported by chamfered posts. A modern access ramp leads to an entrance on the left elevation of the rear ell. The interior, a three-room plan with a center-hall and enclosed staircase, retains much original fabric,

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including wainscot, doors, and mantels. The house became the property of Alexander Dickson around 1839. In 1865, General Joseph E. Johnston used the house as his temporary headquarters.

NC-Building – Shed, 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame outbuilding has a concrete-block pier foundation with stone curtain wall, weatherboards on the lower three-fourths of the house and wood lattice on the top one-fourth. It has a wood-shingled roof and batten doors on the north and east elevations. It was constructed in 1990 as a public restroom [HDC].

NC-Building – Office/Kitchen, c. 1850, 1983 – One-story, side-gabled, frame building was likely an exterior office or kitchen. It has a stone foundation, exterior end chimney in the south gable end, weatherboards, a four-over-four wood-sash window and batten door on the east elevation, and a wood-shingled roof. Bellinger dates the house to the mid-nineteenth century; it was moved to the site with the house.

157 E. King – William Reed’s Ordinary – c. 1754, c. 1830, c. 1877

C – Building

This important early landmark is an example of the Federal style, though the core may be a Georgian-era structure. The two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with beaded weatherboards, boxed eaves, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor, and nine-over-six windows on the second floor. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by slender Tuscan columns with a turned railing between the columns. Exterior end brick chimneys flank the main block of the house. The east chimney is laid in a Flemish bond with glazed headers. The west chimney is partially obscured by a c. 1830 1-story side-gabled wing addition which itself has an exterior end chimney laid in one-to-six common bond. The one-story wing has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with six-light windows flanking the chimney. There is a two-story gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with an interior brick chimney and an eight-over-eight wood-sash window flanked by four-over-four windows on the right (east) elevation of the first-floor. There is a one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left (west) side of the rear ell and on the rear (north) elevation of the side-gabled wing, each supported by slender square columns.

The main, two-story portion of the house was likely constructed around 1754, with the one-story wing to the west added around 1830 and the two-story rear wing, probably a separate early house, added after 1877. Early owners operated a tavern in the basement rooms with fireplaces and a separate entrance. The attached full width Doric porch is a replacement. The original owner of the lot was William Reed, a town official and tavern keeper, other owners include J.E. Laws (nationally known Register of Deeds) and the writer, Peter Taylor. County tax records date the building to 1754 and a sign in the front yard reads “Wm Reed’s Ordinary c. 1754”. The house is also known as “Seven Hearths”.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1995 – One-story, A-frame outbuilding has a plywood sheathing, a six-panel door on the east elevation, and skylights on the south elevation.

200 E. King – Orange County Board of Education – c. 1980

NC – Building

Constructed around 1980, this one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style building is three bays wide and is flanked by recessed one-story, side-gabled wings. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins, brick chimneys in the gables of the main block, and a corbelled brick cornice at the roofline. It has six-

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over-six vinyl windows with flat brick arches and there is vinyl siding on the dormers. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast).

200 E. King – Hughes Academy – c. 1862, 1994**NC – Building**

This small, one-story, side-gable, frame building was built for the Hughes Academy near Lake Orange. It was moved to this site in 1994, and has been restored. The two-room building is three bays wide and single-pile with a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. There are four-panel doors on the north and south elevations, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and an access ramp on the north elevation. The interior features flush sheathing on the walls and wood floors throughout. The school was established in 1845 and the building was constructed around 1862. The school was under the direction of Samuel Wellwood Hughes from about 1865 to his death in 1884. Among the notable students educated here were D. I. Craig, Spier Whitaker, Needham Bryan Cobb, Thomas M. Jordan, Charles W. Johnston, James L. Currie, George Winston, P. H. Winston, and Robert W. Scott.

200 E. King – Regulator Marker – c. 1771, 1963**C – Object**

Located just south of the Hughes Academy, a small bronze plaque on a marble tablet, surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, is inscribed: "On this spot were hanged by order of a Tory Court June 19, 1771 Merrill, Messer, Matter, Pugh and two other Regulators" and "Placed by the Durham-Orange Committee North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames in America, April 1963." Although there is no actual grave here, the plaque marks the spot on the former Cameron Estate, on which six Regulators were hanged. It remains one of Hillsborough's most historic landmarks, and stands beside the site of the Old Halifax Road, now disappeared. Their common grave was nearer the Eno River. This plaque was placed in 1963 to replace an earlier plaque, and the iron fence is the second fence on the site.

200 E. King – Cameron Ice House – c. 1857, c. 2002**C – Building**

Located southeast of the Hughes Academy in the wooded area south of Cameron Park Elementary School, the brick ice house was constructed for Burnside, the Cameron family property on South Cameron Street. The octagonal brick structure is mostly underground with only the upper part of the walls and the conical, wood-shingled roof visible above ground. There is an octagonal cupola centered on the roof with louvers on each elevation. A gabled entrance on the northwest elevation has a batten door and flush wood sheathing. The ice house is said to have been completed by John Berry who was hired by the Cameron family to complete the brickwork at Burnside. It was restored around 2002 with a new roof and entrance.

West King Street**102 W. King – Commercial Building**

See 101 North Churton Street.

103-105 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1940, c. 1985**NC – Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building is four bays wide with a brick veneer laid in a one-to-five common bond and has a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has been altered with

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the installation of a Colonial Revival-style storefront, replacement windows, and a pent roof. The storefront has a single entrance with a leaded-glass transom and a denticulated cornice. The door is flanked by large display windows on a low brick knee wall with plywood above. There are three groups of three replacement casement windows on the second-floor level. An asphalt-shingled pent roof extends the full width of the storefront and connects to the adjacent building to the west (107 West King Street). The left (east) bay has a pair of one-light French doors with an etched transom on the first floor and a pair of original four-light metal casements at the second-floor level. The door accesses the commercial space for the neighboring building (100 South Churton Street) and a staircase to the upper level of the building. The building appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. Windows were replaced and the pent roof installed about 1985.

107 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1900, c. 1985

NC – Building

This small, one-story, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival-style brick building has a brick parapet with recessed sign panel, corbelled cornice, and terra cotta coping. The replacement storefront and pent roof were installed in the 1980s concurrent with the storefront and pent roof on the adjoining building (103-105 West King). The entrance is located on the left (east) end of the façade and has a leaded-glass transom and a denticulated cornice. Small display windows on the right (west) end of the façade rest on a brick knee wall with plywood sheathing above. An asphalt-shingled pent roof extends across the storefront. The building likely dates from around 1900 when it appears on the Sanborn map as a jeweler.

108 W. King – VACANT

109 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1900, c. 1985, 2005

C – Building

Constructed as early as 1900, this one-story, brick commercial building has a flat roof behind a parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building. The sides of the building are laid in a one-to-seven common bond while the façade is laid in a running bond. The storefront was restored in 2005 and features a centered recessed entrance and a replacement nine-light-over-four-panel door with a boarded-up transom. It is flanked by plate-glass windows in copper frames on a low brick knee wall. A four-light transom spans the entire storefront and there is a recessed sign panel on the parapet. There is an entrance and loading bay near the rear of the right (west) elevation. An asphalt-shingled pent roof was constructed over the storefront in the 1980s, but was removed in 2005 when the storefront was restored. The 1894 Sanborn map shows a smaller building on this lot. However, the 1900 Sanborn map illustrate a building similar to the one that now stands at 109 W. King St. It was shown as a drug store in 1900 and a jeweler in 1911.

112 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, commercial building has a glazed brick façade with brick on the right (east) elevation laid in a five-to-one common bond. The parapet roof steps down toward the rear of the building and there is a recessed sign panel on the façade with a corbelled brick cornice above. The storefront features a recessed entrance with a replacement nine-light-over-two-panel door with a one-light transom centered on the façade. The entrance is flanked by plate-glass display windows in copper frames on a low brick knee wall. The full-

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width transom over the storefront has been boarded-over and is obscured by a later fabric awning. According to the Sanborn maps, this building was built between 1911 and 1924.

114 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1920, 1990

NC – Building

This one-story, Colonial Revival-style commercial building was constructed between 1911 and 1924, but has been altered with the installation of a replacement facade in 1990 [1911, 1924 SM]. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners and a flat roof behind a brick parapet. Centered on the facade are two fifteen-light French doors within a single wood surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The entrance is flanked by vinyl windows with denticulated wood cornices. An asphalt-shingled pent roof extends nearly the full width of the facade with a dentil cornice below.

115 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1888, c. 1931, c. 1985

NC – Building

The one-story, brick commercial building was erected in two phases and consists of two storefronts. The building has a painted brick exterior with a corbelled brick cornice at the parapet. The left (east) building has terra cotta coping at the parapet and the right (west) building has metal flashing at the parapet. The left storefront has paired one-light wood doors with a two-part transom. The doors are flanked by wood-frame display windows on a low brick knee wall and there is a boarded-up three-part transom that extends the full width of the storefront. The right storefront has a recessed entrance with replacement door with one-light transom. It is flanked by metal-frame display windows and has a boarded-up transom that extends the full width of the storefront. An asphalt-shingled pent roof added c. 1985 extends across both storefronts as well as 117 W. King, rendering both building noncontributing. The building on the left appears on Sanborn maps as a “general store” as early as 1888. In 1931 the building on the right was constructed, the two buildings were connected on the interior, and the left building was modified with a new storefront and facade.

117 W. King – Commercial Building – 1950s, c. 1985

NC – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. A solid metal door with one-light transom on the left (east) end of the facade accessed the second floor. There is a metal-frame storefront on the right (west) end of the facade with paired metal-frame glass doors with a one-light transom and two plate-glass windows on a brick knee wall. One-over-one wood-sash windows on the second-floor level have segmental-arched brick surrounds. An asphalt-shingled pent roof installed c. 1985 over the storefront connects to the pent roof on the neighboring building (115 West King Street) and the buildings have been connected on the interior as well. There is a brick planter that abuts the west elevation of the building. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map and was likely constructed in the 1950s.

118 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1911, c. 1990

NC – Building

Constructed as early as 1911, this one-story, brick commercial building has been altered with the removal of a second floor and the installation of a replacement Colonial Revival-style storefront, brick facade, and pent roof. The building has a flat roof behind a brick parapet with metal coping. The storefront features one-light-over-two-panel doors on each end of the facade, each with a four-light transom. Centered on the

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façade are two twenty-five-light display windows. The doors and windows are encompassed within a wood storefront with pilasters between the bays, wood aprons beneath the windows, and a modillion cornice that extends the full width of the storefronts. An asphalt-shingled pent roof has been installed above the storefronts. The building appears on the 1911 Sanborn map as a post office with a barber on the second floor.

120 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1987

C – Building

This narrow, one-story, brick commercial building was constructed in a former alley. The building has a painted brick veneer with a stepped parapet with metal coping and an oval stained-glass window in the parapet. There is a nine-light-over-two-panel door with a three-light transom on the left (west) end of the façade. On the right (east) end of the façade are a sixteen-light window and a twelve-light window, each with a multi-light transom. A fabric awning extends the full width of the façade. This building was constructed in a former alley between two existing buildings. The alley is shown on the 1924 Sanborn map and Bellinger dates the building to 1930. The building was renovated in 1987, but the exterior walls of the neighboring buildings remain intact and exposed on the interior of this building.

122 W. King – Movie Theater – c. 1914, c. 1980

NC – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building has been altered with the installation of replacement storefronts and stucco covering the second-floor level. The building has a flat roof behind a parapet roof with terra cotta coping. There is a one-light-over-three-panel door flanked by one-light display windows on the right (east) end of the façade with a stone stoop and a full-width boarded-up transom. On the left (west) end of the façade, paired one-light doors and two twelve-light windows are located in a wood surround covered with asbestos shingles. The former marquee is supported by cables and extends the full width of the façade, though has been covered with vertical plywood sheathing. The second-floor level has been covered with stucco, though a single two-over-two wood-sash window remains on the right end, lighting the former projection booth. A shed-roofed addition at the second-floor level of the right elevation sits atop the building at 120 West King Street. The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

124 W. King – Commercial Building – c. 1924, 1950s

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has a flat roof behind a corbelled brick parapet with metal coping and a single replacement storefront with recessed sign panel above. The storefront features a replacement door on the right (east) end of the façade and three wood-frame display windows on a brick knee wall on the left (west) end. There are four wood panels above the storefront and a boarded-up transom above the panels. The storefront is sheltered by a full-width fabric awning. The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was likely built to fill the vacant space between the Movie Theater (122 West King Street) and the Smith Furniture Store (126 West King Street). The replacement storefront likely dates to the 1950s.

125 W. King – VACANT

Parking Lot extends the full depth of the block with frontage on both West King and West Margaret Streets.

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126 W. King – Smith Furniture Store – c. 1912

NC – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is distinctive for its mousetooth corbelling at the parapet, but has been altered with the removal of the second-floor windows, replacement of the original storefront, and installation of a pent roof across the façade. There is a replacement fifteen-light French door and a fixed window in a segmental-arched brick surround on the right (east) end of the façade. The left (west) end of the façade has four wood-framed display windows with transoms and a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with transom. Segmental-arched window openings on the second-floor level have been bricked-in, though original two-over-two wood-sash windows remain on the second-floor level of the left elevation. A large, asphalt-shingled pent roof extends the full width of the façade, sheltering the storefront. Bellinger dates the building to 1912.

127 W. King – House – c. 1936

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, a pressed metal roof, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It has six-over-two wood-sash windows and the nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. There are knee brackets in the gables and a gabled ell extends from the left rear (southeast) with a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). A central chimney pierces a pressed tin shingle roof. County tax records date the building to 1936.

131 W. King – King-Richards-Johnston House – c. 1855, c. 1900, c. 1905

C – Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gable King-Richards-Johnson House is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched gable centered on the façade and flanked by gabled dormers. The house has plain weatherboards, cornice returns, a wide fascia, wood shingles in the front gable and on the dormers, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the first floor of the façade. A twelve-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and has four-light-over-two-panel sidelights; it is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. Exterior chimneys in the right (west) gable end are laid in a seven-to-one and six-to-one common bond, while chimneys in the left (east) gable end are laid in a running bond. There is a near-full-width, hip-roofed one-story rear wing with a shed-roofed section at its rear that connects to a one-story, side-gabled wing with a gabled rear ell. The side-gabled wing with rear ell has a brick pier foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows; it was likely an original outbuilding that was connected to the main house by 1900. A hip-roofed porch on the left elevation was added by 1905 and was later enclosed with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. An inset porch at the front of this addition is supported by a square column and accesses a fifteen-light French door on the left elevation of the main house.

The King-Richards-Johnston house is difficult to date, however Bellinger dates it to 1855. The side-gabled frame structure appears on the 1888 Sanborn map. By 1894, it was shown as a “Boarding” house. An accessory building at the rear was connected to the main house by 1900 and a porch on the east elevation added by 1905 [1888-1924 SM]. Many of Hillsborough's important citizens either lived here or owned the property including Abner Nash, William Courtney, Jehu Whitehead (Whitted), William D. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richards, and Mayor Ben G. Johnston.

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The two-story, side-gabled Cole Hotel (now a private residence) is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards, cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, and a 5V metal roof. The house has two-over-two wood-sash windows in arched wood surrounds. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door with a molded surround is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. There is an uncovered brick terrace on the right end of the façade and a flat-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square columns and has a wood railing at the roofline. There is a one-story, gabled screened porch at the right rear (northeast) and a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) with a second-story wood deck to its north. The building first appears on the 1905 Sanborn maps as a one-story residence with a rear ell. By 1911, the building is labeled as the Cole Hotel, a portion of the area within the ell had been enclosed, and the building is shown as one-and-a-half stories (though it is likely that the building had been constructed with one-and-a-half stories). By 1924, the building had been enlarged to a full two stories and had a porch that wrapped around both ends of the façade. Before 1943, the building reverted to a residence and sometime thereafter the wraparound porch was removed [1905-1943 SM].

C – Building, Garage, c. 1950 – Side-gabled frame garage with beaded weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, eight-light awning windows, and an entrance on the west elevation.

NC – Structure, Cupola, c. 1920 – Tall pyramidal-roofed frame cupola with a copper roof and arched louvered vents. It is unclear where the cupola originally stood.

139 W. King – Dr. Edmund Strudwick Office – c. 1830, c. 1911, c. 1924**C – Building**

The Dr. Edmund Strudwick Office is a simple one-story, four-bay, two-room, frame building. It has a stone foundation, weatherboards, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, a replacement metal roof without overhangs, and an interior brick chimney. There are two replacement six-panel doors on the façade, sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. There is flush sheathing under the porch and a later railing has been removed from the porch. A rear ell was constructed around 1911 and has narrower weatherboards and six-over-nine wood-sash windows [1911 SM]. A gabled addition, which first appears beyond the ell on the 1924 Sanborn map, has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a four-panel door on the west elevation that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square columns. A series of additions on the left (east) side of the rear ell were constructed since 1924. The office was built around 1830 by Dr. Edmund Strudwick for his medical office, and stands on the site of Edmund Fanning's law office, which disappeared in the 1780s. It was later the medical office for Dr. W.F. Strudwick then a law office for Robert Strudwick. Attorney Frank Nash inherited it in 1907 and used it as an office and home. Mrs. Frank Nash described it as originally having "two small rooms and a pillared porch." Since 1924 it has been used as a private residence.

141 W. King – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a stuccoed concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and the four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A picture window to the left of the

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entrance is flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney on the right (south) elevation and a small shed-roofed wing at the rear. Although the house actually faces Cedar Lane, it is directly behind 139 West King Street and has a West King Street address. The building does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map, but its architecture is consistent with that of the late 1940s and early 1950s. County tax records date the building to 1963.

142 W. King – Eagle Lodge No. 19 A.F. and A.M. (NR 1971) – 1823**C – Building**

The Eagle Lodge is undoubtedly one of the most architecturally significant landmarks in Hillsborough. Designed by the state architect, Captain William Nichols, the Greek Revival-style building is believed to have been built by local brickmasons, John Berry and Samuel Hancock. The two-story, hip-roofed structure is roughly forty-foot square and is constructed of solid brick laid in a Flemish bond. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with windows concealed behind original louvered wood shutters and window openings having flat brick arches and stone windowsills. The double-leaf, four-panel door is centered on the façade with a stone threshold and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, pedimented portico supported by grouped Ionic columns. A plaque to the left of the entrance commemorates those who served in World War I. An original glassed-in observatory said to have pre-dated President Caldwell's 1831 observatory at UNC, was removed from the roof in 1862 and the current hipped roof was built. A low, brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.

The building stands on Lot 23, the site of Edmund Fanning's house. The Eagle Lodge No. 19, chartered in 1791, remained active until 1799. It was dormant until 1819 when the Masons revived but with a new number, No. 71. Money was raised for the building through an authorized public lottery that ran from 1821 until 1832, empowered to raise \$3000. The cornerstone was laid on November 23, 1823. The property was conveyed to the Lodge in 1824, after the building was erected. During the mid-nineteenth century the building was called the King Street Opera house and was used as a town meeting place. The building appears on the 1888 Sanborn map as the "King Street Opera House" and "Masonic Hall 2nd." In 1932, the original lodge number, 19, was reinstated. The Masonic hall is still owned and used by the Eagle Lodge, Number 19, A.F. and A.M. A gravestone that reads "George Doherty, May 30, 1732 – April 23, 1793, First Secretary, Eagle Lodge No. 19 A. F. & A. M" is embedded in the ground at the edge of the front lawn, next to the driveway. Doherty's death predates the construction of the building, so it is unclear whether he is buried on the site.

147 W. King – House – c. 1915**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting gabled bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and three interior corbelled brick chimneys. A six-panel door centered on the façade has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers with a low pierced brick knee wall between the piers. There is a small four-over-one window in the front gable and a nine-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash window near the rear of the right elevation. The building was likely constructed around 1915 and first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. German-profile weatherboards on the rear bay indicate that it may have been constructed at a later date.

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153 W. King – Colonial Inn – c. 1838, c. 1888-1889, c. 1908

C – Building

The Colonial Inn stands prominently on the south wide of West King Street, its two-story piazza extending across the sidewalk. The two-story, side-gabled building is seven bays wide and double-pile with a stone foundation, weatherboards, a metal roof, flush end gables with cornice returns, and two Flemish-bond brick chimneys on stone bases in the left (east) gable end. There is an interior brick chimney near the right (west) end of the building and paired brackets in the right gable. The building has two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched upper sashes in peaked surrounds. The main entrance, centered on the façade, features a double-leaf two-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched two-light transom. The right three bays of the façade have been covered with plastic. A full-width, two-story, hip-roofed piazza is supported by grouped chamfered posts and has a flagstone porch floor, a sawnwork upper balustrade, and exposed rafters.

The two-story, gabled rear wing, centered on the building, dates to at least 1888 and features arched two-over-two windows, flush gable ends, and an interior brick chimney. The building was remodeled around 1900 and the windows, doors, and exterior trim likely date from this renovation. In 1908 a large 2-story wing was added to the west side by owner Thomas A. Corbin, but remained separate from the main structure, connected only by an open porch that extended along the west elevation of the main house and the east elevation of the wing. The porch has since been enclosed and a metal fire stair at the front of this wing extends to the second-floor level of the main block. This wing features a standing seam metal roof with a decorative gable centered on the right (west) elevation, two interior brick chimneys, round vents in the gables, boxed eaves, and two-over-two arched wood-sash windows. There are peaked surrounds over the doors and windows on this wing, matching those on the main block. A one-story kitchen on the left elevation of the original rear ell was also added around 1908 and is in poor condition. A shed-roofed section at the rear of the building, between the two ells has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and a nine-light-over-two-panel door.

The Colonial Inn has an illustrious and complex history. Originally built by Isaiah Spencer in 1838, it was known locally as Spencer's Tavern but was advertised as the Orange Hotel. The inn kept the name Orange for fifty years; later names include the Occoneechee Hotel (1888-1908), Corbinton Inn (1908-1946), and The Colonial Inn (1946-present), by which it is best known today. Richison Nichols purchased the inn from Spencer, apparently in 1888, and was responsible for construction of the piazza flush with West King Street. The building appears as the Occoneechee Hotel on the 1888 map with the parlor and office located in the Parks-Richmond House (located next door at 175 W. King), a dining room and kitchen behind the Parks-Richmond House, and sleeping rooms in the current hotel building and at 183 West King Street. In 1889 David C. Parks combined Lots 15 and 18 to create a hotel complex with the Occoneechee Hotel and the Parks-Richmond House. During his ownership, Parks hired Jules Körner, an eccentric designer from Kernersville, N.C., to update his buildings. Körner changed the window frames and doors on all three buildings associated with the hotel: the Inn, the Parks-Richmond house, and Twin Chimneys across the street. Körner probably also added the paired eave brackets to the west gable end.

According to Mrs. Engstrom, the evidence surrounding the Colonial Inn dates the building to 1838 despite local lore that it was built in 1759. The vacant lot was purchased in 1803 by Henry Shutt who built a house here where he lived and operated a hatters' shop. The lot was offered to public sale in 1820. Several inns did exist surrounding the lot on which the Colonial Inn stands, which may explain the confusion.

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Orange County, North Carolina**158 W. King – Samuel Mallett Gattis House – 1908****C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, gabled bays on the left (west) end of the façade and on the left elevation. The house has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (east) elevation. The porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns and has an original wood railing and a low gable marking the entrance. A pedimented dormer on the right end of the façade has a single-light fixed window and there are three small casement windows in the pedimented front gable. There is an inset second-floor porch at the right rear, a one-story gabled ell at the left rear, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing near the center of the rear elevation. A 1999 metal fence extends along the sidewalk at the front of the property. The house was built in 1908 for Samuel Mallett Gattis. Gattis was born in Hillsborough in 1863, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1884, and later studied law. He served as clerk of Orange County Superior Court 1889-1894 and represented Orange County in the General Assembly during the sessions of 1899, 1901, and 1903, serving as Speaker of the House in the latter session.

C-Building – Wellhouse, c. 1908, c. 1967 – Octagonal frame wellhouse with pyramidal wood-shingled roof, weatherboards, a two-panel door, and a brick foundation. This lot is known for its historic well which is almost two hundred years old. The original owners of Lot 22 were Quaker inn-keepers named Stubbs and Willard, each of whom owned half of the lot, and built two small houses here and probably dug the well in the 18th century. The original wellhouse was probably built by Dr. James Strudwick Smith. The wellhouse has always faced the dwelling to the west. It appears to have been a semi-solid structure before 1908, the bottom portion was sided, the upper portion enclosed with latticework, topped by a hexagonal roof of cedar shakes with a pointed finial. The wellhouse was rebuilt in 1908 as a solid structure with a steep pointed roof by the Gattis family who built the present house. Again, in 1967, the wellhouse was rebuilt to its present form by attorney, Bonner D. Sawyer for his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Britton Sawyer.

C-Building – Garage/Kitchen, c. 1908 – This front-gable, frame building has a brick foundation, weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and a window on the south elevation. It may have originally been constructed as a kitchen.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1967 – Front-gabled, frame carport on square posts with an enclosed storage area with weatherboards on the west end.

168 W. King – Twin Chimneys – c. 1770, c. 1816-1832, c. 1900**C – Building**

Twin Chimneys, so named for the paired chimneys in each gable end, is sited on a hill on West King Street, directly across from the Colonial Inn and the Parks-Richmond house, and is dominated to a full-width, two-story porch. The two-story, side-gabled frame house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed wing that extends the full width of the rear elevation. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched upper sashes on the first floor, nine-over-six windows on the second floor, and several six-over-one windows on the side elevations. Windows on the first-floor façade have peaked wood surrounds. The double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel entrance has a four-light

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transom. It is sheltered by a two-story, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with original railings at the first and second floor; this porch was installed around 1816 and replaced an earlier portico and original dormer windows [Bellinger]. The twin pairs of chimneys, for which the house is named, were constructed by Reverend John Knox Witherspoon between 1817 and 1832 and are laid in a Flemish bond. Exterior woodwork, including the pointed-arch window surrounds on the façade were added around 1900, when owner D. C. Parks hired Jules Körner to update the house to match the refurbishments to the Colonial Inn and the Parks-Richmond House across the street. A one-story, front-gabled wing, originally a separate kitchen structure, has been attached to the right rear (northeast) corner of the house; it has weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a 5V metal roof, and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable. Important interior details include a central hall plan and wide pine planking. The chair railing in the central hall came from Moorefields and other materials from the Nash and Kollock School. A basement is also present under the house with an earthen floor. An iron gate from Stewart Iron Works in Cincinnati, Ohio, separates the house from the pedestrian traffic of the sidewalk.

Twin Chimneys is reputedly a pre-Revolutionary house, however the exact date of construction is not known. It is important to note that a house is sited at the exact location on the 1768 Sauthier Map of Hillsborough but it cannot be assumed that the houses are the same. The deeds show that on August 29, 1768, the Town Commissioners sold "Lots 21 and 31 to William Fanning who has built a Mansion House thereon." Although the property was transferred to new owners three times between 1768 and 1788, there is no mention of buildings or improvements until September 4, 1788 when it was purchased by Daniel Mallett. The property has had many owners since 1788 including William Duffy, Martha and William F. Strudwick, Reverend John Knox Witherspoon, Hugh Waddell, William F. and Harriet H. Strayhorn (postmistress, 1873-1881), D.C. Parks, and various members of the Forrest family.

C-Building – Garage, 1950s – L-shaped, concrete block garage with German-profile weatherboards in the gables, exposed rafter tails, and vinyl windows.

175 W. King – Parks-Richmond House – 1870s, 1890s, c. 1945**C – Building**

The two-story Parks-Richmond House is distinctive for its decorative woodwork, including bargeboards, brackets, and a double-leaf arched entrance. The side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a wide gable centered on the façade. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable, and two interior brick chimneys. The focal point of the front facade, is the double-leaf door with teardrop-shaped top lights and two raised panels below and the matching double-leaf storm door. It is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a turned balustrade at the roofline. An identical balustrade fronts the entrance porch, which is accessed from the sides by brick steps. An uncovered stone terrace extends across the left (east) two bays of the façade and wraps around the left elevation. The gables are adorned with scalloped shingles and sawn lattice bargeboards and there are paired brackets with pendants along the entire roofline. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation has board-and-batten sheathing, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and a diamond-paned wood-sash window and six-panel door on the façade. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the rear elevation is supported by paired wood posts with diagonal braces and sawn brackets and has a sawn railing. The east end of the porch has been enclosed with board-and-batten sheathing.

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The Parks-Richmond House, which stands on Lot 18, was for many years the home of Clerk of Court, John Taylor. In 1854 Ralph Graves, husband to Emma Taylor, sold the property to John J. Freeland. It became the property of Elbert H. and Emily Pogue in the 1870s and for the rest of the nineteenth century was closely associated with the Occoneechee Hotel. On October 16, 1889 D.C. Parks purchased Lot 18 and combined it with Lot 15 (site of the Colonial Inn) to form one hotel. He used the Parks-Richmond House as an office, reception, and dining-room, and the Old Orange Hotel (Colonial Inn) was used for sleeping rooms. In the 1890s Parks employed Jules Körner to remodel the house to its current appearance. Decorative trim on the house resembles closely other local work by Jules Körner including the William Whitted House, the Colonial Inn, and Twin Chimneys. The house remained in the Parks family until 1937 when it was sold to J.W. and Marguerite Richmond [Engstrom, Bellinger]. It is now being operated as the Inn at Teardrops. The building appears on the 1894 Sanborn map with a full-width front porch; it was changed to the current porch sometime after 1943 [1894-1943 SM].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1900 – Frame shed with weatherboards, standing-seam metal roof, and a single door with transom on the east elevation.

176 W. King – B. B. Forrest House – c. 1907, 2007**C – Building**

This massive two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, two-story, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has plain weatherboards with scalloped boards in the west gable, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends around the right (east) elevation. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof, is supported by slender Tuscan columns, and has a low railing with turned rails. A portion of the porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with screens. There are two eight-over-one wood-sash windows on the second-floor level of the façade and a shed-roofed dormer on the façade with a one-light window flanked by twelve-light windows. The two-story rear wing replaced an earlier one-story wing in 2007; it has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a deeply recessed entrance. County tax records date the building to 1907 and it first appears on the 1911 Sanborn map. It was built for B.B. Forrest, general store operator [Bellinger].

NC – Building, Shed, 2003 – Hip-roofed frame shed with plain weatherboards, deep eaves, a six-light awning window on the south elevation, and an entrance on the west elevation [HDC].

183 W. King – House – c. 1888, c. 1900**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing-form house is three bays wide and single-pile. The house has a stone foundation that has been covered with stucco on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. It has German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with pointed arched wood surrounds, and round vents in the gables. There is a six-panel door on the side-gabled wing and a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door on the left (east) elevation of the front-gabled wing. The ell-shaped porch has a metal roof and is supported by square posts with sawn brackets. There is a gabled ell with six-over-six wood-sash windows at the right rear (southwest) and a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). The building is labeled as “Sleeping Rooms” for the Occoneechee Hotel on the 1888 Sanborn map, though it may have originally been constructed as a

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dependency for the neighboring Parks-Richmond House; it was expanded to its current form (with an ell on the east elevation) by 1900 [1888-1905 SM].

201 W. King – First Baptist Church – 1860-1870, 1889, 1924, 1952**C – Building**

Designed by Virginia architect, William Percival, the Romanesque Revival-style First Baptist Church has a front-gabled sanctuary that faces South Wake Street with a symmetrical side-gabled educational wing at the rear (west) elevation of the sanctuary. The brick structure is three bays wide and four bays deep with a corbelled gabled brick parapet on the façade and brick pilasters with brick caps separating the side bays. A double-leaf arched entrance is located in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with a corbelled, gabled brick parapet and is flanked by arched stained-glass windows. There is a rose window in the front gable, arched stained-glass windows on the side elevations with arched lighter-brick surrounds, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the basement level. A brick elevator shaft to the left (south) of the entrance steps provides access to the basement. A square bell tower at the northeast corner of the building has a large and steeply-pitched four-sided copper steeple, arched louvered vents at the second stage, narrow round-arched stained-glass windows, and, on the north elevation, a double-leaf entrance.

A large, two-story, side-gabled education wing extends across the rear of the sanctuary. The brick wing has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a wide wood cornice, and two-story entrance bays on the east elevation flanking the sanctuary. These entrance bays have arched brick colonnades sheltering inset entrances on the ground-floor level and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second-floor level. A 1952 projecting gabled section at the rear (west) has a one-story brick colonnade along its south elevation.

The First Baptist Church was organized in Hillsborough on November 19, 1853. Its congregation met at the old 1790 courthouse building (now Dickerson's Chapel) until 1862. Between 1854 and 1860 the church acquired its present site, Lot 130, apparently by deed of gift from John J. Freeland. The present church was designed by William Percival, a Virginia architect who set up a branch office in Raleigh in 1857. Percival left Raleigh before the church was completed, and in the meantime the church lost its savings. The original builder, D. Kistler, was replaced by local builder John Berry, who completed the building in 1870. The interior retains its high open ceiling with carved beams, and a generous use of rounded Romanesque arches. In 1889 the church building was completely repaired, including reinforcing the walls with rods. In 1924 the steeple was replaced. The rear brick educational building was added in 1952.

202 W. King – Dr. Efland Forrest House – c. 1938**C – Building**

One of the few Neoclassical Revival-style houses in Hillsborough, this two-story, side-gable, frame house is three bays wide and double-pile with a monumental portico centered on the façade. The building has plain weatherboards with flush sheathing under the portico and a painted brick veneer and exterior chimneys on the gable ends. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and a denticulated cornice with cornice returns. The replacement front door has a classical surround with pilasters and a broken swans-neck pediment and is flanked by small oval windows. It is sheltered by a two-story, pedimented portico supported by full-height Corinthian columns with a denticulated cornice and dentils in the pediment. There is a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear with wide weatherboards. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by tapered square columns with a dentil cornice at the roofline. There is a painted brick retaining wall along the

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driveway, just west of the house, and stone steps access the property from the intersection of West King and North Wake streets. According to a sign in the yard, the house is the Dr. Efland Forrest House from c. 1938.

210 W. King – House – c. 1924, c. 1950**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, cornice returns, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Centered on the façade is a three-light-over-four-panel door with ten-light sidelights and a one-light transom. The two-story porch is supported by grouped square posts. A two-story, hip-roofed ell at the rear likely dates from around 1950. It has weatherboards, double-hung wood-sash windows, and a picture window on the left (west) elevation that is flanked by four-over-four windows. An attached, one-story, gabled garage at the rear has a brick veneer and wide brick chimney. The house is sited on top of a small hill framed with manicured boxwoods and historic hardwoods. County tax records date the building to 1926, however the front portion of the building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

West of 210 W. King – 4 Vacant Lots**223 W. King – First Baptist Church Parsonage – c. 1952****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation that connects to a front-gabled garage. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, vinyl aprons below the first-floor windows on the façade, and vinyl siding on the hyphen and in the gables of the garage wing. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, pedimented porch supported by Tuscan columns. A later, unpainted wood ramp with railing has been attached to the left (east) side of the front porch. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end that is partially obscured by a one-story, side-gabled wing with a full-width, inset porch supported by square posts. The side-gabled wing connects to a brick garage with vinyl windows and trim. The building is not present on the 1943 Sanborn map and was likely constructed around 1952 when the education wing was added to the church. It originally served as the church parsonage, but is currently church offices.

NC-Building – Shed, 2009 – Front-gabled, frame shed with concrete-block foundation and plywood sheathing [HDC].

225 W. King – Nathaniel Rochester House – c. 1800, 1995, c. 2010**NC – Building**

Similar in detail to other early Hillsborough houses, such as the Ruffin-Roulhac House, this one-story, side-gabled house has been considerably altered with the construction of several large additions at the left (east) and rear (south). The house is four bays wide and single-pile with a series of rear additions. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and exterior brick chimneys in the gables. The off-center six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged shed roof supported by square posts. A two-story gabled ell extends from the rear with a one-story, shed-roofed section to its right (west). From the rear ell, a 1995 one-story, side-gabled wing projects to the left, extending beyond the east elevation of the front section of the house. There is a

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c. 2010 large, one-story, side-gabled section at the rear of the rear ell. An entrance at the intersection of the rear ell and side-gabled wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. An early owner is said to have been Nathaniel Rochester, founder of Rochester, New York.

C-Building – Shed, 1930s - Front-gable, frame shed with a shed-roofed bay on the east elevation. The shed has weatherboards, two pairs of batten doors on the north elevation, and a louvered vent in the north gable.

NC- Structure – Well Enclosure, c. 1980 – Side-gabled well enclosure has a wood-shingled roof with exposed rafters supported by square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall.

229 W. King – House – c. 1961

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house oriented with its narrow end to the street is three bays wide and four bays deep. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows, a replacement door centered on the façade, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. There is an attached, hip-roofed carport on the left elevation that is supported by square posts and a hip-roofed sunroom at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1961.

231 W. King – House – c. 1890

C – Building

This well-preserved one-story, triple-A-roofed Victorian-style house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, a wide fascia, cornice returns, and two-over-two wood windows with an arched upper sash in pointed-arch wood surrounds. The double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door also has an arched surround. A two-over-two window to the left (east) of the entrance is flanked by arched one-over-one windows. A near-full-width, hip-roofed porch on the façade has a metal roof supported by square columns. The house has wide fascia boards and quatrefoil vents in the gables. A wide, gabled rear wing matches the front of the house in material and detail. The house was likely constructed around 1890; it appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this portion of the town.

300 W. King – House – c. 1922

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile, with the Craftsman-style dormer and porch likely replacing earlier Queen Anne-style details. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a replacement metal roof. The front door has two arched lights over panels and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low wood railing between the piers. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a louvered vent flanked by fixed four-light windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest), a side-gabled wing on the right (east) side of the ell, flush with the rear of the house, and a shed-roofed projecting bay on the left (west) side of the ell. There is vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows on the rear ell. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front and right sides of the property. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map with a porch that wraps around the right (east) elevation.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1922 – Front-gabled frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing, decorative rafter ends, a metal roof, T-111 plywood on the walls and double doors of the east gable front, and a shed-roofed bay on the north elevation.

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This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. There is a six-panel door centered on the façade that is accessed by an brick stoop, partially covered by a projection of the shed roof, with a decorative metal railing. To the right of the door is a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. County tax records date the building to 1954.

306 W. King – House – c. 1912**C – Building**

This Queen Anne-style cottage has a one-story, gable-and-wing form house with a canted bay on the front-gabled section and a decorative gable on the side-gabled section. The house has vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and two-over-two wood-sash windows. The double-leaf paneled entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the left (west) two bays of the façade. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a low wood railing. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a shed-roofed wing to the right (east) of the ell. There is a brick and concrete-block retaining wall along the front (south) of the property. County tax records date the building to 1912.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and, attached at the front, a flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal poles.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 - Front-gabled frame shed appears to have been made with salvaged materials. It has T-111 plywood on the lower half and wood shingles on the upper half of the walls, a metal roof, a one-light-over-three-panel door on the south elevation, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and half-round windows on the west elevation.

307 W. King – Old King Street Inn and Tavern –19th Century, c. 1916**C – Building**

Constructed in two sections, the right (west) two bays are earlier and may be the remnant of an early tavern, while the left (east) four bays likely date to around 1916. The one-and-a-half-story section on the right has a one-to-five common bond brick chimney on the gable end, a gabled dormer (added later) on the façade, and a one-story gabled rear ell. It has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, a six-panel door, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, likely replaced when the left section was built. There are paired windows in the dormer and four-over-four windows flanking the chimney. The larger, two-story structure on the left end has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, wood cornerboards, and wide eaves. It has an interior stuccoed brick chimney and a two-panel door on the façade. A 2004 replacement, full-width, shed-roofed porch extends across the façade of both sections of the house and is supported by octagonal columns. A sign in the front yard dates the western bays to 1768 and the eastern section to 1850. However, architectural historian Ruth Little dates the building periods as nineteenth century and c. 1916 respectively.

310 W. King – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, pyramidal cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has German-profile weatherboards, replacement eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement columns on a poured concrete floor. A pedimented dormer on the façade has a pair of

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six-over-six windows. There are two interior brick chimneys and projecting gabled bays on the right (east) and left (west) elevations; the right bay contains an inset, partially-enclosed screened porch. The building is not present on the 1924 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed soon after.

314 W. King – House – c. 1922, 1950s

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing and a projecting side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation with a garage at the basement level. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables. Craftsman-style elements include four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows on the façade and three-over-one and two-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the side elevations. A decorative gable on the façade has a two-over-one window. Colonial Revival-style elements include the brick veneer, denticulated cornice, and a four-light-over-one-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fanlight. The door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a bay window on the right end of the façade above the garage and a partially-inset, side-gabled screened porch at the rear of the left (west) elevation. A brick screen wall extends west from the front left corner of the house and there is a brick retaining wall along the driveway near the right side of the house. County tax records date the building to 1922 and a smaller house appears on this site on the 1924 Sanborn map. The house was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style, perhaps in the 1950s, when the side wing and brick veneer were added.

315 W. King – House – c. 1962

C – Building

This is two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation that extends in front of the façade of the building in line with the porch. The house has brick veneer on the first floor and an exterior brick chimney in the gable end of the right wing. The cantilevered second floor has vinyl siding. It has six-over-six windows and the six-panel door has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a wood deck at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1962.

319 W. King – House – c. 1911

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and replacement vinyl windows throughout, including paired windows on the center dormer. The one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by one-light-over-two-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a decorative metal railing between the piers. County tax records date the building to 1911.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 - Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and a metal roof.

320 W. King – Peter Brown Ruffin House – 1820s, c. 1840

C – Building

This well-preserved, two-story, side-gabled house dates to the 1820s. It is three bays wide and single pile with two two-story gabled rear ells. The house has beaded weatherboards and one-to-five common bond

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exterior brick chimneys. A six-panel door centered on the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted columns, likely a mid-19th-century addition, that is accessed by brick steps at the front and wooden stairs at the right (east) end. There are flush wood sheathing and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first-floor façade, nine-over-six windows on the second-floor façade, and four-over-four windows in the gables. The side elevations have six-over-six wood-sash windows. At least one of the gabled rear ells was added c. 1840 and was constructed by local builder John Berry; it contains a handsome Federal-style stair typical of Berry's work. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing, perhaps an enclosed porch, to the right of the right rear ell. The original owner of the house is unknown; Peter Brown Ruffin owned the house in the 1840s and was responsible for the addition.

324 W. King – House – c. 1921, 2005**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow has been significantly altered with the replacement of original siding, windows, and porch posts as well as the construction of a massive rear addition. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has replacement weatherboards, replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a one-light-over-three-panel door with matching sidelights. The full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch is supported by replacement, tapered posts on brick piers. These posts replace an earlier set of fluted Doric columns, which replaced the original posts. The shed dormer has paired one-over-one windows. To the rear is a large, two-story, gabled addition that serves as a garage and guesthouse. It has three sets of paired French doors on the left (west) elevation sheltered by an unpainted wood pergola and there is a one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1921. The addition was completed in 2005 [HDC].

NC-Structure – Chicken Coop, c. 2005 – Raised, shed-roofed, frame chicken coop with board-and-batten sheathing and an open, shed-roofed bay supported by wood posts on the west elevation.

325 W. King – House – c. 1985**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, twelve-over-twelve vinyl windows on the first floor and eight-over-eight windows in the dormers. There is a six-panel door centered on the façade and a denticulated cornice at the roofline. An exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gabled end is flanked by paired French doors that access a wood deck. A one-story, side-gabled garage on the right (west) gable end has overhead doors on its right (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1985.

329 W. King – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

One-and-a-half-stories high, this side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a fifteen-light French door centered on the façade. A full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low wood railing between the piers. There are paired windows in the gables, an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, a gable ell at the left rear (southeast), and a shed-roofed section at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1921.

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Orange County, North Carolina**330 W. King – House – c. 1921, 1995****C – Building**

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a Craftsman-style porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (west) gable end. The house has plain weatherboards, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, generally paired, a single three-light window in the front gable, and diamond-shaped vents in the side gables. The fifteen-light French door has ten-light sidelights and a six-light transom and is sheltered by the hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Centered over the entrance is a pair of six-light-over-three-panel doors, perhaps indicating a different porch configuration originally, though this porch form appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with a 1995 two-story, side-gabled wing projecting from its left (west) elevation, flush with the main house [HDC]. Both rear wings have siding, one-over-one windows, and trim that match the front of the house. At the left rear is a one-story, gabled wing with an inset entrance on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1921.

331 W. King – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

An unusual one-and-a-half-story form with a clipped-front-gabled-roof, this house is two bays wide and double-pile with an inset porch at the front right (northwest) corner. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a sixteen-over-one window in the front gable, cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, and a replacement metal roof. The one-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by the inset porch, which is supported by square posts. The house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map.

333 W. King – Turnip Patch Park – c. 2005**NC – Site**

The Turnip Patch Park is located on a deep lot that extends from West King Street to West Margaret Street and fronts along South Occoneechee Street. The terrain is uneven with a deep ravine running across the southwest corner of the property. A small playground with gravel paths has been installed near the southeast corner of the park, accessed from West Margaret Street. A small building appears on this site, facing West King Street, on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps, but is no longer extant.

NC-Structure – Footbridge, c. 2005 – Unpainted, frame bridge near West Margaret Street has concrete footers, wood decking and railings, and a metal roof with exposed rafters.

402 W. King – House – c. 1935, c. 2012**C – Building**

Recently renovated, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with brick soldier-course watertable, rough stucco in the gables, exposed purlins, and replacement three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows throughout, generally paired. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on the right (east) end of the façade. Supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, the porch and has stucco and a pair of three-light windows in the gable. A side-gabled porte-cochere projects from the right side of the porch and is supported by matching post-on-pier supports with a low brick knee wall. There is an exterior brick chimney and a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation facing North Occoneechee Street. There is a c. 2012 gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and an entrance near the rear of the right elevation is sheltered by a side-

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gabled porch that matches the front porch. A modern unpainted wood deck is at the rear. The architecture is consistent with that of the 1920s and 1930s and the building appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 – Front-gable, two-bay, frame garage with a shed-roofed section at the rear. It has a brick veneer, asphalt shingles in the gables, and paired plywood doors and a six-panel door on the south elevation.

403 W. King – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with the left (east) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a picture window flanked by double-hung windows to the left of the entrance and double-hung windows that wrap around the right (west) end of the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a garage at the basement level of the left bay and an enclosed inset porch at the rear of the left bay. A modern unpainted wood deck is at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1956.

NC-Building – Shed, 1970s – Front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing, batten doors on the north elevation, a vinyl window on the east elevation, and a metal roof.

404 W. King – House – c. 1896**C – Building**

Largely obscured by foliage, this one-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style cottage is one of the earliest homes on this block. It is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled bays on the left (west) end of the façade, the left elevation, and the right (east) elevation. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, round gable vents, and a replacement metal roof with an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a sawn railing. The porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left elevation. There is a gabled ell at the left rear and a shed-roofed section to its left. County tax records date the building to 1896. The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town.

407 W. King – House – c. 1911, 1989**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, round vents in the gables, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and a sawn railing. There is a 1989 sunroom at the rear of the rear ell [HDC]. Concrete steps with brick knee walls lead from the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1911.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 - Front-gabled, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a one-over-one window in the north gable end.

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Orange County, North Carolina**408 W. King – House – c. 1921, 1950s****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and single-pile with a gable ell at the left rear (northwest) and a side-gabled wing on the right (east) side of the ell that is flush with the main house. The house has aluminum siding and replacement two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, including double-hung windows flanking a picture window to the left of the entrance. It retains a pair of four-light Craftsman-style windows in the front-gable dormer. The replacement door has a single light and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A stuccoed concrete retaining wall extends along the sidewalk at the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1921. The picture window was likely installed in the 1950s.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 - Shed-roofed structural terra cotta block shed with a small entrance on the south elevation and an open, shed-roofed bay to the east.

409 W. King – House – c. 1850**C – Building**

The oldest house on this block of West King Street, this two-story, triple-A-roofed, I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with exterior brick chimneys, laid in a one-to-five common bond, in the gable ends. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, four-over-four windows flanking the chimneys, notched siding in the front gable, and a metal tile roof. The replacement four-light-over-four-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a Greek Revival-style surround with thin pilasters dividing the door and sidelights and bulls-eye cornerblocks. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a low wood railing. There is a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with German-profile weatherboards, a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six windows, and a metal roof. The ell has an enclosed, shed-roofed porch along its right (west) elevation. There is a low poured concrete wall along the sidewalk at the front of the property. Bellinger dates this house to 1850. The house is associated with David Anderson, though the association has not been documented.

412 W. King – House – c. 1921, c. 1950**NC – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has been significantly altered with the addition of a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade and the screened enclosure of the remaining portion of the porch, which radically changed the historic form of the house. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, round vents in the side gables and right front wing, a wide fascia, and an interior brick chimney. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade between the front-gabled wings. It is sheltered by the later screened porch with a low wood railing at the roofline. There is a larger shed-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation and a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1921 and the building appears without the left gabled wing on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps.

414 W. King – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

Typical of the turn-of-the-century I-house form, this two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, diamond-shaped vents in the gables, and boxed eaves. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-

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wide, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the rear with a small, shed-roofed wing beyond. County tax records date the building to 1921 and the building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, 1997 - Front-gabled, frame garage with vertical wood sheathing is visible from Hillsborough Street [HDC].

418 W. King – Lilly Carden House – c. 1912**C – Building**

A typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house, the house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, round vents in the gables and a 5V metal roof. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets. A sign in the yard indicates this is the Lilly Carden House, built c. 1912. Later, dry-stack stone retaining walls extend across the front of the property and along the front stairs.

419 W. King – House – c. 1920, c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has German-profile weatherboards, replacement two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a small attic gable with louvered vent centered above the façade. The fifteen-light French door is recessed slightly and sheltered by a two-bay-wide inset porch on the right (west) end of the façade that is supported by square posts. There is a c. 1950 projecting, shed-roofed bay near the rear of the right (west) elevation that has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. A dry-stack stone retaining wall extends along the driveway just west of the house.

420 W. King – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical of the form with a three-bay-wide, single-pile front section with a near-full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a new brick foundation, replacement weatherboards, and replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows. The one-light-over-three-panel door has a molded surround with bulls-eye cornerblocks. It is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The porch roof is in poor condition and there are no weatherboards in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1922.

423 W. King – House – c. 1993**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled porch centered on the façade and a projecting shed-roofed wing to the right (west) of the porch. The house has synthetic siding and vinyl windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with a turned railing. There is an unpainted wood deck at the rear. This house replaced an earlier house on the site that burned. County tax records date the building to 1993.

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425-427 W. King – Grocery/Duplex – c. 1921, c. 1943

C – Building

Originally constructed as a grocery, this one-story, side-gabled structure was converted to a duplex by 1943. The building is four bays and double-pile with a brick pier foundation with concrete-block curtain wall, vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the side elevations. It has a 5V metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. Two modern entrance doors on the façade are each sheltered by a small, front-gabled, porch supported by square posts. A small commercial building, facing South Nash Street was constructed after 1943 and adjoins the rear of the building (See entry for 103 South Nash Street). County tax records date the building to 1921. The building appears without the Nash Street addition, on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps; it is shown as a commercial building in 1924 and a duplex in 1943.

East Margaret Lane

106-118 E. Margaret – Orange County Courthouse – 1953-1954

NC – Building

Architect Archie Royal Davis, AIA, of Chapel Hill and Durham, designed this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style building with Beaux Arts detailing. The seven-bay-wide main block has a Flemish-bond brick exterior and parapeted gables with interior end chimneys. A three-bay-wide gable pavilion projects from the center of the façade; its pediment contains a modillion cornice and a shield and swag motif, the swag duplicated in plaques on the façade between the first- and second-floor windows. The recessed central entrance is a double-leaf three-panel door with a leaded-glass transom in an inset, paneled bay. The bay has a classical surround with Corinthian columns supporting an entablature with modillions and a broken swans-neck pediment. It is accessed by an uncovered brick and concrete terrace with a brick knee wall and cast-stone balustrade at the sides. The building has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, all with flat brick arches, molded surrounds, and wood windowsills. A three-stage cupola with a copper roof is centered on the roofline. One-story, flat-roofed brick wings, each two bays wide, flank the main section and feature brick parapets with stone balustrades at the roofline.

A two-story, flat-roofed wing extends from the center of the rear (south) elevation; it is eight bays deep with brick pilasters between the bays and has windows matching those on the main section. A one-story hyphen at the south end of the wing connects to a one-story, parapet-roofed brick section with eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows. A two-story, flat-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) corner of the building has a parapet roof with a wide brick beltcourse near the parapet, stone detailing, and connects to a one-story, hip-roofed addition just east of the main building.

The large, two-story-with-basement, hip-roofed building to the east of the courthouse is five bays wide and seven bays deep with five gabled dormers on the east elevation. The center three bays of the façade (north) and left (east) elevations project slightly with a parapet roof with wide cornice and two cast-stone beltcourses each. Entrances at the basement level of the east elevation are sheltered by a hip-roofed metal porch that extends around the projecting bay and is supported by Tuscan columns on low brick piers. The main building was constructed between 1953 and 1954 just south of the 1845 courthouse. The subsequent additions have overwhelmed the 1950s building, rendering it non-contributing.

NC-Structure – Bus Shelter, c. 2000 – Hip-roofed bus shelter pavilion with a standing-seam metal roof supported by grouped Tuscan columns on low brick piers.

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NC-Structure - Farmer's Market Pavilion, c. 2000 – Open, front-gabled, frame pavilion with an asphalt-shingled roof supported by grouped square posts on low brick piers.

144 E. Margaret – Orange County Sheriffs Department – 1950s

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style office building resembles a residence with nine-bay-wide, Flemish-bond brick exterior. The center five bays have a side-gabled roof with exterior brick chimneys in the gables and twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with flat brick arches and wood windowsills. Centered on the façade, the twelve-light-over-one-panel door has eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a projecting portico supported by slender Corinthian columns, the cornice and pediment are detailed with modillions, which continue under the cornice of the main block. Two-bay-wide wings on each end of the structure are recessed slightly under a lower roofline and have a narrower cornice. The wings have eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows and rectangular vents in the gables. There is a twelve-light-over-one-panel door with multi-light transom on the left (east) gable of the left wing that is sheltered by a flared copper hood and accessed by a brick ramp with decorative metal railing. A hip-roofed rear ell extends from the right rear (southwest) with a small gabled wing extending from its right (west) elevation. The building is now offices for the Orange County District Attorney.

NC-Structure – Dumpster Enclosure, c. 2000 – Uncovered lattice brick wall with an opening on the west elevation is used to shelter the dumpsters.

West Margaret Lane

110 W. Margaret – Commercial Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, three-bay-wide brick commercial building has a running-bond exterior with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping and an interior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The paired six-panel doors are centered on the façade and sheltered by a fabric awning. Fixed, plate-glass windows flank the entrance and there are small three-light awning windows along the left (west) elevation. Bellinger dates the building to around 1950.

115 W. Margaret – Hillsborough Plumbing – c. 1932, 2013

NC – Building

This narrow, one-story, shed-roofed frame building has corrugated metal sheathing, a metal roof with exposed rafters, and vinyl double-hung windows on the north elevation. A modern vinyl door and large sliding wood doors on the east elevation open to a wood deck that replaced an earlier loading dock. The deck is sheltered by a metal awning supported by large braces. An open shed-roofed bay on the rear of the left (east) elevation has a metal roof. Window openings on the right (west) elevation have been covered. Bellinger dates this building to 1932 and the building first appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. The recent replacement of the loading dock with the deck and other associated alterations have rendered the building non-contributing.

121 W. Margaret – Duplex – c. 1931

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, replacement vinyl windows, and two nine-light-over-two-panel doors on the façade. A near-full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by large square posts on square wood piers and has a

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low gable centered over the entrance and a replacement railing. There is a full-width, shed-roofed wing at the rear (north). Bellinger dates this house to 1931.

128 W. Margaret – House – c. 1952, c. 1980

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house was likely constructed as a Minimal Traditional-style house and expanded to its current four-bays-wide form later. The house is double-pile with a replacement windows located in low gable centered on the façade. It has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. A picture window and six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade are recessed slightly and sheltered by an aluminum awning on square wood posts. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a shed-roofed overhang at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1952.

131 W. Margaret – Orange County Government Offices – 2009

NC – Building

This massive, three-story, brick building is fifteen bays wide and twelve bays deep and is located behind (south of) the Orange County Public Library facing a parking lot accessed by West Margaret Lane. The building has a common-bond brick veneer with brick quoins, a concrete band between the first and second floors and a wide concrete cornice. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with concrete headers throughout. Windows on the first-floor façade (east) are in groups of three with wood aprons and three-light transoms above each window. An entrance, centered on the east elevation, is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico supported by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade at the roofline. It features double doors with flanking windows and multi-light transoms all under a cast-concrete cornice. The building appears under construction in 2008 aerial photos.

134 W. Margaret – House – c. 1908, 1993

NC – Building

Facing Cedar Walk to its west, this one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed frame house is five bays wide and double-pile with two large gabled dormers on the façade and a larger dormer on the right (south) elevation facing West Margaret Lane. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, replacement casement windows in the dormers, and a fifteen-light French door centered on the façade. An engaged porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (north) and right elevations is supported by chamfered posts with diagonal braces on square wood bases with a wood railing between the bases and horizontally-applied board-and-batten at the fascia. The house has been altered with the addition of a cut-away balcony between the gabled dormers on the façade in 1993 [HDC]. The balcony is accessed by a pair of replacement one-light French doors with sidelights at the second-floor level. There is a deep one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear wing with an engaged, shed-roofed porch on its right elevation, facing West Margaret Lane, that is supported by square posts with applied decorative lattice and has been enclosed with glass. A projecting shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation has two-over-two windows and flush boards in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1908.

C-Building, Shed, c. 1925 – Shed-roofed frame shed with plain weatherboards, batten doors on the north elevation, and a metal roof with exposed rafters.

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Between 134 and 144 W. Margaret – Cedar Walk – c. 1818

C – Site

An approximately ten-foot-wide path extends north from West Margaret Lane to the middle of the 100 block of West King Street and is flanked by a double-row of cedar trees. The walk was planted c. 1818 by Mrs. Frederick Nash as a path between the Nash House on West Margaret Lane and the John H. Witherspoon House on West King Street. The houses at 134 and 144 West Margaret Lane, as well as 141 West King Street, face the Cedar Walk.

137 W. Margaret – Orange County Public Library – 2010

NC – Building

This large, two-story institutional brick building is thirteen bays wide and fifteen bays deep. It has a common-bond brick veneer with brick quoins and a concrete band above two brick soldier courses separating the first and second floors. It has a heavy concrete cornice and a brick parapet concealing the flat roof. Nine-over-nine wood-sash windows have concrete headers and windows on the first floor are paired with wood aprons below and three-light transoms above. A projecting entrance bay centered on the façade has modern sliding doors that are sheltered by a half-round portico supported by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade at the roofline. The library replaced a c. 1948 concrete-block building that served as a farmer's cooperative store, later a Southern States store). Construction on the building had not yet begun in 2008 when aerial photos were taken.

143 W. Margaret – Nash Law Office (NR 1971) – c. 1801, c. 1863

C – Building

Simple in form, but rich in history, the Nash Law Office is a one-story, three-bay-wide, side-gabled Federal-style building. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, a six-panel door centered on the façade, a replacement metal roof, and an exterior end common-bond brick chimney in the right (west) gable. A c. 1863 addition to the right obscures the base of the chimney. This one-story, side-gabled wing is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a replacement metal roof. A two-light-over-two-panel door is centered on this wing and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts on square bases with a wood railing. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end of the c. 1863 wing.

The Nash Law Office was built between 1801 and 1807 by Duncan Lane Cameron, a young Virginia lawyer, who later became one of the wealthiest and most influential men in North Carolina. He purchased Lots 10 and 13 from James Webb and resold the property and lots 11, 14, and 15 to Frederick Nash, another young lawyer in 1807. The property included a dwelling house, law office, kitchen, washhouse, barn, and several other outbuildings. Frederick Nash was the son of Abner Nash, governor of North Carolina from 1780 to 1781, and nephew of Francis Nash, a revolutionary patriot. Frederick Nash graduated from Princeton in 1799, and represented both New Bern and Hillsborough in the North Carolina General Assembly. He also served as Judge of the Superior Court (1818-1826, 1836-1844), as Justice of the Supreme Court (1844-1852), and as Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court from 1852 until his death in 1858. Throughout his career, the Nash Law Office was used as a law school where notable men, such as Whig congressman Abner Rencher, read law under Judge Nash. After Nash's death his daughters, Sally and Maria, and their cousin Sara Kollock, opened the Nash and Kollock School for young ladies. In 1859, the former law office became the site for music lessons connected with the school. The one-story addition on the west was added around 1863 for additional practice

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rooms and a home for Sara Kollock. The Nash Law Office was used as a music studio until 1907 when Sarah Kollock died. The property then had several owners until the Hillsborough Historical Society purchased it in 1970. The Nash Law Office is the oldest law office in Hillsborough [National Register Nomination]. A rear addition was approved by the Hillsborough Historic Districts Commission in 1999 and several outbuildings were approved in 2000, but they could not be recorded as none are visible from the street.

144 W. Margaret – House – c. 1912

C – Building

Oriented to face Cedar Walk, this one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the façade (east) and right (north) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney on the rear ell, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and ten-over-one windows in the dormers. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch has been enclosed with screens. There is a later, projecting bay to the left of the door, under the porch roof. There is a hip-roofed ell at the rear (northwest), a hip-roofed wing with German-profile weatherboards along the right elevation, and a hip-roofed wing that extends around the left rear (southwest) corner of the house. A shed-roofed pergola on square posts extends from the rear of the ell. County tax records date the building to 1910, though it does not appear on the 1911 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and a projecting, shed-roofed bay with plain weatherboards on the east elevation.

153 W. Margaret – House – c. 1902

C – Building

Largely obscured by trees, this I-house has plain weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched upper sashes in arched wood surrounds. It has a wide cornice, sawn bargeboards in the gables, and a standing-seam metal roof. The two-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and has a bracketed surround. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) with a one-story section that wraps around the rear and right (west) sides of the ell. An entrance on the left (east) side of the ell is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on chamfered posts. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right elevation has a twelve-light-over-one-panel door and a two-over-two arched window. Bellinger dates the house to 1901 and the house first appears on the 1911 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s - Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards in the gables and side elevations, vertical sheathing on the front (north) elevation, a metal roof, and replacement, paired batten doors.

158-162 W. Margaret – Crawford House – c. 1958

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with the right two bays recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, a two-light-over-four-panel door, and an interior brick chimney. There is an exterior wood stair with balcony in the right (east) gable that accesses a door in the gable. A side-gabled hyphen in the left (west) gable end connects to a front-gabled garage (now an apartment) with vertical plywood sheathing and

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double-hung wood windows. County tax records date the building to 1958. A sign in the front yard labels the building as the Crawford House.

163 W. Margaret – House – c. 1891**C – Building**

This triple-A-roofed I-house is highly decorative with a bracketed cornice and sawn bargeboards in the gables. The building has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, notched siding in the front gable, and diamond-shaped vents in all of the gables. Windows in the front gable and the gabled end have sawnwork over the molded lintels. The replacement front door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped posts on brick piers with sawn spandrels. There is a two-story gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with a two-story, hip-roofed section to the left (east) of the ell with a group of six-over-six windows with three-light transoms on the left elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed section beyond the two-story hip-roofed section has six-over-six windows and a railing around the roof. There is a one-story, flat-roofed screened porch on the right (west) elevation of the rear ell that is supported by square posts on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1891.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1960, 2012 – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, decorative bargeboard in the gable, and a 2012 open, side-gabled bay on the right (west) elevation supported by square posts [HDC].

168 W. Margaret – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. There are vents in the gables and a shed-roofed wing across the rear. County tax records date the building to 1945.

170 W. Margaret – House

See 111 South Wake Street.

173 W. Margaret – Mallett House – c. 1823, 1960-1961**C – Building**

Together with Ayr Mount, this Federal-style house is one of only two houses in Hillsborough with a lateral hall plan. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with four gabled dormers on the façade and four on the rear (south) elevation. The building has a tall brick basement with raised eight-light windows, an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable that is laid in a one-to-five common bond, and a slender exterior brick chimney at the left rear (southeast). The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl siding on the dormers, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and six-over-six windows in the gables and dormers, all with molded surrounds. The double-leaf entrance is flanked by three-over-three double-hung window that act as sidelights and has a four-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast) is supported by square posts.

The first evidence of a structure on Lot 19 appears in 1823 when the Peter Mallett heirs deeded their interests to their sister, Caroline Mary Mallett Walker, wife of Carleton Walker of the Cape Fear area.

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Apparently the present house was built for this couple in 1823. Caroline Mary Walker sold the property by way of a deed of trust to James M. Palmer in 1846. Palmer, who was bankrupt, gave up the house in 1863. A succession of owners followed, one of whom was Tom Haise, or Hayes, who kept a shoemaker's shop at the house. In 1960-1961, Mrs. Erle Hill restored the house with the help of architect Archie Royal Davis. The restoration included replacing the roof and eight dormers, rebuilding the front portico, and replacing the shutters and weatherboarding, as well as restoring the interior to its original configuration. A one-and-a-half-story, dwelling with near-full-width porch appears on the 1894 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this section of town, but there is no above-ground evidence of it today. Two mills, a mill-seat, and a mill-race once stood behind the house on the Eno River.

203 W. Margaret – House – 18th Century, c. 1911**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, wide eaves, and a stuccoed chimney at the right rear. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and has a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation. The current porch, constructed around 1911, is supported by tapered square columns and the left end has been enclosed with screens. Flush sheathing at the center of the façade indicates that the structure had a narrower porch originally. An engaged, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation of the rear ell has also been enclosed with screens. Inside, the house retains HL hinges, bible and cross doors, and a board and batten door. This may be one of the earliest houses in Hillsborough, since, according to Bellinger, a house similar in shape and size to this one appears on the Sauthier Map of 1768 and was originally flush to Margaret Lane. A house located next to the street appears on Sanborn maps as early 1894, though the home was likely moved to its current location around 1911 as it appears in this location on the 1924 Sanborn map. The house is associated with Scott family, though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1911 - Early twentieth-century shed-roofed, frame shed with weatherboards on the north elevation, flush sheathing on the side elevations, exposed rafters, and a 5V metal roof.

205 W. Margaret – House – c. 1910, 2010**C – Building**

Constructed between 1905 and 1911, this two-story, side-gabled house resembles mill housing in the area. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width shed-roofed wing and a modern gabled rear ell. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the first-floor façade, a 5V metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. The replacement two-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. The porch extends around the left (east) elevation, sheltering an entrance on the left gable end. Earlier, flat-roofed porches on the façade and left elevations were removed and this more appropriate porch installed in their place. A later picture window on the left end of the façade was also removed and the paired six-over-six windows installed. A gabled rear ell has board-and-batten sheathing. The interior maintains much of its original beaded board walls and ceilings. The house appears on the 1911 Sanborn map and the gabled rear ell dates to 2010 [HDC].

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Similar in form and finish to 205 West Margaret Lane, the two-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and single-pile with a wide, one-story, shed-roofed rear wing. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof with an interior brick chimney. It has paired windows on the right (west) end of the façade and a window and nine-light-over-two-panel door in a single cased opening on the left (east) end of the façade. They are sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The second floor has small, fixed windows on the façade and six-over-six windows in the gables. There is a small shed-roofed section beyond the large shed-roofed wing with German-profile weatherboards and an open porch at the left rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1911 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – A low stone wall forms the north side of this front-gabled, frame shed with exposed framing and a corrugated metal roof.

215 W. Margaret – VACANT**219 W. Margaret – House – c. 1951****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with vinyl windows though there are weatherboards and a six-over-one, wood-sash window on the dormer. A six-panel door centered on the façade is accessed by an uncovered wood deck that extends across the left two bays of the façade. A wood deck extends from the left rear (southeast). County records date the house to 1951.

NC- Building – Shed, c. 1980 - Front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

221 W. Margaret – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing-form house is five bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, cut-away bay on the right (west) end of the façade. It has aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The house is currently divided into apartments with a four-light-over-four-panel door near the left (east) end of the façade, a fifteen-light French door on the right end of the façade, and a modern hollow-core door on the left elevation of the projecting bay. All three entrances are sheltered by a single shed-roofed porch that extends nearly the full-width of the façade. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. There is a decorative gable on the left (east) end of the façade with a one-over-one window in the gable. There is a series of shed-roofed additions at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1921.

225 W. Margaret – House – c. 1936, 1994**NC – Building**

This building was constructed as a front-gabled Craftsman-style house, but has been considerably altered with the installation of picture windows and the construction of a large, two-story wing at the rear that is both wider and taller than the original house. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and four-over-four wood-sash windows. There are twenty-eight-light picture windows on the left (east) end of the façade and on the east elevation. The replacement front door is sheltered by a front-

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gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. An uncovered terrace extends from the porch to the left elevation and a shed-roofed carport on decorative metal posts extends from the right side of the porch. County tax records date the building to 1936. The two-story addition was constructed in 1994 [HDC].

227 W. Margaret – House – c. 1931**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed wing at the rear. The house has asbestos siding, nine-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The nine-light-over-one-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by tapered square columns with asbestos siding in the gable and exposed rafter tails. There is a small shed-roofed addition at the right rear (southwest) and an unpainted wood deck at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1931.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1931 - Front-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and a wide vehicular opening on the north elevation.

229 W. Margaret – House – c. 1937, c. 1980**NC – Building**

Constructed in the Craftsman-style, this house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the porch. The house has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The front-gabled porch has been fully enclosed with vinyl siding and has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the side elevations. The six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights that may have been moved from the original façade of the house when the porch was enclosed. There is a shed-roofed sunroom at the rear with an uncovered wood deck beyond the sunroom. County tax records date the building to 1937.

East of 230 W. Margaret - VACANT**230 W. Margaret – House – c. 1871****C – Building**

This small one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and single pile. It retains its original form and a historic full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. Alterations include the application of vinyl siding, modern replacement of several windows, and replacement of exterior end chimneys at an unknown date. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by slender square posts with a modern, unpainted wood railing between the posts and flanking the brick steps. There is a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. County tax records date the building to 1871.

231 W. Margaret – House – c. 1901, c. 2000**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is one bay wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed bay extending the depth of the right (west) elevation. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, peaked vents in the gables, and a replacement metal roof with an interior brick chimney. An original entrance on the left end of the façade has been replaced with a window since 1995. A new entrance on the right end of the façade is

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sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square posts on slender wood piers. County tax records date the building to 1901.

233 W. Margaret – House – c. 1800, 1930s, 2004**NC – Building**

The core of this home may date to as early as 1800, though Craftsman-style renovations in the 1930s and additional renovations in 2004 give the house its current appearance. The original portion of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay-wide, side-gabled frame house with flush eaves and an exterior end brick chimney in the right (west) gable laid in a one-to-three and one-to-four common bond with glazed headers. The house was altered in the 1930s to give it a Craftsman-style exterior. Changes included the installation of a shed-roofed dormer on the façade and a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (east) elevation (where it is enclosed) and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Side-gabled wings were added the east and west elevations at this time. The house was renovated again in 2004, at which time the roofline was altered creating an asymmetrical gable. A one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed wing was added to the rear (south) with a wide, one-story, gabled wing beyond it. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, six-over-two windows in the dormer, and a replacement metal roof with exposed rafter tails on the porch. There is a two-light-over-two-panel door on the façade. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled porch supported by square posts. A modern wood deck extends around the right rear (southwest) corner of the rear ell. Bellinger dates this house to 1800. The house was updated in the Craftsman style in the 1930s. Severely deteriorated and endangered in 1995, the house was restored and enlarged in 2004 [HDC].

301 W. Margaret – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

Unusual for its structural clay tile construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has replacement vinyl windows throughout, including paired windows on the façade, a wide fascia, and aluminum siding on three pedimented, front-gabled dormers on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south) elevation. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with aluminum in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney at the right rear (southwest) and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. A hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by turned posts. A near-full-width, shed-roofed rear wing has a brick veneer and vinyl windows. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a partial basement with vinyl window and a single door on the west elevation. County tax records date the building to 1946.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 - Front-gable concrete-block garage with aluminum siding in the gables, a single overhead door on the east elevation, an exterior block chimney on the south elevation, and two double-hung windows on the west elevation.

NC-Structure – Patio, c. 1946, 1994 – The brick foundation and poured concrete pad of a c. 1946 frame garage remain just north of the garage. The building was removed since 1994, but the space remains in use as a patio.

303 W. Margaret – House – c. 1973**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, vinyl siding in the gables, and a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by a shed-roofed

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porch supported by decorative metal posts that extends past a carport bay on the right (west) end of the house. County tax records date the building to 1973.

306 W. Margaret – House – c. 1964**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a group of three windows on the right (east) end of the façade. Windows on the façade have vinyl aprons and there is vertical vinyl sheathing over the right two bays of the façade. The replacement front door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is an interior brick chimney near the left (west) end and an exterior brick chimney in the right gable. A shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has vertical plywood sheathing. County tax records date the building to 1964.

313 W. Margaret – House – c. 1969, 1996**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. An inset porch on the left (east) end of the front-gabled wing was enclosed in 1996 and there is a modern one-light French door with five-light sidelight on its façade [HDC]. The right end of the front-gabled wing was constructed as a carport, but has been enclosed with brick. A gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) has an entrance to the basement level. The house is said to have been designed by Jim Walters. County tax records date the building to 1969.

NC-Building – Garage, 1993 – Front-gabled, concrete-block garage with wood weatherboards, an octagonal window, and a wide overhead door on the north elevation [HDC].

314 W. Margaret – House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels. Centered on a projecting, gabled bay, the six-panel door has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with plywood sheathing in the gable. A partially-inset shed-roofed porch on the left (west) end of the façade is supported by square posts. There is a shed-roofed storage area at the basement level of the right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1951.

315 W. Margaret – House – c. 1850, 1993**C – Building**

The oldest house on this block of West Margaret Lane, this two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile. The house has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof that has been recently repainted. The double-leaf two-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. The house has exterior gable-end brick chimneys, a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) and a 1993 two-story gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) [HDC]. Bellinger says that one source dates the front portion of this house to 1850. The house is associated with the Ramsey family, although the association has not been documented.

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NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Gambrel-roofed frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and an entrance on the east elevation.

318 W. Margaret – House – c. 1911

C – Building

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and round vents in the gables. The one-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. There is a projecting garden window on the left (west) elevation of the rear ell and a low stone retaining wall extends along the street at the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1911.

319 W. Margaret – House – c. 1906, 1985

NC – Building

This large, two-story, pyramidal-roofed, Queen Anne-style house has two-story, projecting, canted bays on the façade and left (east) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards with notched weatherboards in the gables. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout and the six-panel door on the left end of the façade. The entrance is sheltered by a small replacement, front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns, rendering the building non-contributing. A one-story, shed-roofed screened porch on the left elevation is supported by tapered square columns. There is a 1985 two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a one-story, flat-roofed wing to its left that has a wood railing at the roofline. County tax records date the building to 1906. The rear addition was completed in 1985 and the front porch may have been replaced at that time [HDC].

320 W. Margaret – House – c. 1968

NC – Building

The one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the façade and board-and-batten sheathing on the gable ends. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a twelve-light picture window on the façade, and a wide fascia. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1968.

321 W. Margaret – House – c. 1830, 1989, 2009

NC – Building

The front section of this house, a one-story, side-gabled structure may date to around 1830, though its rustic appearance is due to recent alterations. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a stone pier foundation, unpainted board-and-batten sheathing replacing earlier weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a large brick chimney in the left (east) gable end that has been partially covered with stucco. The house has a new metal roof and the two-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by dressed timbers in place of earlier wood posts. A gabled hyphen centered on the rear (south) elevation connects to a large, one-and-a-half-story-with-basement, side-gabled rear addition. The 2009 addition has a brick foundation, fiber-cement siding, six-over-six windows, and a modern metal roof [HDC]. It has a screened porch at the rear and an unpainted wood deck.

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Orange County, North Carolina**324 W. Margaret – House – 1950s****C – Building**

Largely obscured by trees, this one-story, front-gabled house is situated sideways on the lot, located on the same parcel as and facing the rear of the house at 326 West Margaret. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The entrance is located on the west elevation and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. There is an unpainted wood deck at the rear. The house does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map and likely dates to the 1950s.

325 W. Margaret – House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, knee brackets in the gables, and a 5V metal roof with an interior brick chimney. The replacement front door has an original one-light-over-two-panel sidelight and is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a modern lattice railing between the piers. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation and a 1985 shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast) with a modern wood railing [HDC]. A sign in front of the house dates it to 1929 and the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

326 W. Margaret – House – c. 1910**C – Building**

Typical of turn-of-the-century, triple-A-roofed houses, this one-story house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade, six-over-six windows on the side elevations, and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low wood railing between the piers. The nine-over-six windows on the façade indicate that this may be a much-remodeled antebellum house, however, the house was certainly in place by 1924, when it appears on the Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town.

Margaret Lane Cemetery

See entry for 200 South Ocooneechee Street.

406 W. Margaret – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade and a gabled dormer on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by a metal awning on decorative metal posts. There is a single window in each side gable and dormer, a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right elevation, and a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). There is a low stone wall along the front and right sides of the property and brick stairs lead to the entrance. County tax records date the building to 1946.

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Orange County, North Carolina**410 W. Margaret – House – c. 1899, 1987****C – Building**

Moved to this site in 1987, this charming Queen Anne-style house originally stood on the northwest corner of South Wake Street and West Margaret Lane, next to the First Baptist Church. The two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed, two-story bay on the right (east) elevation, a shorter, two-story, side-gabled wing flush with the rear elevation and a projecting, cantilevered square tower at the front left (southwest) corner. It has German-profile weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and on the upper portion of the tower, and a pressed metal roof. There are one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout and the four-panel door on the right (east) end of the façade has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with decorative sawn brackets. There is a small rectangular window in a half-round panel and a decorative, lattice-work bargeboard in the front gable. There is a canted bay on the first-floor level of the left gable end of the rear section. Both the canted bay and the square tower have decorative brackets supporting them. The right end of the rear section was constructed after the move and has a lower, asphalt-shingled roof and a second-floor balcony on the south elevation of this section has been recently removed. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the rear that is flanked by one-story, hip-roofed additions. The house is seen on the 1900-1924 Sanborn maps at its original location. It is associated with Berry Gordon, though the association has not been documented. The building was moved and enlarged in 1987 [HDC].

423 W. Margaret – House – c. 1942, 1988**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gable, frame house is four bays wide and double-pile with the right (west) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has wide German-profile weatherboards with board-and-batten sheathing in the left (east) gable, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, one-over-one windows on the right bay, and two interior brick chimneys. The six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts. There is an unpainted wood deck at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1942. The right bay was added in 1988 [HDC].

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 – Front-gable, frame garage with vertical wood sheathing, a metal roof, and paired batten doors on the north elevation.

Mitchell Street**304 Mitchell – House – c. 1987****NC - Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is of modern construction with vinyl siding and windows and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, one-story, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade with a three-part window with arched center section. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with a wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1987.

NC-Building – Garage, 1997 – Front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and vinyl windows flanking the entrance on the west elevation [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**307 Mitchell – House – c. 1949****C - Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. It has vinyl siding, replacement six-over-six windows with operable shutters, and an exterior stepped brick chimney in the left (south) gable end. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with glass. There are paired windows in the right (north) gable and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1949.

NC-Structure – Carport, 2010 – Three-bay, side-gabled carport on square columns with a 5V metal roof and a decorative gable with multi-light window centered on the east elevation [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled frame shed with open, shed-roofed bays supported by square posts on the north and south elevations and an unpainted wood pergola attached to the east elevation.

308 Mitchell – House – c. 1963**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows. The center three bays are taller than the side bays. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends the width of the middle three bays and is supported by square posts. There is a picture window, flanked by one-over-one windows on the right (south) end of the façade, an exterior brick chimney on the right gable end, and an interior chimney near the left end of the house. The left (north) bay is an attached garage with a small, frame cupola at the ridgeline. County tax records date the building to 1963.

309 Mitchell – House – c. 1952, 2007**NC - Building**

Similar in form and detail to the neighboring house at 307 Mitchell Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered with the modification of the main roofline to accommodate a full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (west) elevation. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, asymmetrical front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, replacement six-over-six windows, and a wide, tapered brick chimney on the façade. The six-panel door has a fanlight in an arched surround and there is a small, six-light casement window to the right (north) of the door. There is a side-gabled screened porch on the left (south) elevation that is supported by unpainted wood posts. County tax records date the building to 1952. The higher roofline and shed-roofed dormer date to 2007 and the screened porch was added in 2009 [HDC].

311 Mitchell – VACANT**312 Mitchell – VACANT**

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Orange County, North Carolina**317 Mitchell – House – c. 1954****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled, brick-veneered bay centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, a solid wood door with three lights, is located on the right (north) elevation of the front-gabled bay, which has a wide two-over-two window flanked by narrower windows and has diagonally-applied wood siding in the gable. There is an inset porch at the right rear (northwest) that has been enclosed with glass. County tax records date the building to 1954.

318 Mitchell – House – c. 1947**C - Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, three-sided bay on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the left (north) gable. Four-over-four windows flank the eight-over-eight window on the projecting bay. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by square columns with a low wood railing at the roofline. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a recessed side-gabled wing with vinyl siding and six-over-six windows on the right elevation with an uncovered wood deck to its right. County tax records date the building to 1947.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1947 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and batten doors on the west elevation.

320 Mitchell – House – 2004**NC - Building**

This two-story house is of modern construction with a two-story, front-gabled core with a projecting two-story, gabled bay on the left (north) elevation and one-story, shed-roofed wings projecting from the right (south) and left elevations. The house has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, casement windows in the front gable, and a six-panel door sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. A two-story, side-gabled section extends across the rear of the house. County tax records date the building to 2004 [HDC].

321 Mitchell – House – c. 1954**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. The house has replacement six-over-six windows, generally grouped, and a picture window on the right end of the façade is flanked by replacement four-over-four windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch on metal poles. County tax records date the building to 1954.

NC-Building – Garage, 1980 – Front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, a stuccoed foundation, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, an overhead garage door and pedestrian entrance on the north elevation, and an open shed-roofed bay on the west elevation [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**322 Mitchell – House – c. 1952****C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the front gable. It has vinyl windows with flat brick arches and brick sills and the four-light-over-four-panel door, located on the right (south) elevation of the projecting wing, is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with a geometric railing. There is a single window in each gable and a shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northeast) that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1952.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1952 – Front-gabled, two-bay, frame garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door and pedestrian entrance on the west elevation.

323 Mitchell – House – c. 1952**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Other windows are replacement vinyl windows except the twenty-eight-light picture window on the right end of the façade and all windows have soldier-course brick lintels. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A side-gabled wing on the right elevation has vinyl siding, paired vinyl windows on the façade, and an unpainted wood deck at its rear. County tax records date the building to 1952.

327 Mitchell – House – c. 1957**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-form house is four bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on the dormers. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a modillion cornice; it is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a wood railing. There is an interior brick chimney and an inset porch on the right (north) end of the façade is supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with glass. There is a near-full-width, gabled wing at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1957.

328 Mitchell – House – c. 1940**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile, with the right (south) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right gable end. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by slender square columns and there are exposed rafter tails throughout. There is a small, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) with an uncovered wood deck to its right (south). County tax records date the building to 1940.

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409 Mitchell – House – c. 1975

NC - Building

Six-bays-wide and double-pile, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable, and vinyl windows throughout. A gabled porch with vinyl siding in the gable and vinyl columns resting on grade shelters three of the six bays, including the slightly recessed entrance accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railings. There is a hip-roofed carport at the left rear (southwest) that is supported by full-height brick piers on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1975.

415 Mitchell – House – c. 1968

NC - Building

One-story tall and six bays wide, this side-gabled brick Ranch house has a projecting two-bay-wide gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has vinyl windows and the six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is inset slightly in a recessed, paneled bay. It is sheltered by a three-bay-wide inset porch supported by square posts with arched brackets. The right (north) bay has vertical wood sheathing and a three-sided bay window. County tax records date the building to 1968.

To the south of 418 Mitchell - 2 VACANT lots

418 Mitchell – House – c. 1961

C - Building

Constructed on the northwest corner of the San Souci property, near the milkhouse (217 East Corbin) and carriage house (225 East Corbin), this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house faces the interior of the block. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, wide weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable. The entrance, centered on the east elevation, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with wood lattice applied on the side elevations. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southwest) has been enclosed with one-over-one aluminum windows. County tax records date the building to 1961.

North Nash Street

102 N. Nash – House – c. 1946

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered with the addition of a large, brick addition on the right (south) elevation and the installation of a faux-stone veneer on the first floor and a corrugated metal roof on the dormers and porches. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a faux-stone veneer on the first floor and asbestos siding on the wide shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevations. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first floor and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the dormers. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a side-gabled brick wing on the right elevation with a low-sloped roof, paired sliding doors on the façade and a large brick chimney in the right gable. There is a one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch across the rear (east) elevation, a screened porch at the left rear (northeast), and a flat-roofed metal awning on decorative metal posts on the left (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1946.

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NC-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1990 – This one-story frame house is raised on concrete-block piers, with a partially enclosed carport beneath. It has plywood sheathing and vinyl windows.

110 N. Nash – House – c. 1924, c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed wing to the right (south) of the ell. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney with a stone base in the left (north) gable end. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was updated with a new porch around 1946.

112 N. Nash – House – c. 1998**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gable, pre-fabricated house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1998. The building stands on the site of a two-story structure that was demolished in 1993 [HDC].

116 N. Nash – House – c. 1910, 2005**NC – Building**

The core of this one-story, side-gabled house was constructed as early as the 1910s. It is non-contributing due to the reconstruction of the porch, the lack of historic fabric, and the fact that it was moved into the district. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. It has weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is a six-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade, a six-over-six wood-sash window on the left (north) end of the façade, and a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the right (south) end. A full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts. The house was originally located on Eno Mountain, then was moved to Collins Avenue in the 1950s, and moved again to this site in 2005 [HDC].

118 N. Nash – House – c. 2000**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, pre-fabricated house is four bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. There is an unpainted wood deck at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 2000.

122 N. Nash – House – c. 1910, c. 1945**NC – Building**

Likely constructed in the early twentieth century and moved to the site in the 1940s, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house is four bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house retains little historic fabric, with faux-stone veneer on the lower one-fourth of the walls, asbestos siding above, and faux stone covering the interior chimney. The house has vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings and originally had two entrances on the façade. The left (south) entrance has been replaced with a vinyl double-hung window and the right (north) entrance is a modern five-panel door. The near-full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by slender tapered posts on faux-stone-covered piers. The house has an original

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5V metal roof and diamond vents in the side gables. There is a shed-roofed wing on the right (south) side of the rear ell with a picture window on its right elevation. Bellinger dates the house to 1936, but the architecture is consistent with turn-of-the-century housing. The 1943 Sanborn maps show a church on the site, indicating that the house was likely moved here after 1943.

202 N. Nash – House – 2002**NC – Building**

Five-bays-wide and double-pile, this clipped-side-gabled house is of modern construction with vinyl siding and windows. It has a projecting, clipped-front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a hip-roofed porch extends across the front and right (south) sides of the wing, sheltering an entrance to the right of the wing. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 2002 [HDC].

204 N. Nash – House – 2011**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is of modern construction. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled wing with a slightly lower roofline centered on the rear elevation and flanked by one-story, shed-roofed sections on the left (north) and right (south) elevations. It has a stuccoed foundation, fiber-cement siding, wood shingles in the front gable, a metal roof, and one-over-one windows throughout. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right and left elevations and is supported by square columns. County tax records date the building to 2011 [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2011 – Large, one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with fiber-cement siding, shingles in the gable, a metal roof, two windows and an entrance on the west elevation, and an overhead door on the north elevation.

212 N. Nash – House – c. 1953, c. 1965**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house has distinctive diamond-patterned brickwork on the façade. The building is four-bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation. It has a red brick veneer with dark brick diamonds laid into veneer and the square chimney on the façade. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. An inset porch on the right end of the façade has been enclosed with pink brick and jalousie windows. It has engaged brick planters flanking the steps to the entrance. County tax records date the building to 1953. The porch was likely enclosed in the 1960s.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1953 - Front-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a six-light-over-two-panel door on the west elevation that is sheltered by a small gabled roof on knee brackets. There is a vehicular bay on the south elevation and an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation.

216 N. Nash – Ruins**NC-Site**

A brick foundation with steps and partial brick chimney are all that remains of a former house.

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C-Building – Shed, 1940s – Front-gabled, frame shed faces the interior (south) of the lot. It has weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and batten door sheltered by a small, shed roof. Shed-roofed bays on the east and west elevations are sheathed with vertical wood and horizontal weatherboards respectively.

222 N. Nash – House – c. 1957, 1996**NC – Building**

Located on the southeast corner of North Nash and West Queen Streets, this hip-roofed, brick Ranch house has been altered with the installation of several projecting bay windows and the addition of vinyl-sided and brick-veneered wings at the left (north) and rear (east) respectively. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with an original projecting hip-roofed wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding on the left end of the façade and vinyl windows throughout, including projecting, vinyl bay windows on the façade. The replacement front door is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch supported by a Doric column on the brick stoop. There is a large, side-gabled, vinyl-sided wing projecting from the left elevation with a bay window and an entrance sheltered by a small hip-roofed porch on its north gable end. A two-story, brick-veneered, gabled ell extends from the rear with a projecting second-story bay window and a basement-level, gambrel-roofed garage bay on the north elevation. The rear wing has a large brick chimney in the east gable, and a shed-roofed screened porch on the south elevation. County tax records date the building to 1957. Modifications likely occurred concurrent with the porch reconstruction in 1996 [HDC].

NC-Building – Workshop, c. 1957 – Front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and an entrance on the north elevation has been enlarged with a side-gabled frame wing with plywood sheathing on the west elevation. A side-gabled addition on the east elevation and a small, shed-roofed wing at the southeast corner have vinyl siding and windows. An entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with exposed, unpainted wood framing supported by square posts.

302 N. Nash – House – c. 1921**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear (east) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, vertical plywood sheathing on the dormers, and has been significantly altered with the alteration of the original fenestration including the installation of a picture window on the right (south) end of the façade and smaller windows on the dormers. The front door is a very decorative French door with diamond-shaped lights. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts, though the porch floor has been removed and a concrete slab poured at grade level with concrete steps leading to the entrance. A French door on the right elevation is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing and a shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation is supported by decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1921.

310 N. Nash – House – c. 1947**C – Building**

Constructed of concrete block, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with deep eaves and vinyl slider windows throughout. There is a picture window on the right (south) end of the façade that is flanked by casement windows and a pair of single-light French doors have been added to the right elevation. The two-light-over-two-panel door, near the center of the façade has a glass-block window to its

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left (north) and both are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A basement-level brick storage space on the left elevation has a flat roof with a decorative metal railing at the first-floor level. County tax records date the building to 1947.

312 N. Nash – VACANT

316 N. Nash – House – c. 1996

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled manufactured home faces West Union Street [HDC]. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, a low gable over the entrance, and an unpainted wood deck on the front (north) elevation.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1996 – Front-gabled metal carport on metal poles.

318 N. Nash – House – c. 1979

NC – Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Nash and West Union streets, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is eight bays wide and double-pile. It has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade and the left (north) two bays, a garage wing, are recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer with an exterior brick chimney on the rear (east) elevation and vertical wood sheathing in the gables and at the inset porch. It has one-over-one windows and an eighteen-panel door sheltered by an inset porch supported by turned posts. The site slopes to the right to reveal a partial basement. There is a wide, overhead garage door on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1979.

402 N. Nash – Central High School – 1959-1960

C – Building

Bordered by North Nash, North Oconeechee, and West Union Streets, this large school complex includes a c. 1958 two-story school building, three one-story, flat-roofed classroom buildings, a cafeteria, a gymnasium, and athletic fields. The two-story, flat-roofed building stands on the southwest corner of the property at the intersection of North Nash and West Union streets. The building is eleven bays wide with a recessed entrance centered on the façade. It has a visible concrete structure with brick veneer between the concrete supports. The sliding windows and opaque panels are later replacements. Entrances on the façade and on the right (east) and left (west) elevations are paired metal doors.

The high school is connected to the other buildings on the property by walkways covered by flat-roofed metal canopies supported by metal poles. The site drops toward the northwest and there are numerous brick retaining walls with concrete caps throughout the campus, brick planters near and adjoining the two-story building (formerly the high school building) and cafeteria, and several raised beds with student-planted gardens. Exterior mechanical systems north of the two-story (former high school) building and west of the one-story (former elementary school) building are screened by wood and metal fences respectively.

Central High School opened in 1938 as the African-American high school in Hillsborough. The original building burned in 1958 and the current building was constructed immediately after. By 1968, the schools had been integrated, high school students were moved to Orange High School, and the building was used as an elementary school from 1968-1975 and a middle school from 1975 through the 1980s, both named for A. L. Stanback, the former principal of Central High School. The school was closed for a number of years, but re-

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opened in 1996 as Hillsborough Elementary School, the first year-round school in Orange County. The two-story building and gymnasium were designed by Archie Royal Davis.

C-Building – Cafeteria, 1952 – This one-story, brick-veneered cafeteria building features a flat roof with metal flashing, paired replacement slider windows with fixed transoms, and entrances along the south elevation sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy supported by metal poles. The entrance is shielded from the parking area by a low, brick planter.

C-Building – Classroom (Junior High School) Building, 1952 – This one-story, flat-roofed classroom building features a stepped parapet on the east and west elevations following a clerestory down the center hallway of the building, and a lower roofline over the flanking classrooms. The building has a concrete-block foundation and brick veneer. The east and west elevations have no windows, only recessed paired metal doors accessing the hallway. The north and south elevations have a brick veneer on the lower one-third of the walls, bands of replacement slider windows above, and later opaque panels at the top one-third of the wall. Clerestory windows have been covered. Deep roof overhangs on the north and south elevations are supported by brick supports that extend out the full depth of the overhang. The building is nearly identical to the Elementary School Building and was likely constructed at the same time.

C-Building – Classroom (Elementary School) Building, 1960-62 – Nearly identical, though wider than, the Junior High School Building, this long one-story, flat-roofed classroom building has a concrete-block foundation and brick veneer on the north and south elevations, with only paired metal doors accessing the hallway. The east and west elevations have a brick veneer on the lower one-third of the walls, bands of replacement slider windows above, and later opaque panels at the top one-third of the wall. Deep roof overhangs on the east and west elevations are supported by brick supports that extend out the full depth of the overhang. The building was likely constructed at the same time as the Junior High School Building.

C-Building – Gymnasium, 1958 – With a distinctive barrel-vaulted roof, this large, one-story gymnasium has a brick veneer and grouped metal awning windows located high above ground level on the east and west elevations. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the south elevation holds the recessed entrance and locker rooms. It has exposed concrete framing with brick veneer between the concrete supports and a ribbon of metal awning windows at the top of the wall. Entrances on the east and west elevations of the gymnasium are sheltered by metal awnings on metal poles. According to the current principal, Steven Weber, the gymnasium was constructed in the late 1940s or early 1950s, but this has not been confirmed.

C-Building – Vocational Building – 1960-62 – This one-story, flat-roofed classroom building is eight bays wide with a concrete-block foundation and brick veneer. It has grouped metal awning windows and an overhead garage door on the south elevation is sheltered by a metal shed roof. There is a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the east elevation, near the gymnasium, with a flat-roofed addition at its rear (north). A fenced play area is located to the south of the building, which is used for early intervention and family support.

C-Site – Athletic Fields, c. 1958 – North of the school is a large grassy area. The west end, adjacent to North Nash Street contains a small playground and small grassy play area. The east end features a paved walking path that encircles baseball and soccer fields.

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Orange County, North Carolina**514 N. Nash – House – c. 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows with a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the left end of the façade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a modern wood ramp attached to its front. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a wide, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) has an inset porch at its right end that has been enclosed with one-over-one windows. County tax records date the building to 1941.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with aluminum sheathing.

516 N. Nash – Commercial Building – Late 1940s**C – Building**

Constructed as a small store, this one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block building is three bays wide and single pile. It has German-profile weatherboards in the gables, exposed rafter tails, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a plywood-veneered door.

518 N. Nash – House – c. 1901, 1920s**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the façade and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). It has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, later one-over-one windows at the second-floor level, and rectangular vents and aluminum-covered knee brackets in the gables. There is a pair of five-light windows in the dormer, which was likely added in the 1920s. The replacement front door is sheltered by a wide, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts covered with aluminum siding on brick piers. There is a small gabled storage bay on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1901 and the Craftsman-style dormer, knee brackets, and front porch likely date from the 1920s.

522 N. Nash – House – 1961**NC – Building**

Likely of concrete-block construction, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house has been altered with a stuccoed exterior and an interior stuccoed chimney. It is three bays wide and double-pile with paired, sliding windows and deep eaves. There are faux, textured stucco shutters and cornerboards. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a later classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a later, aluminum awning on square posts. Integrated planters flank the entrance stoop and there is an unpainted wood deck at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1961.

NC-Structure – Grill, c. 2000 – A brick barbeque stands east of the house.

South Nash Street**103 S. Nash – Commercial Building – 1950s****NC – Building**

This small, one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block commercial building has been attached to the rear of the duplex at 425-427 West King Street (See entry for 425-427 West King Street). The building is four bays wide and has a later faux-stone veneer with a stepped parapet over the right (south) three bays. On the right end of the façade, a replacement six-panel door is flanked by twelve-

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light display windows and all three bays have boarded transoms and are sheltered by a metal pent roof on knee brackets. The left (north) window has been boarded-up. A flat-roofed concrete block addition on the left end of the façade connects the building to the neighboring duplex. The building is not present on the 1943 Sanborn map and was likely constructed in the 1950s.

105 S. Nash – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a 5V metal roof. The two-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is an enclosed shed-roofed porch to the right (south) of the ell and a series of shed-roofed additions to its rear (east), including a porch enclosed with jalousie windows at the far east. County tax records date the house to 1921.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1965 - Front-gabled frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a metal roof with exposed rafters.

107 S. Nash – House – c. 1911**C – Building**

Similar in form to the house at 105 South Nash, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has vinyl siding, but retains six-over-six wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a 5V metal roof. The three-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A side-gabled porch on the left (north) elevation has been fully enclosed with an entrance on the left elevation. There is an inset porch on the left elevation of the rear ell. County tax records date the building to 1911 and the building first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, 1940s – Side-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, a batten door and four-light casement window on the west elevation, a brick chimney in the north gable, and a metal roof with exposed rafters.

North of 219 S. Nash - VACANT**219 S. Nash – Store – c. 1911, c. 1930, c. 1940****C – Building**

Constructed as a store, then modified into a residence and later a church, this one-story, front-gabled, frame building has plain weatherboards and arched, two-over-two, wood-sash windows. Windows on the right (south) elevation have peaked, molded surrounds. The rear three bays, likely added later, have six-over-six wood-sash windows and there are low, shed-roofed dormers over the rear two bays of the building. A projecting gabled entrance on the front of the building is flanked by four-over-four windows and has double-leaf two-panel doors sheltered by a shed roof on small braces on its right (south) elevation. This gabled entrance partially obscures a square steeple centered in the front gable. The steeple has diamond-shaped cutouts near the top and a pyramidal roof with integrated cross. Double-leaf, six-panel doors near the rear (east) of the right elevation are sheltered by a shed-roof supported by braces and there is an exterior brick chimney to its right. There is a low shed-roofed, plywood-sheathed utility wing on the left (north) elevation. An original tin roof was replaced with

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asphalt shingle in 2000. The building appears as a store on the 1911 and 1924 Sanborn maps. According to Bellinger, it was a hot dog stand in the 1920s and a residence in the 1930s, when the Craftsman-style addition at the rear was constructed. The building is shown as the Freewill Baptist Church on the 1943 Sanborn map.

Nash and Kollock Streets**104-106 Nash and Kollock – Parking Deck – 2008****NC-Structure**

This large, four-story parking structure has a brick veneer with concrete detailing and an enclosed stair and elevator tower at the northeast corner. Brick pilasters mimic those on the neighboring Gateway Center (228-230 South Churton Street).

North Occoneechee Street**109 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1903****C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a one-light-over-five-panel, Victorian-style door on the right (north) end of the façade. A one-story, shed-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at a one-story, gabled wing at the rear of the left elevation. The porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns and the part on the left elevation has been enclosed with plywood and screens. There is a rectangular vent in the front gable, an interior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails throughout. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear. Bellinger dates the building to 1903.

110 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921, c. 1989**NC – Building**

The addition of gabled dormers on the façade, left (north), and right (south) elevations has significantly altered this one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed house. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a one-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade. A full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns and wraps around the right elevation where it has been enclosed with large sliding windows. There is a small, shed-roofed addition at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1921. In 1989, three gabled dormers were added to create a habitable attic [Bellinger].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1921 – Side-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, a single window and batten door on the west elevation, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and a modern metal roof. An open hip-roofed bay extends along the west elevation.

111 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

One-and-a-half-stories high, this large, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, replacement two-over-two windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The six-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers with a pierced brick balustrade extending between the piers. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) with small, shed-roofed additions on the right (north) and left (south) sides of the ell. County tax records date the building to 1921.

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Orange County, North Carolina**114 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921, 1990****NC – Building**

Constructed as a one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was significantly enlarged in 1990 with a one-and-a-half-story addition on the left (north) end of the facade with two gabled dormers on the left elevation. It has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left end of the facade with a pair of windows. An entrance near the right (south) end of the facade is sheltered by an original, two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with exposed rafters and purlins and an original metal roof. A second entrance, a two-light-over-four-panel door with classical surround is located just left of the porch. County tax records date the building to 1921. It was significantly enlarged with a one-and-a-half-story addition in 1990 [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Front-gabled, frame garage with brick foundation, weatherboards, and an overhead door on the west elevation.

115 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the facade. It has vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, including three windows in the dormer, and two interior brick chimneys. The fifteen-light French door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are paired windows in the side gables and a wide, shed-roofed addition at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, a wide vehicular opening on the east elevation, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and an attached shed-roofed awning on the east elevation with a metal roof supported by square posts.

117 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1914**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer centered on the facade. The house has plain weatherboards, a modern metal roof, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a pair of sixteen-over-one windows in the front dormer. There are fifteen-light French doors on each end of the facade that are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and an attached carport to the right (south) of the ell. County tax records date the building to 1914.

118 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1936**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Depression-era cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with wide, German-profile weatherboards and paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. The house has been significantly altered with the replacement of windows on the left (north) end of the facade and left elevation with shorter three-over-three windows. The six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with a replacement wood railing. The house has a louvered vent in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and an inset porch at the left rear (northeast) that is supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1936.

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Orange County, North Carolina**119 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1988****NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed garage wing on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. The six-panel door is inset slightly, has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and is sheltered by an inset porch that extends the full depth of the garage wing and is supported by turned posts. The garage wing has two sixteen-panel overhead doors on the façade. There is a hip-roofed, screened porch at the left rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1988.

C-Building – Barn, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame barn pre-dates the house and has a stuccoed foundation, plywood and 5V metal sheathing, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafters.

122 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled bays on the right (south) end of the façade and on the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer on the projecting front-gabled bay and the right elevation and has narrow, German-profile weatherboards on the rest of the house. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and the six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is an interior brick chimney, louvered vents in the gables, and an unpainted wood deck at the left rear (northeast). The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1946.

201 N. Occoneechee – House – 1980s**NC – Building**

This one-story, manufactured mobile home has been enlarged with multiple additions. The mobile home has a concrete-block foundation, metal sheathing, canted ends, and small jalousie windows. A shed-roofed wing on the east elevation has plywood sheathing and two fixed-light windows. An entrance into the shed-roofed wing, at the intersection of the mobile home and wing, is sheltered by a fabric awning. The roof of a front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the mobile home extends over the roof of the mobile home. This wing has plywood sheathing and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. It extends beyond the mobile home with paired French doors to an unpainted wood deck on its south elevation.

NC-Structure – Carport, 1980s – Front-gabled, frame carport with square posts and plywood sheathing in the gables.

C-Building – Shed, 1950s – Side-gabled frame shed with a brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, small windows, and a single door on the east elevation.

207 N. Occoneechee – Garage – 1950s**C – Building**

Located at the rear of 209 North Occoneechee Street, this one-story, side-gabled garage has an attached apartment on the left (south) elevation and a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The building is five bays wide and double-pile with German-profile siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and two four-light-over-twelve-panel overhead garage doors on the right (north) end of the façade. The entrance to the apartment, a three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade.

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Orange County, North Carolina**209 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1953, 2011****NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed brick Ranch house has been significantly altered with the construction of a large, two-story addition on the left (south) elevation in 2011 [HDC]. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with two-over-two horizontal-panel wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts and a picture window to the right (north) of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. A large, two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed addition on the left elevation has a stuccoed exterior, paired one-light French doors with a one-light transom on the east elevation and awning windows on the south elevation that are sheltered by a flat-roofed metal awning at the first-floor level. County tax records date the building to 1953.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1953 – Front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing and a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window on the east elevation.

212 N. Occoneechee – VACANT**215 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1910, 1960s****NC – Building**

Constructed as an I-house, this house was remodeled to its current form in the 1960s. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northwest). The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one windows, and a triple window on the right (north) end of the façade. The decorative one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, two-story, Mount Vernon-style portico supported by paired square columns. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation of the rear ell. Bellinger dates the house to 1910. It was likely remodeled in the 1960s.

NC-Building – Garage, 1998 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, a wide, overhead garage door, and a one-over-one window in the front gable [HDC].

217 N. Occoneechee – House – 1995**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled manufactured home is four bays wide and single-pile with a combination of corrugated metal and plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and a metal roof. The mobile home was placed on the site in 1995 to serve as the caretaker's quarters for Villines Rest Home at 401 W. Queen Street [HDC].

311 N. Occoneechee – VACANT**404 N. Occoneechee – House – 1950s****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and one-over-one windows. There is vertical board-and-batten on the upper half of the left four bays. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The building was likely constructed in the 1950s.

524 N. Occoneechee – House – c. 1983, 1994**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and metal slider windows. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered wood stoop with a wood lattice railing. A second-floor balcony in the left (north) gable has a

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matching lattice railing and is supported by diagonal braces. There is a 1994 projecting bay window on the right (south) elevation [HDC], a wood deck at the left rear (northeast), and a small, shed-roofed storage bay at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1983.

South Occoneechee Street**104 S. Occoneechee - VACANT****108 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921****C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and an original wood railing shaded by aluminum awnings. There is a gabled sunroom at the rear of the ell and a gabled wing projecting from the ell's right (north) elevation that is flanked by a shed-roofed bay and a shed-roofed screened porch. Brick stairs lead to the porch from South Occoneechee Street and there is a low stone wall along West Margaret Lane, south of the house. County tax records date the building to 1921.

NC-Building – Greenhouse, 1993 – One-story, asymmetrical side-gabled, frame greenhouse with large window in the front gable and a glass roof on the left (south) elevation [HDC].

200 S. Occoneechee – Margaret Lane Cemetery – pre-1853-1931**C – Site**

Located on the south side of West Margaret Lane between South Occoneechee and South Hillsborough streets, the cemetery was established as a slave cemetery. It is situated on a small hill with historic hardwoods dotting the otherwise open, grassy parcel. Brick wall mark the corners of the cemetery and form the formal entrance to the cemetery from South Occoneechee Street. Plaques placed in 1987 on a brick wall and a large stone in the center of the cemetery state: "Margaret Lane Cemetery, Before 1852 to 1931" The plaque on the stone also reads "The names of persons found hereon are known to have been buried at this sacred site. Due to varying circumstances, the exact location of most of their graves is not now known. Names subsequently discovered may be placed by town authorization on this plaque or another appropriate marker" and lists the names of forty-one people and dates where known. In addition to the plaque there are also individual markers, the oldest legible marker is for George W. Hill (1844-1900). Only some five stones survive: four headstones and one obelisk, all with dates in the late 19th-early 20th centuries. A small plot at the southwest corner of the cemetery is marked by a Victorian wrought-iron fence.

201 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1931**C – Building**

Set back from South Occoneechee Street, but set very close to West Margaret Lane to its left (north), this one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, some paired on the side elevations, and a new corrugated metal roof. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation extends only to the roofline. A modern exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation has an outdoor firebox. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by square posts on brick piers

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with sawnwork brackets applied to the posts since 1992. Original German-profile weatherboards remain on the façade, under the porch roof. A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts. This site was occupied by the Bivens Basket Factory according to the 1924 Sanborn map. County tax records date the building to 1931.

203 S. Occoneechee – VACANT**209 S. Occoneechee – Watson-Whisnant House – c. 1898, 2003****NC – Building**

This Queen Anne-style house was moved to the site in 2003, replacing a mobile home on the site. The core of the house is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched hipped roof and projecting gabled bays on the right (south) end of the façade and on the left (north) elevation. The house has a new brick foundation, plain weatherboards, and twenty-two-over-one Victorian-style wood-sash windows on the façade and left elevations. Paired windows on the right end of the façade project slightly within a hip-roofed bay with wood aprons below the windows and small brackets in the gables and at the roofline. The one-light-over-one-panel door has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the left two bays of the façade and wraps around the left elevation with a projecting, hip-roofed section on the façade. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned railing. The house has been enlarged with a one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) and a similarly-scaled side-gabled wing at the right (south) elevation. A flat-roofed porch on the right elevation is enclosed with wood casement windows and has a fifteen-light French door with five-light transom on the façade and brackets along the roofline on the right elevation. Moved to this site in 2003, the c. 1898 Watson-Whisnant House was built in Burnsville, North Carolina by Colonel Frank Watson, a banker, lawyer, and benefactor of Mars College [HDC].

C-Building – Office, c. 1930 - This single-room, front-gabled, frame office has plain weatherboards, a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and an interior brick chimney, a six-over-one wood-sash window on the west elevation and a one-light-over-two-panel door on the south elevation. The building closely resembles a building on the extreme corner of the Bivens Basket factory lot on the 1924 Sanborn map. It may have served as the factory office and was moved to its present location when 201 S. Occoneechee was built in the 1930s.

212 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

The form of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house indicates that it may have been a mill house for the Newport Manufacturing Company, which was on nearby Calvin Street according to the 1924 Sanborn map [1924 SM, Bellinger]. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a decorative gable on the façade. It has a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a modern metal roof. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a six-light round window in the front gable and a single six-over-six window in each side gable. A gabled ell at the rear has paired doors on the right (north) elevation that lead to an uncovered wood deck. County tax records date the building to 1921.

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NC-Building – Shed, 2004 – Side-gabled, frame shed was constructed with salvaged materials [HDC]. It has plain weatherboards, a metal roof with decorative gable on the east elevation, and a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the east elevation.

NC-Structure – Well Enclosure, 2005 – Pyramidal-roofed frame well enclosure is supported by square posts with diagonal braces [HDC].

216 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house may have been built as mill housing for the nearby Newport Manufacturing Company. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows and a modern metal roof. The off-center entrance indicates that the house may have originally had two entrances on the façade, both sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a single window in each gable. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

217 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1912**C – Building**

This two-story, I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has rolled asphalt sheathing, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a 5V metal roof, and one-to-six common bond exterior brick chimneys in the gables, each flanked by one-over-one windows. The double-leaf two-light-over-two-panel entrance has boarded-up one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an enclosed porch at the left rear (northeast) and the rear ell has German-profile weatherboards. Bellinger dates the house to 1912.

C-Building – Shed/Carport, c. 1950 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and paired panel doors on the west elevation. A flat-roofed metal carport has been attached to the west elevation and is supported by metal posts.

218 S. Occoneechee – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

Like the neighboring, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled houses at 212 and 216 South Occoneechee Street, this house may have been constructed as mill housing for the nearby Newport Manufacturing Company. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof with an interior brick chimney. The off-center entrance indicates that the house may have originally had two entrances on the façade, both sheltered by the near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a replacement front door with a single, diamond-shaped light and a replacement garden window on the left (south) elevation. There is a single window in each gable. County tax records date the building to 1921.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a metal roof. A metal awning attached to the east elevation is supported by square wood posts.

219 S. Occoneechee – VACANT

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The Ruffin-Roulhac House, also known historically by several names including "Francis C.P. Hill's House," "The old Ruffin place," "Little Hawfields," and the "Home of W.S. Roulhac," is one of the best preserved of the elegant small Federal houses surviving in Hillsborough, which include Heartsease and the Berry Brick House. Additionally, the property is one of a small number of houses in Hillsborough that has retained its large original lot and numerous outbuildings.

The Ruffin-Roulhac House is a one-and-a-half-story frame, Federal-style house that is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation, beaded weatherboards, and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with molded hoods. There is flush sheathing in the pedimented end gables and three gabled dormers each on the façade and rear (north) elevation have flush sheathing and fixed twelve-light windows. A window on the left (west) elevation has been covered with flush sheathing. The double-leaf three-panel door centered on the façade is flanked by two-over-two wood-sash windows over a fixed panel in lieu of sidelights and has a blind arched transom. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by slender Tuscan columns with decorative, scalloped shingles in the gable and there is flush sheathing under the porch roof. There are two interior brick chimneys in the left (west) gable and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable. A shed-roofed porch extends across the right three bays of the rear elevation. It is supported by round brick columns on low brick piers and there is flush sheathing under the porch roof.

A hip-roofed flower house projecting from the right elevation has brick piers with fixed multi-light windows between the piers and multi-light awning windows at the upper part of the wall. There is a fifteen-light French door and weatherboards on the rear (north) elevation of this wing. A one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) corner of the house was constructed as a serving room; it stands perpendicular to the house and is connected to a side-gabled kitchen wing via an exterior hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. Both wings have plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and modern six-panel doors. There is an interior corbelled brick chimney in the east gable of the kitchen building. There are two small gabled additions on the left elevation, each with weatherboards, flush eaves, and an entrance on the west elevation. The interior of the house is detailed with fine Federal mantels, wainscoting, trim, and an elegant ramped John Berry staircase similar to the one at Sans Souci.

The original house, built about 1821 for Martin Hanks, consisted of the west three bays. In the 1830s Francis L. Hawks and Frances C. P. Blount Hill purchased the house and added the eastern part consisting of two rooms on the first floor and one above incorporating the earlier dwelling into a unified elegant residence. The house was sold to Thomas Ruffin in 1865 who named it "Little Hawfields." Ruffin died in the Northeast room of the house on January 15, 1870 and his wife Anne inherited the estate. Upon her death in 1875 the estate passed to her children and a grandchild. In 1904, the wife of William Sterling Roulhac acquired the estate and made several renovations to the property, including relocating the outbuildings to the rear of the house in a formal straight line. In 1972, the house and property were acquired by the Town of Hillsborough and were renovated for use as the Town Hall and offices.

C-Building – Slave quarters, c. 1850 – Located north of the house, the one-and-a-half-story, single-room, frame building has plain weatherboards, a single four-over-four wood-sash window on the façade, two-over-two windows flanking an exterior brick chimney in the west gable, a modern exterior

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wood stair in the east gable, and a six-panel door sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on slender columns on the south elevation.

C-Building – Meat House, c. 1850 – Just west of the Slave Quarters, the side-gable, single-room, frame structure has plain weatherboards and a single five-panel door on the south elevation.

C-Building – Office, c. 1850 – Located north of the house, the one-story, side-gabled, two-room, frame office has plain weatherboards, four-over-four wood-sash windows, a central corbelled brick chimney, and a modified double-leaf three-panel door sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. A modern wood ramp connects to the east end of the porch. This office is where Sterling Ruffin and William R. Ruffin lived for some years.

NC-Building – Barn, c. 1972 – Located northeast of the house, the two-and-a-half-story, front-gable, frame barn has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with beaded surrounds, paired batten doors on the south elevation, a single batten door in the south gable, and an exterior metal fire stair in the north gable.

NC-Building – Carriage House, c. 1972 – Located north of the house, the one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame carriage house has a shed-roofed wing on the east elevation. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, two pairs of batten doors on the south elevation, and an exterior stair on the north elevation.

NC-Building – Wellhouse, c. 1972 – Just west of the house is a reconstructed side-gabled, frame wellhouse with plain weatherboards, a four-panel door on the east elevation, and an open bay supported by square posts and sheltering a well box on the north elevation.

110 E. Orange – Strudwick Law Office – c. 1839, 1987

NC – Building

The house that stands at 110 East Orange Street incorporates Dr. Edmund Strudwick's Law Office in its fabric, but the house was heavily remodeled and enlarged in 1987 and no trace of the 1-story frame office remains. The two-story, side-gabled building is three bays wide and single-pile with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and projecting full-height bay windows flanking the central entrance, a double-leaf three-light-over-one-panel French door with a three-light transom. A second-story, shed-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade with square posts supporting the roof and sawn brackets supporting the porch floor, which shelters the first-floor entrance. Paired French doors centered on the second-floor façade access the porch. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and an asymmetrical side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The office appeared on the John Bailey map of 1839. It originally stood next door, on the grounds of his house, the Turner-Strudwick House, but was moved in 1889 to this site. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of town. It is shown enlarged by 1943 [1943 SM]. However, was it enlarged again with the addition of a second story in 1987 [HDC].

116 E. Orange – House – c. 1943, c. 1980

NC – Building

Initially constructed in the early 1940s, the house appears to have been significantly enlarged around 1980. The house is six bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the facade and a projecting, one-bay-deep, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, and a solid wood door with single light that is sheltered by a three-bay-

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wide, front-gabled porch supported by slender Doric posts with a dentil cornice. There is a hip-roofed screened porch at the rear and an uncovered wood deck at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1946, but the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. The right four bays are consistent with the form of houses built in the 1940s. However, the left two bays and the front-gabled porch are likely a later addition.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1943 - Front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards and paired plywood doors on the west elevation.

120 E. Orange – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and replacement windows with aluminum awnings. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with board-and-batten in the gable. There is vertically-hung aluminum in the side gables and a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1956.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1956 - Front-gabled, concrete-block garage with an open shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The garage has weatherboards in the gable and a corrugated metal roof.

122 E. Orange – House – c. 1962**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. The right (west) six bays are inset slightly beneath wide overhangs and the right four bays have vertical vinyl siding on the upper half of the wall. The replacement front door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the building to 1962.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1962 – Front-gabled, frame garage with plywood sheathing, an overhead door and small window on the north elevation, and a c. 1992 attached, gabled carport on the north elevation that is supported by square posts.

128 E. Orange – House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a stuccoed exterior. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a nine-light-over-three-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with German-profile weatherboards in the gable. The house has rectangular gable vents and exposed rafter tails. County tax records date the building to 1951.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1951 – Front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, a metal roof, and a single door on the north elevation.

130 E. Orange/411 N. Cameron – Duplex – c. 1966**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house has one unit facing East Orange Street and one facing North Cameron Street. The right (west) unit is three bays wide and double-pile with a slightly higher roofline and the left (east) unit is two bays wide and double-pile. Both units have two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and vents in the gables. The right unit has a replacement door and the left unit has an original

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two-light-over-four-panel door on the left elevation and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1966.

West Orange Street**105 W. Orange – House – 1950s****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and single-pile and faces the rear 409 North Churton Street, though it has a 105 West Orange Street address. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a concrete-block chimney on the rear (west) elevation. The three-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. The house was likely constructed in the 1950s.

107 W. Orange – House – 2009**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is of modern construction. The center section of the house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gable centered on the façade. It has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, including a group of three windows in the front gable, and a metal roof. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and a paneled cornice. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that is supported by slender posts on wood piers. The porch wraps around the right (west) elevation where it is enclosed with screens and terminates at a small side-gabled wing on the right elevation. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left (east) elevation with an enclosed, hip-roofed porch at the front, flush with the front porch, and a projecting gabled bay. An attached one-and-a-half-story gabled garage at the left rear (southeast) has two overhead doors and a pair of one-over-one windows in a gable centered on the left elevation. The side slopes to the rear to reveal a partial basement. County tax records date the house to 2009 [HDC].

108 W. Orange – Robinson House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is five bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding and windows and a metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a low wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1921 and a sign in the front yard notes this is the Robinson House 1921.

C-Building – Shed/Carport, c. 1921 – Front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, an entrance on the south elevation, and an attached, front-gabled carport on square posts with German-profile weatherboards in the gable. There is a shed-roofed bay on the west elevation.

C-Building – Flower House, c. 1921 – Shed-roofed, brick building with a metal roof, one-light casement windows on the south elevation, and an open bay on the east elevation that is supported by dressed timbers.

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110 W. Orange – House – c. 1961, c. 1980

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a later flat-roofed wing that extends the full depth of the left (west) elevation. The house has been significantly altered with the construction of the flat-roofed wing and the relocation of the front door. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door is located on the right (east) elevation of the left, flat-roofed wing. It is sheltered by a shed-roofed metal porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a screened porch at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1961.

112 W. Orange – House – 1995

NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and a twelve-light door on the right (east) end of the façade that is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by square columns. There is flush sheathing in the pedimented gable and a partially inset, shed-roofed screened porch at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1995.

114 W. Orange – House – c. 1840, 1922

C – Building

The left (west) wing of this one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is reputed to be the western portion was the old Burwell schoolroom, which was moved to this location in 1850 during John Berry's renovation of the Burwell School [Bellinger]. The main block of the house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has wood shingles, six-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, a pressed metal tile roof with exposed rafter tails and purlins, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. There is a fixed Victorian-style window centered on the façade and the six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door just right (east) of the center of the façade has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood columns covered with wood shingles. The porch wraps around the right elevation where it has been enclosed with screens. The wing on the left elevation has gable returns, a group of three four-over-four windows on the façade, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition at the rear and a one-story, hip-roofed addition that wraps around the two-story wing. Both additions have wood shingles, except on the second-floor west elevation, which has weatherboards. County tax records date the building to 1922.

119 W. Orange – House – 2001

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story contemporary house features a steeply-pitched hipped roof and a front-gabled garage wing projecting from the right (west) end of the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding and double-hung windows, including grouped windows at the second-floor level and on the façade of the garage wing. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a tall, fifteen-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tall, square columns. There is a hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation that has a group of four-over-four windows with a transom and there is a hip-roofed dormer at the second-floor level. County tax records date the building to 2001 [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**West of 119 W. Orange – VACANT****128 W. Orange – House – c. 1974****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable, and vinyl siding in the right (east) and left gable ends and under the front-gabled porch. The house has vinyl windows throughout, including a large twenty-light picture window to the left of the entrance. The six-panel door and picture window are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with flared brackets, resembling arrow flights. County tax records date the building to 1974.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1974 – Front-gabled, frame shed with horizontal vinyl siding on the lower one-third of the wall, vertically-applied vinyl siding on the upper two-thirds, an entrance on the west elevation, and an open, shed-roofed bay on the north elevation.

206 W. Orange – House – c. 1966**NC – Building**

Located on a small gravel driveway that extends north from West Orange Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house faces east. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, plywood sheathing in the gables, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and several vinyl replacement windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is an unpainted wood deck on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1966.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1966 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing.

208 W. Orange – House – c. 1921, c. 1965**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing with a roofline slightly lower than the front of the house. The house retains weatherboards on the façade, though the side elevations have been covered with a brick veneer. It has replacement windows throughout, a rectangular vent in the front gable, and a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch that has been enclosed with screens and lattice. A single six-over-six wood-sash window remains at the rear of the left (south) elevation. There is a shed-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation that is supported by turned posts and has an uncovered wood deck to its north. There is a brick patio at the left rear (southwest) surround by a brick wall and a flat-roofed metal porch supported by square posts at the right rear (northwest). Bellinger dates house at 1921, through the brick veneer likely dates from the 1960s.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1965 – Front-gabled metal carport with horizontal metal sheathing.

210 W. Orange – Masonic Lodge – 1960s**C – Building**

Constructed as a lodge for the Masonic Order and the Eastern Star, this two-story, side-gabled, concrete-block building is four bays wide and two bays deep. It has exposed concrete-block on the exterior with flush fiber-cement siding in the gables, which project slightly to create a prow effect. The building has high, sliding metal windows on both levels of the north and south elevations. Two metal doors on the west elevation are sheltered by a full-depth fabric awning over a concrete-block wall. Entrances on the west and south elevations also have metal doors. A one-story, shed-roofed wing was added to the right end of the rear elevation (northeast) in 1991. The building replaced a colored school that stood on the site in 1924 [1924 SM]. A sign on

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the south elevation reads "St. Anita Maria 622" (Eastern Star) and "St. James 494" (Prince Hall Grand Lodge Masonic).

215 W. Orange – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile, situated sideways on the lot, facing west. It has a full-depth, shed-roofed wing on the south elevation. The house has aluminum siding, replacement windows, and an interior concrete-block chimney. The entrance on the west elevation is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. County tax records date the building to 1956.

216 W. Orange – VACANT**217 W. Orange – House – c. 1956****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, including a wide window on the right (west) end of the façade that is flanked by two-over-two windows. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts. There is an interior concrete-block chimney and a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1956.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1970 - Front-gabled, concrete-block shed with plywood sheathing in the gable and a door on the north elevation.

220 W. Orange – VACANT**221 W. Orange – House – c. 1961****C – Building**

Oriented with its gable end toward the street, this one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and interior concrete-block chimney. It has vinyl siding and replacement vinyl windows throughout. The entrance, facing west, is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed hood and there is an uncovered wood deck at the rear (east). County tax records date the building to 1961.

223 W. Orange – House – c. 1961, 2008**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a later two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A front-gabled porch on the left gable end is supported by matching columns. A shed-roofed wing on the left side of the rear ell and a wood deck beyond the ell were added in 2008 and other changes were likely made at that time [HDC]. County tax records date the building to 1961.

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224 W. Orange – House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The entrance is obscured by a near-full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts that has been enclosed with screens and wood lattice. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney in the left (west) gable and a wood deck at the rear (north). County tax records date the house to 1937.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1970 – A-frame screened building with wood lattice on the lower one-half of the front gable.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 - Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards covered with asphalt sheathing, wood-frame windows on the east elevation, and a wide garage opening on the south elevation that has been covered with plywood.

225 W. Orange – House – c. 1961

C – Building

Identical in form to the house at 221 West Orange Street, the four-bay-wide, side-gabled house is set perpendicular to the street and faces west. The house has a concrete-block foundation, interior concrete-block chimney, vinyl siding, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, paired on the façade (west). The six-light-over-three-panel door is inset slightly and sheltered by an engaged shed roof.

226 W. Orange – House – c. 1963

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, replacement windows, and a wide, interior brick chimney. An original picture window on the right (east) end of the façade is flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The entrance, centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered concrete-block stoop. County tax records date the house to 1963.

307 W. Orange – House – c. 1956

C – Building

Oriented sideways on the lot and set below the grade of the street, this one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior concrete-block chimney. There are two six-panel doors on the left (east) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1956.

310 W. Orange – House – 1997

NC – Building

Constructed in 1997, this one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with the center two bays under a slightly higher roofline. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1997 [HDC].

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311 W. Orange – VACANT

317-319 W. Orange – Duplex – c. 1960

C – Building

Identical in form to the neighboring duplex at 321-323 West Orange Street, this one-story, hip-roofed duplex is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and exterior, two interior concrete-block chimneys, and vinyl windows on the right (west) unit and original metal windows on the left (east) unit, all with deep windowsills. The left (east) door is a two-light-over-four-panel door and the right (west) entrance is a four-light-over-four-panel door. County tax records date the house to 1960.

320 W. Orange – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six wood-sash windows with four-over-four windows to the right (east) of the entrance, and vinyl windows on the right elevation. The six-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A wide, shed-roofed wing on the rear (north) elevation has board-and-batten sheathing and an inset porch on the right (northeast) elevation is supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1951.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Front-gabled, metal carport on metal posts has horizontal metal sheathing on the sides and rear.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1951 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing.

321-323 W. Orange – Duplex – c. 1960

C – Building

Identical in form to the neighboring duplex at 317-319 West Orange Street, this one-story, hip-roofed duplex is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation and exterior, vinyl windows with deep windowsills, and two interior concrete-block chimneys. Both units have solid wood doors. County tax records date the house to 1960.

324 W. Orange – House – 1995, 2000

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house is of modern construction. It is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house had vinyl siding, vinyl windows on the first floor, and six-over-six wood-sash windows in the dormers. The front door, centered on the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a wide, two-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1995 and the rear addition and deck were added in 2000 [HDC].

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1995 – Front-gabled metal carport on metal poles.

329 W. Orange – House – c. 1974, 1990

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows with aprons on the façade. The two-panel door has paneled sidelights and is sheltered by a low-

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pitched, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with masonite siding in the gable that was added in 1990 [HDC]. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable and uncovered brick steps lead to an entrance on the left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1974.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1974 - One-story, front-gabled, metal carport supported by metal posts.

330 W. Orange – House – c. 1941, 1960s**C – Building**

Moved to this site in the 1960s, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, gabled rear wing. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1941. According to Bellinger, the house is a mill house that was moved to this location from the 200-block of South Wake Street.

332 W. Orange – House – c. 1941, c. 1985**NC – Building**

This unusual two-story, side-gabled house has a brick-veneered first floor and vinyl-sided second floor. The house is four bays wide and triple-pile with six-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the second floor, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. A one-story, projecting bay on the left (west) end of the façade is contained under the shed-roofed porch and has a brick veneer and a picture window flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. An eight-over-eight window on the left elevation is flanked by four-over-four windows. County tax records date the house to 1941, though it has been significantly altered, likely in the 1980s.

NC-Building – Garage/Apartment, c. 1989 – Two-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage is located behind (north of) and perpendicular to the house and the second floors of both structures are connected by a later wood deck. The garage has exposed concrete block on the exterior with aluminum siding in the gables. It has small two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the second floor and two wide garage openings and a single pedestrian entrance on the east elevation of the first floor. An unpainted wood stair accesses the rear (north) gable.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1960 – Side-gabled, concrete-block building with weatherboards in the gables, an exterior brick chimney and batten door on the east elevation, a five-panel door on the south elevation, and a single window on the west elevation.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1941 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with flush wood sheathing, a metal roof with exposed rafters, and a batten door on the east elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and paired hollow-core doors on the south elevation.

335 W. Orange – House – c. 1969**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, wood shingles surrounding the windows on the left end of the façade, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the projecting front gable. The entrance is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch on the right (west) end of the façade that has been enclosed with full-height windows. The

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taller left wing is three bays wide and has vertical plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door. There is a small, gabled wing on the right elevation that has vinyl siding. A flat-roofed metal porch at the right rear (southwest) is supported by metal posts. County tax records date the house to 1969.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1997 – Front-gabled metal carport supported by metal poles [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1969 – Front-gabled, concrete-block shed with plywood sheathing in the gables and a two-light door on the north elevation.

East Queen Street**102 E. Queen – Dickerson A. M. E. Church – c. 1790, moved 1847, 1891, 1947 C - Building**

Originally constructed in 1790 as the third Orange County Courthouse, this building has been moved and remodeled several times with the current exterior dating to 1947. The front-gabled frame building is five bays deep and has a brick veneer with pointed-arch double-hung stained-glass windows on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. An entrance tower on the façade has a double-leaf four-panel door with pointed-arch stained-glass transom and is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop with brick detailing and a metal railing. The top of the tower tapers slightly and has pointed-arched louvered vents at the second-floor level and a metal-covered, four-sided steeple. The apse on the rear (south) elevation features a canted bay under a hipped roof. A later, hip-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southeast). In 1845 the former courthouse was purchased by Rev. Elias Dodson and moved to its present site in 1847. The First Baptist Church was formally organized here in 1853. In 1866, it became the property of the Friends of Philadelphia who conveyed the property to the Trustees of the A.M.E. Church of Hillsborough in 1886. The building was remodeled in 1891, and again in 1947 when it was encased in brick.

103 E. Queen – William Whitted House

See entry under 306 North Churton Street.

104 E. Queen – House – c. 1940**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam roof with exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-five-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts. The house is located at the rear of the property for 106 East Queen Street. According to Bellinger, the house was built in 1940.

106 E. Queen – House – c. 1947**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat brick arches and a tripartite window on the left end of the façade, consisting of a twenty-four-light picture flanked by six-over-six windows. The most prominent feature of the house is a deep, front-gabled entrance porch with a dentil cornice and a segmental-arched ceiling resting on a three-part entablature that is supported by paired Tuscan columns. The porch shelters a front door sheltered by a louvered storm door. There are two

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windows in each side gable. A shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall between the piers. The porch has been enclosed with windows. County tax records date the building to 1947.

110 E. Queen – Thomas House – c. 1910**C - Building**

The one-story, Queen Anne-style Thomas House is three bays wide and double-pile with a high hipped roof and flush gable on the left (east) end of the façade and left elevation, and canted three-sided bays on the right (west) end of the façade and right elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The one-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation and is supported by replacement slender Tuscan columns. There are small nine-over-one windows in the gables and decorative rondels on the rakeboards. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation has plain weatherboards and two-over-two windows. A gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) has a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, and wood windows. An entrance on the right elevation of this wing is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch on slender columns. According to a sign in the yard, the house is the Thomas House, constructed c. 1910, though county tax records date the building to 1911.

NC-Building – Garage, 2003 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, paired doors on the north elevation and a single batten door in the north gable [HDC].

114 E. Queen – House – c. 1952**C - Building**

Nearly identical in form and detail to the neighboring house at 118 East Queen Street, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with the right (west) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The building has a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with wood railing. A side-gabled, enclosed screened porch on the left (east) elevation has a modern door on the façade and vinyl siding on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1952.

115 E. Queen – Hearttsease (NR 1973) – c. 1786, c. 1810, c. 1840**C - Building**

The main, one-and-a-half-story, Federal-style section of this house is four bays wide and double-pile with beaded weatherboards, three narrow gabled dormers on the façade, and a rubble-stone foundation. Constructed in 1786, the left (west) three bays feature a recessed porch and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. The right (east) bay, constructed around 1810, has six-over-six wood-sash windows and an exterior, Flemish-bond brick chimney in the gable end. The gabled dormers have plain weatherboards, installed diagonally, and four-over-four wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch that extends across the original three bays of the façade. There is flush wood sheathing on the façade under the porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns. A two-story, Greek Revival-style wing on the left elevation has a pedimented front-gabled roof with flush sheathing in the gable and a single tripartite, multi-pane window in each story of the narrow façade. Elsewhere in the double-pile wing are nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first story and nine-over-six windows on the second. There is a one-to-five common-bond exterior chimney on the left elevation. A shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has an inset, screened porch. A shed-roofed, screened

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porch at the rear of the west wing is supported by square posts. There is later stone terracing in the front yard. The core of the house was constructed about 1786 by Sterling Harris. In 1810, it was purchased by Miss Mary W. Burke, who constructed the right bay. In 1837 the house was sold to the family of Dennis Heartt, who named the house Hearttsease and built the 2-story Greek Revival-style wing about 1840. The Hillsborough Recorder, which Heartt published from 1820 to 1869, was one of the most respected and influential newspapers in the state.

117 E. Queen – Webb House – c. 1817, c. 1837, 2006**C - Building**

Constructed around 1817 as a one-room log schoolhouse, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Federal-style house is five bays wide with plain weatherboards and nine-over-one wood-sash windows. The left (west) two bays were likely added later and feature six-over-one wood-sash windows and a shed-roofed dormer. The six-panel door has a molded surround and four-light transom and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. There are exterior brick chimneys in each gable end, one laid in a Flemish bond, both with freestanding stacks. A two-bay-wide, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left rear (northwest) has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine windows on the first floor, a six-over-six window in the dormer, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable. The wing may encompass an earlier kitchen. A gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) features four-over-four wood-sash windows and a fifteen-light French door with twelve-light casement windows and three-light transoms over the doors and windows. Dr. James Webb constructed a one-room log schoolhouse around 1817 and built the present house around the log schoolhouse, which is now the living room, around 1837. The right rear wing was added and the roofline of the left wing was modified in 2006. The lot features mature boxwoods, hardwoods, and a dry-stacked stone retaining wall.

NC-Structure – Well, c. 1970 – A replica of an earlier well enclosure, the frame structure has German-profile weatherboards and a gabled roof supported by square posts.

118 E. Queen – House – c. 1952**C - Building**

Nearly identical in form and detail to the neighboring house at 114 East Queen Street, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with the right (west) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The building has a brick veneer, ten-over-fifteen replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed with glass. County tax records date the building to 1952.

122 E. Queen – House – c. 1942, 2005**NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the right end of the façade. The house was significantly altered in 2005 with the enclosure of an engaged shed-roofed porch on the right end of the façade and the raising of the roofline on the front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade [HDC]. The house has German-profile weatherboards, replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. An entrance

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on the left elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof supported by square posts. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with a shed-roofed wing at its rear. County tax records date the building to 1942.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 - Front-gable frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors on the north elevation.

123 E. Queen – House – c. 1929**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the left (west) end of the façade. It has a brick veneer with brick soldier-course watertable, four-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and weatherboards in the gables and dormer. The nine-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door and flanking double four-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the right (east) end of the façade are sheltered by a partially inset porch with a projecting, front-gabled roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a brick balustrade between the piers and three small two-over-one wood-sash windows in the porch gable. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable, paired windows in both gables, and exposed rafter tails throughout. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1929. The house is associated with Hughes and Price families, though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 – Front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and paired, sliding doors on the south elevation.

126 E. Queen – House – c. 1923, 1940s, 1993**NC - Building**

The core of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house likely dates to the 1920s, though it was significantly enlarged in the 1940s. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and vinyl windows in the dormers. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a decorative three-part surround. It is sheltered by a 1993 engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts [HDC]. There is an interior brick chimney and paired two-over-two windows in the gables. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has a projecting bay window and a six-panel door on the façade and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1923. The house appears with a full-width porch on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps. The house was likely renovated in the mid-1940s with the addition of the dormers and left wing. The porch was installed in 1993.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 - Front-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors on the north elevation.

130 E. Queen – House – c. 1949, c. 1980**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a wide, full-height gabled entrance bay centered on the façade and flanked by gabled dormers. A tall, exterior brick chimney stands to the left of the entrance bay. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and vinyl siding in the gables and dormers. The six-panel door is centered on the projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. It has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts and vertical sheathing in the gable. There is a six-over-six window to the left (east) of the door, a round window in

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the front gable, and eight-over-eight windows in the dormers. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with glass. On the rear, the roof has been raised to create a full-width wall dormer with a projecting, cross-gabled bay. County tax records date the building to 1949 and it was remodeled around 1980.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a six-panel door and wide overhead garage door on the north elevation, and a six-over-six wood-sash window on the east elevation.

131 E. Queen – Webb-Patterson House – c. 1881**C - Building**

One of the best-preserved Italianate-style houses in Hillsborough, the Webb-Patterson House (Mid-Lawn), is a two-story gable-and-wing house prominently sited on the northwest corner of East Queen and North Cameron streets. The house is three bays wide with a projecting two-story wing on the right (east) end and a two-story, side-gabled wing at the rear (north) that project beyond the right elevation. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, three interior corbelled brick chimneys, and sawn brackets at the roofline. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a double-leaf one-light-over-three-panel door with etched glass. It is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that extends across the left two bays of the façade and is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets and has a turned balustrade. There is a projecting, bay window on the right end of the façade with flush wood panels above and below the windows and brackets at the roofline. An entrance on the right elevation has a double-leaf two-panel door that is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. There is a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear and a series of one-story additions that connect to an original brick kitchen with six-over-two wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. According to the current owner, James Webb Jr. had the house built in 1881, and in 1919 it was sold to David and Elizabeth Patterson. County tax records date the building to 1881. There is a stone wall along the south edge of the property and mature boxwoods line the front walkway. An original barn and servants' quarters have been lost.

C-Building – Schoolroom, c. 1881 – Side-gabled frame building is four bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, five-panel wood doors, a 5V metal roof with brackets at the roofline and an interior corbelled brick chimney. There is a small, gabled projection at the southwest corner. It appears to be contemporary with the house and resembles the servants' quarters at Montrose, thus perhaps it served as quarters as well. According to Bellinger, the building was constructed as a schoolroom, but it appears on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps as a dwelling.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – Shed-roofed frame shed with flush wood sheathing and exposed rafters. There is an attached, shed-roofed section on the left (west) that connects to a frame, front-gabled wing, each with German-profile weatherboards and exposed rafters. All sections of the building have batten doors and fixed windows.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1930, 1997 - Front-gabled frame shed has a brick foundation, German-profile weatherboards, a two-panel door sheltered by a small gabled roof on the east elevation, a five-light French door with one-light sidelights on the south elevation, and exposed rafter throughout. The shed was moved to the side from another location in 1997 when the in-ground pool was installed.

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NC-Structure – Swimming Pool, 1997 – In-ground swimming pool surrounded by a stone terrace stands northwest of the house [HDC].

Two VACANT lots at the Southeast corner of East Queen and South Cameron Streets

207 E. Queen – House – c. 1962

C - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with an inset carport on the right (east) end of the façade and a projecting hip-roofed wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and original two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows including two-over-two windows flanking a picture window near the right end of the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door, near the center of the façade, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The inset carport is supported by square posts and there are horizontal boards on the lower half of the wall and enclosed storage at the rear. A small gabled ell projects from the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1962.

215 E. Queen – House – c. 1952

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade and a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a projecting bay window on the left (west) end of the façade with an eight-over-eight window flanked by four-over-four windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is vinyl siding on the porch gables and on the rear ell. County tax records date the building to 1952.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1952 – Front-gabled, frame carport is supported by metal poles and has vinyl siding in the front gable and an enclosed storage area at the rear. The left (west) elevation has been enclosed with plywood sheathing.

218 E. Queen – House – 2011

NC - Building

Constructed on previously undeveloped land, this two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the façade. The house has a stone-veneered foundation, board-and-batten sheathing, and four-light casement windows, including casements that resemble two-over-two double-hung windows on the front-gabled bay. The two-light-over-one-panel door on the right (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation. There is fiber-cement siding under the porch, which is supported by square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed section at the rear of the right elevation has grouped awning windows and there is a one-story, gabled screened porch at the rear. The house was constructed in 2011 [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**220 E. Queen – House – c. 1947****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, inset porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1947.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1947 - Front-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding, exposed rafter tails, and a pedestrian entrance and overhead door on the north elevation.

221 E. Queen – House – c. 1941**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade and a full-width rear gable. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl replacement windows, including paired windows in the side gables, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a low-pitched, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns with a sawn railing. A shed-roofed carport on the right (east) elevation is supported by square posts on a concrete floor. The rear gable is asymmetrical and has a one-story, shed-roofed section at its north. County tax records date the building to 1941.

224-226 E. Queen – House – c. 1953**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has an attached, side-gabled apartment on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows (grouped on the façade) and an interior brick chimney. The three-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a small front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A three-light-over-two-panel door on the right wing is sheltered by small front-gable roof on purlins. There is a vinyl-sided wing at the rear (south). County tax records date the building to 1953.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1953 - Side-gabled, frame garage has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and two overhead garage doors on the north elevation.

228 E. Queen – House – c. 1965**NC - Building**

This one-story, L-shaped Ranch house is six-bays wide with a garage bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a three-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade that is three bays deep. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. There is a wide, overhead garage door on the right end of the façade and the main entrance has one-light-over-one-panel sidelight and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a decorative metal post. Colonial Revival-style details include a round vent in the front gable and a modillion cornice. There is a later gabled addition at the left rear (southeast) and a high brick wall encloses the rear yard. County tax records date the building to 1965.

229 E. Queen – House – c. 1915**C - Building**

The oldest house on this block, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding with vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables and replacement vinyl windows in the dormer. The windows are six-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. The fifteen-light French door has ten-light

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sidelights and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns on brick piers with three six-light windows in the gable. There is a projecting shed-roofed bay and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and a slender brick chimney on the left elevation. A one-and-a-half-story, full-width, gabled rear ell has gabled dormers on its right and left elevations and a one-story, shed-roofed porch at the rear. There is a low stone wall at the street. County tax records date the building to 1915.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2000 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage has an asymmetrical roof, vinyl siding and windows, and two overhead doors on the south elevation.

West Queen Street**102 W. Queen – House – c. 1923****C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, and an interior brick chimney. The house has eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows and knee brackets in the gables. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped posts on shingle-covered piers, with a sheaf-of-wheat railing between the piers. The porch gable features a grid of narrow boards filled with weatherboards and has a rectangular louvered vent in the center. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). A loose-stack stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property along West Queen Street. County tax records date the building to 1927, however, the house is present on 1924 Sanborn map.

104 W. Queen – House – c. 1923, 2006**C - Building**

Unusually narrow with a steeply-pitched roof, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide with a near-full-width, two-story gabled rear ell, constructed in 2006 [HDC]. The house has plain weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and on the shed-roofed front dormer. It has replacement windows throughout and a 5V metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. The nine-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, inset porch supported by square columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled bay projecting from the right (east) elevation of the rear ell and a large, side-gabled, two-car garage added to the left (west) elevation in recent years. The garage wing has a 5V metal roof, two overhead doors, and a pedestrian entrance on the left end of the façade. There is a loose-stack stone retaining wall at the front of the property with rows of shrubs arranged across the front of the house. This house is present on 1924 Sanborn map.

114 W. Queen – House – c. 1969**NC - Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor with plain weatherboards and six-over-six windows in the gables and flush sheathing and six-over-six windows in the dormers. The entrance, on the left (west) end of the façade, has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a narrow transom and there is a dentil cornice on the façade. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The house stands on the site of the Haralson-Studwick House, which was razed in 1960; the associated antebellum brick kitchen remains standing in the rear yard. County tax records date the house to 1969.

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C-Building - Strudwick Kitchen, c. 1837, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled brick building was constructed as a kitchen for the Haralson-Strudwick House, which originally stood on this site. The building has a one-to-five common-bond brick exterior with gable-end brick chimneys. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and a double-leaf three-panel door with flat brick arches. The kitchen is thought to have been built by Dr. Edmund Strudwick, who purchased the property from Archibald Haralson in 1837 and enlarged the main house at that time. The house was destroyed in 1960 and the kitchen was enlarged to serve as a residence. However, the additions have since been removed and the kitchen has been restored to its original form. A new house was constructed on the site in 1969.

116 W. Queen – Hasell-Nash House (NR 1971) – c. 1820, c. 1943, 1998 **C - Building**

One of the most elegant pre-Civil War houses in the district, this tripartite Federal-style house features a two-story, pedimented front-gabled core flanked by one-story, pedimented front-gabled wings. The house is sheathed in plain weatherboards except for the flush sheathing in the pediments. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor and nine-over-six windows on the second floor. There is an interior brick chimney in the two-story core and a replacement pointed-arch window in its gable. The double-light door on the right (east) end of the façade has a ten-light transom and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Ionic columns. The one-story side wings have nine-over-nine windows flanked by three-over-three windows on the façade and have pointed-arch vents in the pediments. A one-story, side-gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) was completed in 1998 [HDC]. The house is impressively sited, set back from the road with a wide front lawn and a circular walk lined with boxwoods.

Listed individually on the National Register, the Hasell-Nash house was built around 1820 for Mrs. Eliza Garden Tart Hasell of Charleston and Wilmington. She was the granddaughter of Charleston botanist Dr. Alexander Garden. The house design is similar to Plate 37 of Morris' Rural Architecture (London, 1750). The house was sold by Eliza and her new husband, Reverend William S. Plumer, in 1829 to Samuel Simpson of New Bern who bought it for his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kollock and Mary Nash. After the deaths of the Nashes in 1897, their unmarried daughter Miss Annie Nash owned the home until 1919. Lieut. Governor A. H. Graham lived here after his own house, Montrose, burned. It was restored by Dr. H. W. Moore, who was assisted by architect Archie Royal Davis, who added the rear wings around 1943. The spelling of the Hasell name was changed to "Hazel" in the mid-twentieth century, but has since been reversed to its historic spelling. The only architectural changes that have occurred at the Hasell-Nash House appear to be the rear extension of the gable wings and the addition of fireplaces to those rooms. Unfortunately none of the original outbuildings remain.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, sliding batten doors on the south elevation, and a four-light window in the south gable.

C-Building – Wellhouse, c. 1960 –Pyramidal-roofed frame wellhouse with square post supports with diagonal braces and a metal roof.

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Orange County, North Carolina**117 W. Queen – House – c. 1993****NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, one-story, front-gabled bays on each end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a modillion cornice on the façade. There are paired windows with arched fanlights in an arched brick opening on each of the projecting gabled bays. The six-panel door with five-light sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. County tax records date the building to 1993.

123 W. Queen – House – c. 1932**C - Building**

The right (west) end of this house is a three-bay-wide, one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house. The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a single vinyl window. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a replacement almost-flat, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch extends across the left (east) two bays of the façade and continues across the right bay of a side-gabled wing on the left elevation. This one-story wing may have been constructed as a garage, but currently has three windows on the façade. County tax records date the building to 1932.

124 W. Queen – House – c. 1915**C - Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with near-full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one windows (paired on the façade), and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts with sawn brackets. The porch extends around the right (east) elevation. There is a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1915.

NC-Building – Garage, 2012 – Front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, two overhead doors on the south elevation, and two four-light windows in the gable [HDC].

125 W. Queen – House – c. 1950, 2009**NC - Building**

Constructed as a Ranch house, this one-story, four-bay-wide house has been extensively altered with the construction of a front porch, the addition of a shed-roofed dormer on the façade, and the alteration of the original fenestration. The side-gabled house has a brick veneer and replacement vinyl windows that are smaller than the original windows. The recessed entrance has a three-light-over-two-panel door. It is sheltered by a later, full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square column. The later shed-roofed dormer has three-light windows and German-profile siding. There is a hip-roofed wing on the right (west) elevation with fiber-cement siding, and a hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation with German-profile weatherboards. County tax records date the building to 1950; it was altered in 2009 [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, 2011 – Side-gabled, frame shed with fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and a shed-roofed carport on square posts on the west elevation [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**127 W. Queen – House – c. 1938, 2010-2011****C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with gabled dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has a brick veneer, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, a single three-light window in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. The twelve-light French door has eight-light sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a wood railing between the piers. A small hip-roofed, projecting frame bay on the right (west) elevation was added in 2011 [HDC]. The side dormers, added in 2010, have wood shingles, three-over-one vinyl windows, and knee brackets in the gables [HDC]. There is a modern wood deck at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1938.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1995 – Front-gabled, frame garage with wood shingles, knee brackets in the gable, and paired doors on the north elevation.

128 W. Queen – House – 1890s**C - Building**

This well-preserved two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house has a front-gabled section on the right (east) with a side-gabled wing projecting from its left (west). The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a canted bay on the front-gabled section and a decorative gable on the side-gabled section. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and notched boards and round-arched windows in the gables. The one-light-over-three-panel door, located on the right end of the side-gabled wing, has matching one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns. The house has two interior brick chimneys and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1872, though the house was likely constructed in the 1890s. The house is associated with Walker family, though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – Front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window on the south elevation.

131 W. Queen – House – c. 1930**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The fifteen-light French door has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are knee brackets in the side-gables and on the gabled dormer, which has a group of three windows. County tax records date the building to 1920, although the house is not present until the 1943 edition of the Sanborn map [1924, 1943 SM].

201 W. Queen – House – c. 1947**C - Building**

Seven-bays-wide, this symmetrical, side-gabled Ranch house has a brick veneer, brick quoins, and an interior brick chimney. The one-over-one, wood-sash windows have paneled aprons on the façade and the four center windows have molded cornices. The recessed entrance has a replacement

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door with decorative sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by fluted square columns with vinyl siding in the gable. There is a modillion cornice on the façade and paired windows in the gables. There is a shed-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) and a breezeway on the right (west) elevation connects to a frame garage. County tax records date the building to 1947.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1947 – Front-gabled brick garage with weatherboards in the gables and a wide overhead door on the north elevation. The garage was likely built contemporary with the house.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Small, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and a vinyl window on the west elevation.

NC-Building – Garage, 1993 - Front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, two overhead doors on the north elevation, and vinyl windows on the west elevation [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, 1995 – Large, front-gabled, frame shed with shed-roofed bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevation. The shed has plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and a vinyl door on the façade that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with a 5V metal roof supported by square posts [HDC].

202 W. Queen – House – c. 1996**NC - Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is nine bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one windows, including windows with fanlights on the middle bays of the façade and a single window in each dormer. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative sidelights and an arched transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with arched spans. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and an attached garage at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1996.

208 W. Queen – Berry Brick House – c. 1805**C - Building**

The earliest surviving brick residence within the original town, the Berry Brick house measures 37' 8" by 20' and is a simple, Federal-style, one-and-a-half-story structure. The house is three bays wide with a rubble-stone foundation, one-to-five common-bond brick walls, and flat brick arches atop the six-over-six wood-sash windows. The eight-panel door, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom. Three pedimented dormers on the façade have flush sheathing and four-over-four wood-sash windows. There is an interior brick chimney in the right (east) gable and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable. There is a shed-roofed frame wing at the rear and hip-roofed porch at the left rear (northwest) was enclosed in 1988 [HDC].

The original portion of the house consists of three rooms and a narrow center hall on the first floor and two rooms and a hall on the second floor. A simple stair rises from the rear of the hall. The two small rooms on the east side share a chimney and boast corner fireplaces. Simple Federal style trim remains on the interior.

The Berry Brick House was built about 1805 for Mrs. Rhody Berry, the mother of John Berry, a noted local brickmason. Tradition has it that John Berry built the house, but in 1805 Berry was only seven years old. Therefore it is more likely that the house was constructed by neighbor Samuel Hancock, a master brickmason who later became John Berry's partner. The house remained in the Berry family for 131 years until 1936 when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. McLarty. The McLartys made several changes to the house including the

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addition of two shed-roofed dormers on the rear elevation. It is also possible that they added the dormers on the facade. The McLartys sold the house in 1943 to Mr. and Mrs. F. Ross Porter. The Berry Brick house was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1965.

C-Building – Garage, 1940s - Front-gabled frame garage has a concrete-block foundation, wide weatherboards, and an overhead door on the east elevation.

NC-Structure – Well, c. 1990 – Frame well shelter with aluminum siding, and a gabled roof on square posts has been rebuilt various times.

211 W. Queen – VACANT**212 W. Queen – House – 2001****NC - Building**

Set back from the road, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade and two gabled dormers on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, wood shingles in the gables and dormers, and vinyl windows throughout. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and a transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the left three bays of the façade and wraps around the left elevation. It is supported by Tuscan columns and has a wood railing. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the left elevation and an attached, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 2001 [HDC].

219 W. Queen – House – c. 1922, 2011**NC - Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house, built around 1922, has been dwarfed by the construction of a large, one-and-a-half-story rear addition with dormers and an attached one-and-a-half-story garage at the southwest. The front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, replacement windows with aprons, and an interior brick chimney. An arched double-leaf entrance centered on the façade is similar to those constructed by Jules Körner at the Parks-Richmond House and the William Whitted House. A shed-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around both side elevations of the original section, supported by grouped square posts. The left (east) side of the porch has been enclosed with screens. The porch terminates at the rear wing, which is wider than the original house and has gabled dormers on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear (south) elevation. A hip-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation of the rear wing connects to a one-story, side-gabled hyphen that extends from the right rear (southwest) corner. This hyphen connects to a one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled garage wing with a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the façade and a shed-roofed porch supported by grouped posts that shelters the garage doors on the right elevation. The large lot has historic hardwoods and is terraced down to Queen Street. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the additions date to 2011 [HDC].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1922 – Front-gabled frame shed with weatherboards, a metal roof, twelve-light fixed windows on the north elevation, and four-over-four windows flanking an entrance on the west elevation.

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Orange County, North Carolina**224 W. Queen – House – c. 1947****NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade and a gabled dormer near the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney in the left gable, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. It has been altered with the enclosure of the two-bay-wide, engaged, shed-roofed porch with full-height jalousie windows. There is a shed-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest) and an exterior fire stair in the left gable. County tax records date the building to 1947.

NC-Structure – Carport, 1985 – Shed-roofed carport with a 5V metal roof on square posts [HDC].

230 W. Queen – John Newman House – c. 1787, late 1940s, 2009**NC - Building**

The core of this rambling house is a one-story, side-gabled, Federal-style house that dates from c. 1787. This section is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, boxed eaves, a 5V metal roof, and replacement windows. The replacement fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with flush sheathing on the façade under the porch roof. This original portion contains a hall and parlor (now living room and bedroom), with interior finishes of horizontal pine planking, batten doors, and ladder leading to the attic. There is a full-width, shed-roofed section at the rear with an enclosed porch at the right rear (northeast).

The house has been considerably altered with 1940s additions and 2009 changes to the fenestration. In the late 1940s, one-story, side-gabled additions, flanking the original house, were constructed to project beyond the original façade. The left (west) addition is one bay wide and single-pile and the right (east) addition is three bays wide and single-pile. Both additions have concrete-block foundations, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and asphalt-shingled roofs with interior brick chimneys. The right wing has a six-light-over-three-panel door on the façade that is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by knee brackets and accessed by a brick stoop with metal pipe railing. A single window to the left of this door was replaced with a triple window in 2009 [HDC]. Also in 2009, a two-bay, side-gabled addition was made to the east end of the structure with a shed-roofed addition at its rear [HDC].

County tax records date the building to 1787 and an early deed dated February 25, 1790 states that the lot was already improved. The earliest recorded owner was Vincent Peter Williamson, it was also owned briefly by Mary Burke Doherty (Mrs. Thomas Burke). Since the 1860s, it has been owned by the Newman family. John Newman acquired the house in the mid-1860s. Thereafter, it passed to his son William Henry in 1917 and then to his daughters, Estelle, Josie, and Gertrude. The original footprint of the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map and the design of the side-gabled wings is typical of 1940s and 1950s architecture. A shed formerly identified with the property remains, but is located in the yard of 310 North Hassell Street.

302 W. Queen/301 N. Hassell – House – c. 1911, c. 1940**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof. The shed-roofed dormer with wood shingles and paired four-light Craftsman-style windows may have been added later. The one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed

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porch supported by turned posts. There is a shed-roofed porch along the left (south) elevation of the rear ell that has been enclosed with awning windows. A c. 1940 shed-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation has wider weatherboards and an interior brick chimney. The house faces North Hassell Street, but has a West Queen Street address. County tax records date the building to 1911. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and the rear wing appears enlarged on the 1943 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1911 – Side-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

305 W. Queen – House – c. 1951**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered with the addition of manufactured stone veneer to the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding on the side and rear elevations, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with aluminum siding in the gable. There is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) with a screened porch to its south. County tax records date the building to 1951.

310 W. Queen – House – c. 1951**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has asbestos siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The center two bays on the façade project slightly under a gabled roof and the entrance, located in the projecting front gable, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. There is a single window in each dormer and paired windows in the left (west) gable. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the building to 1951. It formerly had a 312 West Queen Street address.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed, metal carport on metal poles.

314 W. Queen – House – c. 1925**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout. The three-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by slender chamfered posts on wider, square posts with a wood railing. There is a lower gabled wing beyond the rear ell. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn map, but is typical of early twentieth-century architecture in Hillsborough.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – Front-gabled, frame carport with exposed trusses supported by square posts.

NC-Building – Shed, 1991 – Side-gabled, frame shed with vertical sheathing [HDC].

318 W. Queen – House – c. 1923**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a two-story, cross-gabled wing across the middle pile. The house has plain weatherboards,

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three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the front gable, knee brackets in the gables, and a modern metal roof. The twelve-light-over-one-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a seven-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1923.

319 W. Queen – House – c. 1952

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends the full width of the façade. There is a shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southwest) that has been enclosed with weatherboards below and screens above. County tax records date the building to 1952.

321 W. Queen – House – c. 1952, 1998

NC - Building

The core of this house is a mid-century, hip-roofed structure, that has been altered with a full-width addition to the façade, a new roof form, and a new porch on the right (west) end of the façade. The one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding and windows. The house retains original two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the left (east) elevation. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts and there is an original three-light-over-three-panel door on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1952. The front addition and offset porch were added in 1998 [HDC].

322 W. Queen – House – 1990

NC - Building

Set back from the road, this two-story, deck-on-hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, inset, two-tiered porch. The house has plain weatherboards, three-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The full-width, two-story porch is supported by full-height paneled columns and there is a wood railing at the first- and second-floor levels. There is a dentil cornice at the roofline, small eyebrow dormer centered on the façade, and a wood railing at the truncated roof. County tax records date the building to 1990 [HDC].

323 W. Queen – House – c. 1940, 2005

C - Building

As built, this one-story, three-bay, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house was one room deep with a one-room-deep gabled rear ell with a shed-roofed porch along its left (east) side. The house has German-profile weatherboards and the replacement two-light-over-four-panel front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a matchstick railing between the piers and wood shingles in the gable. In 2005 the house was considerably enlarged by extending the rear ell to a full width gable that is three bays deep over a raised basement (due to the slope of the lot). Modern three-over-one Craftsman-style windows were installed throughout and a small gabled entrance on the rear elevation is supported by square columns on an unpainted wood deck. Tax records date the house to 1947, but the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

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NC-Building – Garage, c. 1940, 2006 – Side-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, a 5V roof, and a single window in the west elevation. The garage was moved to the site from Elon in 2006 [HDC].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1943 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a 5V metal roof, and an entrance on the west elevation.

325 W. Queen – House – c. 1938, 2010**NC - Building**

Set back from the road and accessed by a long gravel driveway, this house originated outside the district as a log building constructed c. 1938. In recent years, it was dismantled and in 2010 reconstructed at the current site. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled entrance wing centered on the façade. It has a stuccoed foundation (partially concealed by vertical logs), one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets along the roofline. There is board-and-batten sheathing in the gables. The twelve-light-over-one-panel door is located on the right (west) end of the projecting wing and is accessed by an uncovered wood stair [HDC].

326 W. Queen – House – c. 1989**NC - Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is an over-scaled interpretation of the Craftsman style. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, two-story, side-gabled wings on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. It has plain weatherboards, three-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and a small, nine-light round window in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and stained-glass transom. It is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers. Both of the side-gabled wings have a porch on the first-floor level with enclosed living space above. There is purportedly an older mill house at the core of the structure. However, county tax records date the building to 1989.

328 W. Queen – VACANT**401 W. Queen – Villines Rest Home – 1950s****C - Building**

Constructed of concrete-block, this retirement home features a seven-bay-wide hip-roofed wing on the left (east) and a three-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the right (west). The building has a painted concrete-block exterior, vertical plywood in the gables, slider windows, and a large door on each wing. A patio on the left elevation is sheltered by an attached, shed roof on square posts. The site slopes to the rear and right to reveal a basement level on the front-gabled wing.

C-Building – Shed, 1950s - Front-gabled, concrete-block shed with an attached shed-roofed wing on the west elevation has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafters and weatherboards in the gables.

404 W. Queen – House – 1910s**C - Building**

The earliest house on this block, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched gable centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards,

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replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a 5V metal roof. There is a pair of four-over-four windows in the front gables and two windows in each side gable. The three-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1941, though the architecture is consistent with early twentieth-century building.

NC-Building – Shed, 2008 – Small, front-gabled frame potting shed with flush vertical sheathing, wood shingles in the gable, and a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the south elevation [HDC]. An open shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation is supported by square posts.

C-Building – Shed, 1920s – Side-gabled frame shed with weatherboards, 5V metal roof, multi-light awning windows, and an entrance on the east elevation.

405 W. Queen – VACANT

406 W. Queen – VACANT

Located at the interior of the block, behind 408 West Queen; a house on the site was demolished in 2008.

408 W. Queen – House – c. 1951

C - Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, grouped three-light metal casement windows with transoms, and a window in each gable. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a replacement door in a segmental-arched brick surround in a slightly-projecting, front-gabled bay. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a decorative metal railing that connects to an unpainted wood deck at the left (west) end of the façade. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable and a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1951.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 - Front-gabled, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing on the south elevation, horizontal sheathing on the side elevations, and a metal roof.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 - Front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a metal roof.

NC-Structure – Screened Room, c. 1986 – Front-gabled screened room with a brick foundation and wood posts supporting the roof with plywood in the gables. The structure is located in front of 416 West Queen Street, but is on the same parcel with 408 West Queen Street.

416 W. Queen – House – c. 1986

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with cedar siding and a massive brick chimney on the rear elevation, which is stuccoed. The house has a concrete foundation, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a projecting bay window to the right (east) of the entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts on a concrete floor. There is an inset

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porch at the right rear (northeast) corner and a gabled wing at the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1986. The house previously had a 410 West Queen Street address.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1986 – Side-gabled, concrete-block garage is two-bays wide with a stuccoed exterior, cedar siding in the gables, and two overhead doors and a single pedestrian entrance on the south elevation.

Saint Mary's Road**203 St. Mary's – St. Matthew's Episcopal Church Rectory – c. 1910, 1993 C - Building**

Sited on a triangular lot with St. Mary's Road to the east, South Cameron Street to the west, and North Tryon Street to the north, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house was built as the rectory for St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The house, which faces south, is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch was enlarged to wrap around the right (east) elevation, where it was been enclosed with windows in 1993 [HDC]. There is a single window in each side gable and a small, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. Two one-story, gabled ells project from the rear with a narrow, shed-roofed section between them. A brick retaining wall extends along North Cameron Street and St. Mary's Road and an original early twentieth-century picket fence with spear top motif surrounds rear of house. This lot was owned by numerous individuals from the late 18th century to 1869, when it was acquired by St. Matthews, located directly opposite on St. Mary's Road. Since rectors have lived on this site since 1869, there must have been an earlier rectory here. Bellinger dates the current structure to 1910.

C-Building – Shed, early 20th century – Side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and windows, exposed rafters, and a six-panel door on the south elevation.

210 St. Mary's – St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (NR 1971) – c. 1825-1826, c. 1875 C - Building

Sited high on a hill overlooking St. Mary's Road, St. Matthews Episcopal Church is an outstanding example of the early Gothic Revival in North Carolina and is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The three-bay-wide, front-gabled, Flemish-bond brick building has a slate roof and fine lancet windows. The brick detailing includes recessed gothic-arched panels as well as rectangular recessed panels to frame the gothic-arched stained-glass windows. A pyramidal-roofed entrance tower on the west elevation contains an arched entrance with double doors with intricate flat paneling and a molded surround encased in a double row of brick headers. The tower, which was reworked and the spire added in 1875, has a blind gothic-arched panel on the façade and diamond-shaped vents in the slate roof. The chancel, at the east end of the building, is apparently a later addition also. It has a three-part arched window on the rear elevation and six-panel doors with gothic-arched transoms on the side elevations. Modern stone and slate steps access the front entrance and the churchyard is enclosed by a brick wall that extends to St. Mary's Road following the boundaries of the property.

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The land on which St. Matthew's was built was conveyed verbally by Thomas Ruffin around 1820. His deed, dated April 10, 1854, conveyed 1 1/3 acres, but this has been progressively enlarged to accommodate the church, parish house, and a brick-walled cemetery. The church, built between 1825 and 1826, was designed by William Nichols in the Gothic Revival style. He specified the building to be 35' by 45', because "a less width would not be proportionate with the length." The building was constructed by local masons John Berry and Samuel Hancock. Today it stands as a tribute to these fine designers and builders. The church replaced an earlier structure at the northwest corner of North Churton and West Tryon streets that burned in 1793.

C-Site – Cemetery, c. 1830 - Adjacent to the church, the earliest graves appear to be those of the Reverend William Mercer Green family, but members of the Cain family were also buried here in the 1830s. Other important individuals buried here include members of the Cameron, Graham, Ruffin, Kirkland, Webb, Roulhac, Jones, Collins, Hill, Curtis, Nash, Strudwick, and Waddell families. The obelisks, ledgers, statues, crosses, and simple stones of many different materials create a picturesque setting. At the far north of the graveyard a circular path bordered by low granite walls provides a space for reflection or small gatherings.

NC-Building – Parish House/"Hayden Building", 1970s, 1999 - This one-story-with raised basement, front-gabled building is two bays wide and five bays deep with a brick veneer and metal casement windows. The building was renovated and enlarged in 1999 [HDC]. A projecting, front-gabled wing at the front (north) was sheathed in board-and-batten and a front-gabled entrance porch was added to the north elevation with exposed framing supported by square posts. A gabled wing at the rear (south) is also sheathed in board-and-batten.

NC-Building – Meeting Hall/"Ruffin House", 1998 – This T-shaped, Carpenter Gothic-style frame meeting house is six bays wide with a gabled wing projecting from the rear (south). The building has board-and-batten sheathing, pointed-arch casement windows, and a double-leaf entrance with sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a highly decorative, front-gabled porch with exposed framing supported by square posts with arched braces. It was constructed in 1998 [HDC].

215 St. Mary's – VACANT

221 St. Mary's – House – 1996

NC - Building

This massive, two-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows with brick headers and sills throughout and three-light transoms on the first floor. A recessed entrance is located in a two-story, front-gabled projecting bay that is centered on the façade. The six-panel door has four-light sidelights and the recessed opening has a fluted surround. A three-part Palladian window is centered above the entrance. There are two overhead garage doors on the right elevation and a decorative brick wall extends across the front and right side of the property. County tax records date the building to 1996 [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, 1996 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with brick veneer, vinyl windows, an overhead door and a pedestrian entrance on the south elevation.

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Constructed on the grounds of Paul Cameron's Burnside estate, this one-story, flat-roofed elementary school was built in 1956. The school consists of two parallel wings, each with exposed concrete framing and brick veneer between the concrete supports. The classroom sections of the building have brick on the lower one-fourth of the wall with stucco and grouped windows above. The cafeteria, at the north end of the right (west) wing has high ribbon windows, while the gymnasium, at the north end of the left (east) wing has full-height brick veneer. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a projecting gabled canopy supported by metal posts and a flat-roofed canopy shelters the walkway on the left elevation. A narrow hyphen connects the two wings, creating an H-shaped plan and a flat-roofed addition at the rear (south) elevation (completed in 1989) has brick veneer on the lower part of the wall, metal-frame windows, and concrete-block on the upper part of the wall [HDC]. Utility areas north of the building are screened by brick walls. Lines of trees separate the school from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church on the west and Montrose on the east. There are open athletic fields southwest of the school and the wooded area to the far south is part of the arboretum planted by Paul Cameron.

241 St. Mary's – House – c. 1960**C - Building**

Constructed as a house, and now used as an office, this one-story, side-gabled building is four bays wide with a wide gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer with quoins, an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, and vinyl windows throughout. The replacement door is sheltered by a small, copper-covered bellcast hipped roof and is accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a gabled wing on the right elevation that partially obscures the chimney and is covered with vinyl siding. There is a circular driveway at the front, and a high brick wall extends from the front right (southeast) corner of the house and surrounds the rear of the property.

305 St. Mary's – House – c. 1921**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, weatherboards on the dormer, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. Four-over-one Craftsman-style windows are generally paired and there is a pair of three-light windows in the dormer. The fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width inset hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall with concrete cap between the piers. County tax records date the building to 1921.

NC-Structure – Carport, 1981 - Front-gabled carport is supported by full-height brick piers on a low brick knee wall. There are weatherboards in the gables, and the rear (east) end of the carport is enclosed with brick and has six-over-six wood-sash windows [HDC].

307 St. Mary's – House – c. 1936**C - Building**

Largely obscured by bushes, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade and a gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, said to have been salvaged from the demolition of the Barracks in the 1930s [Interview with John Roberts 11/28/94]. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows and exterior end brick chimneys. The entrance,

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located to the left (east) of the projecting bay, is sheltered by a small shed roof. There is a hip-roofed section to the left of the rear ell and a shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation of the rear ell is supported by turned posts and has board-and-batten sheathing under the porch roof that was installed in 1998. A side-gabled garage bay at the rear (north) of the ell has weatherboards in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1936.

311 St. Mary's – Ruffin-Hill House – c. 1877-1878**C - Building**

One of the most ornate and best-preserved eclectic late nineteenth century houses in Hillsborough, this I-house has ornate Italianate- and Eastlake-style millwork including segmental-arched two-over-two wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, bracketed eaves, decoratively-sawn round vents in the gables, and chamfered porch posts with elaborate brackets. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). On the façade, the central bay under the gable project slightly. It has plain weatherboards, a slate roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a steeply-pitched dormer on the façade. There are two-over-two wood-sash windows throughout, with full-height, paired two-light doors on the first-floor façade. The central entrance, a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door, has a peaked surround and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch that follows the contour of the façade and is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. Double-leaf entrances in each gable end are sheltered by steeply-pitched, shed-roofed porches supported by chamfered posts with diagonal braces and turned balustrades. There is a series of one- and two-story additions to the right (east) of the rear ell and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear (north) of the ell. Thomas Ruffin, Jr. and his wife, Mary built this house around 1877-1878 near the site of the Priestly Mangum House, which had burned. The entire tract of land consisted of 47-1/2 acres and was occupied for many years by their daughter, Mary Ruffin Hill and her husband Thomas Hill. In 1914, it was conveyed to A.S. Mitchell, who subdivided the land. In 1965, the house and 2.96 acres were conveyed to Col. and Mrs. Jacob Moon.

C-Building – Barn, c. late 19th century – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame barn with central runway has a stone foundation, flush wood sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and several small window openings, some with arched hoods similar to those on the house.

C-Building – Mangum House Quarters, c. 1860 – Constructed to serve the Mangum House, which formerly occupied the site, this one-story, hip-roofed, common-bond brick slave quarters is four-bays wide and single-pile with an interior brick chimney and a frame rear ell. The building has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and two entrances, accessing the two rooms, that are sheltered by a replacement, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. The rear ell has a concrete-block foundation and vertical plywood sheathing.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Front-gabled frame garage with a 5V metal roof and vertical plywood sheathing stands just northwest of the kitchen.

C-Building – Smokehouse, c. 1860 – Pyramidal-roofed, common-bond brick building dates from the Mangum House era and has wide eaves, a modern metal roof, and a batten door on the south elevation.

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313 St. Mary's – Mangum House Quarters – c. 1860, 1950s

C - Building

Located on a gravel drive behind 307 St. Mary's Road, this one-story, hip-roofed brick building was likely constructed as slave quarters for the Mangum House, which stood at 311 St. Mary's Road prior to the construction of the Ruffin-Hill House. The building is four bays wide and single-pile with replacement nine-light-over-three-panel door and nine-over-one wood-sash windows on each end of the façade. All openings have stone lintels. A large, full-width gabled rear wing was added in the mid-twentieth-century and has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an uncovered wood deck at the rear (north). A patio on the left (east) elevation of the rear wing is sheltered by a metal shed roof supported by metal posts. The house had a 309 St. Mary's Street address until 2013.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Front-gabled frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and entrances on the south and east elevations.

320 St. Mary's – Montrose (NR 2001) – c. 1902, 1948

C - Building

Montrose, a property more significant for its landscape and its history of distinguished occupation than for the house, is sited on sixty-two acres of gently terraced land, which terminates at the Eno River. Due to a long and complicated series of burnings and alterations, the current Montrose is the third house built on this site. The core of this two-story, three-bay-wide, double-pile house dates to c. 1902, however, the high hipped roof, flanking one-story wings, and projecting Georgian Revival-style entrance bay date to 1948. The house has plain weatherboards, a slate roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The windows are a combination of one-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor, nine-over-two windows on the second floor, and two-over-two windows on the rear kitchen wing. Windows on the first floor have molded hoods. The six-panel door has a multi-light transom and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a swan's neck pediment. The entrance bay projects slightly under a pedimented gable with a multi-light round window. The one-story wing on the right (west) elevation is a screened porch, while the wing on the left (east) elevation is enclosed space. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation, a two-story bathroom tower at the left rear (southeast) and a greenhouse attached to the right elevation of the rear kitchen wing.

The interior of Montrose features a center hall plan with two rooms on each side, and has a juxtaposition of elements from varying periods and properties. Original 1902 Classical Revival-style finishes dominate the interior. The entry foyer contains a set of double doors, which were originally part of the Burwell School. The east parlor contains a magnificent mantel and overmantel that apparently came from Vance County and is carved with whimsical Adamesque pilasters, pinwheel motifs, garlands, and beading. Other mantels are Federal-era artifacts from other houses. The octagonal dining room apparently follows the shape of the William Graham House, which burned in 1862. Interior doors are raised six-panel doors with egg-and-dart molded hoods.

Montrose was originally the property of James Hogg. The first house on the property was built around 1821 by Reverend William Mercer Green who acquired the property from William Kirkland. William A. Graham (Governor of North Carolina in the later 1840s) acquired the property in 1842, and Graham immediately built a law office. The Grahams enlarged the existing house, but the house then burned in 1862 and the Grahams moved to a house on W. Tryon Street. In 1874, William A. Graham gave the vacant land to his son Major John W. Graham, who built a twelve-room house on the foundation of the first house. This house burned

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in 1893. John Graham added two rooms to the law office and resided here until building the present house in 1902. After John Graham's death in 1929, his son Alexander "Sandy" Graham inherited it. In 1948, Lt. Governor and Mrs. Alexander Graham hired architect Watts Carr of Durham to remodel the Victorian-style house into a Colonial Revival-style house. Carr apparently assisted the owners in incorporating mantels, doors, and trim from historic Orange County houses into the remodeled house. The property has been owned and occupied by Nancy and Craufurd Goodwin since 1986. The landscape of the property is significant historically because its initial form was created in the 1850s by English landscape architect Thomas Paxton under the direction of Mrs. William A. Graham. The house and outbuildings are framed by trees and walks, the land is terraced to the river, and directly behind the house stands an extensive modern garden.

C-Building – William Alexander Graham Law Office, c. 1842, c. 1893 - The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled law office is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-six wood-sash windows on the first-floor, and six-light casement windows in the small gabled dormers. The double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a small shed roof on diagonal braces. The rear ell, added by John Graham around 1893, is two rooms deep with an interior corbelled brick chimney and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A hip-roofed wing at the rear (east) of the original office has six-over-six windows and a six-panel door.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 - This one-story, side-gabled building is constructed of hollow clay tile and has exposed rafter ends, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a multi-paneled door.

C-Building – Kitchen/Dairy, c. 1845, 1930s - The antebellum kitchen and dairy has a breezeway separating the sections. The kitchen wing on the north was reconstructed in the 1930s with clay tile walls and metal casement windows. A massive chimney in the north gable is one-to-five common-bond brick. The dairy wing on the south end has a raised brick foundation, with brick walls on the lower two-thirds of the west end and weatherboards above and on the east end.

C-Building – Smokehouse/Necessary, c. 1830 - The side-gabled, frame smokehouse has beaded weatherboards, flush eaves, and awning windows. A shed-roofed privy added to the rear of the smokehouse creates an unusual multi-use building.

C-Building – Pumphouse, c. 1948 - Pyramidal-roofed, frame pumphouse with plain weatherboards, a six-panel door, and a single six-light window.

NC-Building – Greenhouse, c. 1987 - Glass and metal, gambrel-roofed greenhouse with a brick foundation and brick walls.

NC-Building – Office, c. 1840, c. 1980 - Side-gabled frame building with a brick foundation, plain weatherboards, nine-over-six wood-sash windows, and a two-panel door on the west elevation. According to the current owner, the building was constructed as an office for the Henderson Jones house north of town, and was moved to this site around 1980.

C-Building – Tractor Shed, c. 1948 - Side-gabled, concrete-block garage with stuccoed exterior, 5V metal roof, and open bay on the front elevation, and one-light windows on the side and rear elevations.

C-Building – Machine Shed/Animal Shelter, c. 1948 - Side-gabled, concrete-block machine shed with stuccoed exterior, vertical sheathing in the gables, 5V metal roof, awning windows in the gable ends and two doors on the south elevation. The building was most-recently used as a goat shed.

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C-Building – Barn, c. 1830-c. 1845 - This two-story, side-gabled, frame barn has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, batten doors, and exposed rafter tails.

C-Site – Gardens, c. 1842 – Sixty-one-acre tract of land that includes a kitchen garden and small rock garden.

NC-Structure – Lath House, c. 1987 – Tall, open gable roof structure supports climbing vines in the garden.

NC-Structure – Entrance Gate, c. 1987 – Decorative metal gate at St. Mary's Road has cast-concrete pineapples atop tall brick piers.

376 St. Mary's – Ayr Mount (NR1971) – c. 1815

C - Building

Ayr Mount, a substantial yet stylistically conservative Federal style house of exquisite craftsmanship and in a remarkable state of preservation, is one of the most stylish plantation seats in North Carolina and is listed individually on the National Register. The two-and-a-half story, side-gabled, Flemish-bond brick house has flanking one-story wings. The center block is three bays wide and double-pile, measuring forty feet by forty feet, and has interior end brick chimneys. The one-story wings are each two bays wide and single-pile with interior end brick chimneys. The house has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with molded surrounds and jack arches. Gable windows on the main block and side wings are six-over-six wood-sash, also with molded surrounds and jack arches. The central entrance has a double-leaf three-panel door with a five-light transom and molded surround. It is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by slender square columns with a domed ceiling and dentil cornice at the roofline. The house has flush eaves and a dentil cornice on both the main block and side wings. The only major alteration to the house, small shed-roofed porches on the rear of the side wings are supported by slender square columns matching those on the front portico. The interior plan of the main block consists of a large lateral hall with staircase on the east end, a large parlor and smaller dining room, and one room in each wing. Each room contains rich wooden ornament, including a mantel with overmantel, high wainscots, and crown moldings attributed to joiner Elhannon Nutt.

Ayr Mount occupies a knoll with a commanding vista down to the Eno River. It was built in 1815 for William Kirkland who named it for his home of Ayr, Scotland. Kirkland employed William Collier as brickmason and John Joyner Briggs of Raleigh as the carpenter for the construction of Ayr Mount. The Ayr Mount property, containing fifty acres, was restored and donated to the Classical American Homes Preservation Trust by Richard Jenrette. None of the outbuildings remain.

C-Site – Kirkland Cemetery, c. 1817 - The family cemetery is located just west of the house and is marked by a low stone wall topped by a wrought iron fence. Among the approximately twenty-five graves of the Kirkland and Cameron families are the graves of William Kirkland (died 1836) and his wife Mary Blain Scott (died 1839), marked with marble ledgers on brick bases. Two other ledger markers are present for Mary Anderson Kirkland and for Susan Umstead. One of the most interesting markers is a Baroque headstone for the grave of Elizabeth M. McNeil (died 1822).

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Orange County, North CarolinaSaponi Drive**201 Saponi – VACANT****202 Saponi – House – c. 2004****NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade and a one-story, front-gabled garage wing projecting from the left (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a three-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door. There is a wide stone chimney on the façade and a wood pergola that extends nearly the full width of the façade. The house is set back from the street and overlooks the Eno River. The two-car garage is accessed by a gravel driveway and concrete-block retaining walls projects from the front right (southeast) corner of the two-story wing and from the southeast corner of the garage wing. According to the owner, the house was constructed in 2004.

203 Saponi – House – c. 1998**NC - Building**

This two-story, pyramidal-roofed house is a modern interpretation of the Queen Anne style. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting-front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a pyramidal-roofed entrance bay in the inside corner between the main block and the front-gabled wing. The house has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and cedar shingles in the front gable. The one-light-over-one-panel door has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the first-floor level of the front wing. County tax records date the building to 1998.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1998 – Front-gabled frame garage with fiber-cement siding, cedar shingles in the front gable, and an overhead door on the west elevation.

204 Saponi – House – c. 1999**NC - Building**

This two-story, front-gabled Neo-Victorian-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a two-story, side-gabled wing at the left rear (southwest). The house has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom on the right (north) end of the façade. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the projecting wing. It is supported by square posts. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear and a series of low stone walls at the front. County tax records date the building to 1999.

205 Saponi – House – c. 1998**NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, neo-Craftsman-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the façade and a full-width, shed-roofed wing at the rear. The house has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and cedar shingles on the façade of the dormer. The two-light-over-two-panel door has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch

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supported by square posts. There is a one-story, projecting, shed-roofed bay and a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1998.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1998 – Side-gabled frame shed with a brick foundation, fiber-cement siding, vertical plywood sheathing in the gables, and a pair of batten doors and one-over-one window on the west elevation.

Thomas Ruffin Street**212 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1932, 1960s****NC - Building**

Likely constructed as a Craftsman-style cottage, this one-story, front-gabled house has been extensively altered with the enclosure of the front porch and the addition of a prominent side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation, flush with the façade. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The three-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch that has been enclosed with vinyl-sided supports and screens. There also is a large gabled wing projecting from the left rear (northeast) of the original house. The orientation of the house has been altered with an entrance on the right side-gabled wing serving as the main entrance. The wing is three bays wide with stacked awning windows flanking the four-light-over-one-panel door on the façade. There is a wide brick chimney on the rear of this wing. County tax records date the building to 1932.

216 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1938**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style 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 German-profile weatherboards, a replacement metal roof, replacement one-over-one windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a later, hip-roofed porch supported by a decorative metal post. There is a hip-roofed projecting bay on the right (south) elevation and a hip-roofed wing at the rear (east) that retains original six-over-six wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1938.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1938 - Front-gabled frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing and paired doors on the west elevation.

222 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1946, 2005**NC - Building**

Likely constructed as a side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting, front-gabled wing, this house has been extensively altered with the enclosure of a front porch and the addition of a side-gabled structure at the right rear (southeast). The house is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed wing, centered on the façade, obscures the original entrance and a new entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch supported by tapered Tuscan columns on stuccoed piers. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear connects to a side-gabled, frame structure with aluminum siding and vinyl windows. This structure has a hip-roofed wing on the right elevation and a gabled screened porch at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1946. The current porch was constructed in 2005 and the screened porch dates to 2010 [HDC].

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NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 - Small side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing at rear of lot.

NC-Building – Playhouse c. 2010 – Side-gabled, frame playhouse with vinyl siding and windows and paired batten doors on the north elevation sheltered by an inset porch on square columns.

225 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1954, 1993

NC - Building

This one-story, front-gabled house consists of a two-bays-wide, triple-pile form with a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation and a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has been significantly altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows, including a three-part picture window on the right (north) end of the façade, and the construction of a shed-roofed front porch. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a replacement metal roof, and a replacement front door. A modern porch, with a shed roof on one end and a hipped roof on the other, extends across the façade and wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at the side-gabled wing. It is supported by unpainted square posts and has an unpainted matchstick railing. A shed-roofed porch on the left elevation of the rear ell is also supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1954. The porch was constructed in 1993 [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and a one-over-one window and modern door on the east elevation.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Front-gabled frame shed with aluminum siding, and paired plywood doors on the east elevation.

226 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1951

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house has been significantly altered with the addition of stucco to the exterior and the construction of a replacement front-gabled porch as well as replacement vinyl windows throughout. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with flush sheathing in the gable and a low wood railing. A side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation, likely original, has vinyl siding. A smaller gabled wing on the right (south) elevation, likely an addition, has aluminum siding and a wood deck at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1951.

229 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1964

NC - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) elevation. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows, including windows flanking a picture window on the left end of the façade. The replacement French door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1964.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – Side-gabled frame carport supported by metal poles with vinyl siding in the gables.

233 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1940

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six

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wood-sash windows, an eight-over-eight window to the left (south) of the entrance, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the building to 1940.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, two-bay-wide, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and sliding doors.

234 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1952**C - Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has aluminum siding, an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation, and single and paired eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. A wide gabled dormer on the façade has paired windows and gabled dormers on the right elevation have single windows. The six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by square posts that wraps around the right elevation. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southeast) is enclosed with jalousie windows. County tax records date the building to 1952.

C-Building – Garage/Shed, c. 1952 - Side-gabled, concrete-block garage is three bays wide with an open shed bay on the left (north) elevation. It has casement windows and aluminum overhead doors.

237 Thomas Ruffin – VACANT**241 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1946, 1960s****NC - Building**

The core of the side-gabled Ranch house is a three-bay-wide, Minimal Traditional-style house that dates to c. 1946. The three-bay-wide, side-gabled core has been extensively altered with an additional bay and attached side-gabled two-bay carport on the right (north) elevation and a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows, including a vinyl picture window on the right end of the façade that is flanked by double-hung multi-paned windows. The nine-light-over-six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a vinyl railing. The attached carport is supported by grouped square posts on tall brick piers and there is vinyl siding in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1946.

NC-Building – Garage/Guesthouse, 1960s – Large, side-gabled, frame garage with brick veneer on the lower one-third of the wall, vertical aluminum siding on the upper two-thirds, slider windows, two overhead doors on the north elevation, and a louvered cupola on the ridge.

242 Thomas Ruffin – House – c. 1951**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by an aluminum awning and there are awnings over the windows on the façade and right (south) gable windows. A shed-roofed wing on the right elevation has grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows. A two-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) has an interior brick chimney and there is a one-

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story, shed-roofed section at the right rear (northwest). A one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1951.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1951 – Side-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, paired six-panel doors on the west elevation, and an exposed truss in the right (south) gable.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1965 – Front-gabled frame carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces. The north end has been enclosed with wood lattice.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding, mostly obscured by wood fence.

East Tryon Street

103 E. Tryon – Catherine Lockhart House – c. 1768, c. 1927, c. 1975 **C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is the front portion of an eighteenth century house built for Catherine Lockhart about 1768 on the adjacent lot at the northeast corner of Churton and Tryon Streets. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width shed-roofed rear wing and a full-width gabled rear wing that is four bays deep. It has beaded weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade and in the gabled dormers on the façade, and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows on the side elevations. The six-panel door has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a replacement shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered wood posts. The Flemish-bond brick chimney in the left (west) gable is likely a reconstruction. In the early 19th century, the house was owned by William H. Brown, who lived there and kept his shoemakers shop in the house. About 1927, the Esso Company bought the house and the front half was moved to this adjacent site and remodeled in the Craftsman style. The Craftsman-style porch was later removed, a front stoop was added, and the front-gable dormers were reconstructed.

109 E. Tryon – Walker Funeral Home

See entry for 204 North Churton Street.

111 E. Tryon – House – c. 1920 **C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the façade and right (east) elevation and a hip-roofed wing at the rear. The house has aluminum siding, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows, including paired windows on each dormer, and an interior brick chimney. The eight-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by an engaged hip-roofed porch on columns that wraps around the left (west) elevation. The rear wing has an inset porch at the northeast corner that has been enclosed with a French door and double-hung windows. House appears for the first time on 1924 Sanborn map.

115 E. Tryon – Edward Atkins Rosemond House – c. 1890 - c. 1910, 2013 **C - Building**

Constructed from c. 1890 to c. 1910, this impressive house features an original two-story, triple-A-roofed, I-house on the left (west), with a c. 1910, two-story, front-gabled, wing on the right (east). The I-house form is three bays wide and single-pile with a decorative gabled centered on the façade and two exterior brick chimneys on the rear elevation. The house has a fieldstone pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and six-over-

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six wood-sash windows throughout. Wood trim includes rounded cornerboards, deep boxed eaves with wide friezeboards, and quatrefoil vents in the gables. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns with a decorative railing at the roofline. There is a six-light-over-two-panel door centered on the second-floor façade as well. The front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the façade with four-over-four windows on the cut-away elevations, an interior brick chimney, and a fifteen-light French door on the right elevation that is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (northeast) with a standing-seam metal roof and grouped four-over-four windows. A modern addition is under construction at the left rear (northwest). Deed indicate that Edward Atkins Rosemond purchased the property in 1885 and Sanborn maps show that the house was constructed between 1888 and 1894. The house appears enlarged on the 1905 Sanborn map with construction to the west of the rear ell, and was further enlarged to the east with a front-gabled form shown on the 1911 edition. Upon his death, Edward Atkins Rosemond left the house to a daughter, Susan Gordon Rosemond Robertson, who then passed to her daughter Mary Susan Roberston Gattis.

C-Building – Wellhouse, c. 1894 – This side-gabled, dogtrot-plan, outbuilding appears on the 1894 Sanborn map. It has two pens straddling a well. It has plain weatherboards, a metal tile roof, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, and four-panel doors.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – Shed-roofed frame shed on a stone-pier foundation with plain weatherboards and a metal roof with exposed rafters.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame garage with a concrete-block foundation, plain weatherboards, and a wide overhead door on the south elevation.

117 E. Tryon – Lockhart-Phillips Cemetery – c. 1792, 1820**C - Site**

A total of seventeen marked graves are found in this small family cemetery enclosed by a stone wall with entrance facing E. Tryon St. Many of the sandstone ledgers and small sandstone headstones are hard to read, but the earliest grave is likely that of Mrs. Catherine Lockhart who died in 1792. Saddler James Phillips probably built the rough-stacked fieldstone wall in 1820; he died 1847 and is also buried here. Phillips was a founder of the Presbyterian Church and of O'Kelly's Christian Chapel. There are five raised tombs with inscribed stones, several low unmarked stones, and a number of headstones that are now leaning against the stone wall. The forty-two feet by forty-two feet cemetery appears on the 1894 Sanborn map.

121 E. Tryon – House – c. 1932**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade and one-story, side-gabled wings on the left (west) and right (east) elevations. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including in the dormers, and two interior brick chimneys. The two-light-over-four-panel door on the left end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns. The right gabled wing is a porch that has been enclosed with glass and the left gabled wing has been enlarged with an engaged shed-roofed addition at the rear (north). County tax records date the building to 1932.

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This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left end of the façade, and a dentil cornice. The six-panel door is access by an uncovered concrete stoop. County tax records date the building to 1961.

129 E. Tryon/205 N. Cameron – Piedmont Electric Company – c. 1950, c. 1960**C - Building**

This mid-century office building has two offset two-story sections, each with a brick veneer and flat roof with wide eaves and copper trim. The left (west) section has a projecting glass storefront under an aluminum awning. The right (east) section has a bank of first-floor windows that extend the full width of the façade under an aluminum awning. Both sections have stacked awning windows in concrete surrounds at the second-floor level. A one-story, flat-roofed wing at the rear (north) has aluminum-framed storefront windows and doors sheltered by aluminum awnings on the east elevation. According to Bellinger, the building, which had been constructed for the Piedmont Electric Company around 1950 as a one-story structure, had been enlarged to two stories in 1960.

134 E. Tryon – House – c. 1910**C - Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a low gable on the left (east) end of the façade and a projecting, front-gabled wing with canted bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and notched weatherboards and arched vents in the front gables. The fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A side-gabled wing on the right elevation has paired six-over-six wood-sash windows and a shed-roofed porch on the façade that is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has been enclosed with screens. A second screened porch, at the rear (south) of the side-gabled wing, is supported by square posts. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a hip-roofed addition on the left side of the rear ell. The house first appears on the 1911 Sanborn map. It was identical in form to the neighboring house at 140 E. Tryon and may have been constructed by the same builder. The wing on the west was added by 1924 [1924 SM].

NC-Building – Shed, 1995 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with flush horizontal wood sheathing and batten doors on the north elevation [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, 1996 – Front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and two overhead doors on the north elevation [HDC].

140 E. Tryon – House – c. 1910**C - Building**

Identical in form to the neighboring house at 134 East Tryon Street, this one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gable on the left (east) end of the façade and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, notched weatherboards and arched vents in the front gables, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two wood-sash windows throughout. The six-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The front-gabled wing features a canted bay on the

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façade. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast), a shed-roofed addition at the right rear (southwest) and an attached, side-gabled wing at the far rear. The house is not on the 1905 Sanborn map, but it is present on 1911 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Front-gabled, frame shed with concrete-block foundation, plain weatherboards, and paired doors on the north elevation.

144 E. Tryon – Apartment Building – c. 1963**C - Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, brick apartment building is nine bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gables. The building has six units, three on each level. Each unit has a solid wood door flanked by one-over-one windows on the façade. Units on the second-floor level are accessed by a metal stair leading to a two-story, shed-roofed porch with decorative metal posts and metal railing. There is a concrete-block retaining wall with terra cotta coping at the east end of the property. County tax records date the building to 1963.

152 E. Tryon – House – c. 1917, c. 1947**NC - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and a full-width, shed-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation, both of which are flush with the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows throughout. The four-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, replacement shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A large, flat-roofed carport on the right end of the façade is supported by metal poles. According to Bellinger, the house was constructed in 1917 and was renovated in 1947.

To the west of 209 E. Tryon, along N. Cameron - 2 VACANT lots**209 E. Tryon – Phillips-Hill-Webb House – c. 1800, c. 1855****C - Building**

Impressively sited on a five-and-a-half-acre lot at the eastern edge of Hillsborough and standing back from the road on a slight hill, this Italianate-style villa was built around an earlier building. The house consists of two two-story, front-gabled sections with a three-story, hip-roofed tower rising between them. It has plain weatherboards, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney in each front-gabled wing. The main entrance, centered in the tower, has a fifteen-light French door with ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (east) and left (west) elevations. The porch is supported by paneled square columns flanked by Corinthian columns and there is a low wood railing with square balusters. There is a low railing at the roofline and a double-leaf door in a shouldered surround at the second-floor level of the tower accesses the porch roof. The third floor of the tower has an eight-light French door flanked by eight-light sidelights that opens to a small balcony supported by braces. The house has been enlarged several times at the rear. There is a two-story gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) with a one-story, front-gabled wing on its left (west) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed section at the southwest where it connects to the main block. A

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two-tiered, shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square columns and the first-floor level has been enclosed with screens. There is a one-story, hip-roofed section at the right rear (northeast).

The house is sited on land that first belonged to James Hogg and was known between 1801 and 1807 as the "school-house lot." Samuel Chinny bought the land in 1799 and probably built the house that is now the eastern portion of the house, since a deed of 1801 mentions a house on the lot, but this is now no longer visible. This building consisted of three large rooms and a hall downstairs and two rooms upstairs. James Phillips, a saddler, lived here from 1807 to 1847. His name is scratched on a window in the adjacent kitchen building. In 1853, Thomas Blount Hill of Halifax County purchased the estate and proceeded to enlarge and improve the house. Hill added the western portion consisting of two rooms both upstairs and downstairs and the central tower, renovating the existing house and adding the large porches to create a picturesque Italian villa, which he named BelleVue. The house was passed to Thomas Blount Hill's daughter, Mary Alice, who married Joseph Cheshire Webb, Sr. and to their son, Joseph Cheshire Webb, Jr. and wife.

C-Building – James Phillips Kitchen, c. 1807 - This handsome one-and-a-half-story brick kitchen, located on the east side of BelleVue, is one of the earliest surviving brick structures and one of the finest early kitchens in Hillsborough. It was built by James Phillips around 1807 when he purchased the "School-house lot"; his name is scratched in one of the windows. The two-room, side-gabled kitchen is laid in one-to-five common-bond brick and has exterior end brick chimneys, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the east and west elevations, four-light windows in the gables flanking the chimneys, and two six-panel doors on the west elevation, all with flat arches, and a wood shingled roof. The kitchen chimney is ten feet wide at the base with a built-in oven and an arched fireplace. Traces of brick foundations are evident to the north of the kitchen and may have been slave quarters.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Shed-roofed frame shed with weatherboards on three sides, exposed dressed timber supports on the open east elevation, and a corrugated metal roof.

West Tryon Street**102 W. Tryon – Hillsborough Presbyterian Church – 1816-1820, 1892, 1948 C - Building**

Located near the northwest corner of West Tryon and North Churton streets, the Hillsborough Presbyterian Church was constructed on Lot 98, a lot reserved in 1757 for "church, school, and graveyard." The front-gabled building faces the Old Town Cemetery to the west. It is of Flemish-bond brick construction, though it has been covered with scored stucco. The hip-roofed entrance tower on the left (west) elevation has paired four-panel doors beneath a pointed arch multi-light transom. The tower is sheathed with wood shingles and there are unpainted scalloped wood shingles in the front gable and on the upper two-thirds of the tower. There are paired arched vents on each elevation of the tower, which has a flared hipped roof and a spire. The side elevations are four bays deep and have ten-over-ten Victorian multi-light wood-sash windows with pointed arch transoms.

A c. 1892 two-story side-gabled, wing at the rear (east) is six bays wide and three bays deep. It extends beyond the width of the church and there is a small, two-story, gabled tower entrance on each side where it intersects the front-gabled church. It is covered with stucco and has six-over-six wood-sash windows. A one-story hyphen on the north elevation connects to a gabled education wing on the north.

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St. Matthew's Church of England, the first church in Hillsborough, was built on the site about 1769 and burned about 1797. In 1815-1816 the present building was constructed near the site of the earlier church using funds from a state-authorized lottery. John Berry and Samuel Hancock are credited with the work. Over the years, the building has gradually been updated so that no original fabric is visible on the exterior. The stuccoed exterior, pointed-arch Gothic windows, gabled roof, and shingled entrance tower and steeple were added in 1892 and the two-story, side-gabled rear wing was likely added at this time. In 1948, the large, one-story educational wing was added to the north side of the 1892 wing. On the interior, the original pews are still in place and the slave gallery remains, although it may have been altered. This may be the oldest Presbyterian church building in North Carolina in which services have been continuously held.

102 W. Tryon – Old Town Cemetery – 1757

C - Site

The cemetery, established in 1757, is one of the most historic graveyards in North Carolina. Dry laid stone walls and old brick walls of various periods surround and subdivide the cemetery. The original graveyard on lot 98 near North Churton Street contains 186 marked graves and some 100 unmarked graves are either visible or known to exist. The area west of the walkway was apparently allocated to students who died while attending school in town; the northeast corner is said to have been reserved for "waifs and strays."

Strips of land from Lot 97, along the west side of the town cemetery, were conveyed for use as nine family plots in the mid-19th century. The William Hooper and Hogg-Norwood, the Webb-Long, the Nathan Hooker, the W. H. Brown, the Nash-Strudwick, the D. D. Phillips, the John Berry, the William A. Graham, and the Henry Richards Sr. families owned these plots. Some of North Carolina's most illustrious dead are buried here, most in the family plots. Among these are William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence; James Hogg; Chief Justice Frederick Nash; Archibald D. Murphey; Gov. William A. Graham; Dr. Edmund Strudwick, Dr. James Webb; and the Rev. John Know Witherspoon.

Gravestones of fieldstone, marble and granite, in forms ranging from antebellum ledgers and tombstones to headstones to obelisks to monuments, stand crowded in the graveyard. A number of these are signed by eighteenth-century Virginia and South Carolina stonecutters, indicating the wealth and social standing of those buried here. The earliest marked stones date from 1790, though most were erected in the nineteenth century.

110 W. Tryon – Durham House – c. 1912

C - Building

This Craftsman-style bungalow is one of the finest examples of its type in Hillsborough, notable for its pedimented dormer and distinctive porch on the façade. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, wood shingles in the gables, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a projecting semi-hexagonal entrance bay. The porch is supported by columns with Tudor ogee-arched spans between the columns and the porch wraps around the right (east) elevation. A pedimented dormer centered on the façade has a group of three six-over-one windows, exposed rafter tails, and wood shingles in the gable and on a low knee wall that extends around the projecting portion of the porch. Hip-roofed dormers flank the central dormer, each with a twelve-over-one window. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has pointed-arch stained-glass windows. There are

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oval windows in each gable. Durham, a merchant who operated a general store in downtown Hillsborough, had this house built for himself about 1912. He was known as "Dr. Durham," although he was not a physician. County tax records date the building to 1912.

NC-Structure – Shed, 1994 – Hip-roofed, six-sided, frame garden shed is enclosed with board-and-batten sheathing and has a standing-seam metal roof [HDC].

115 W. Tryon – Office Building – 1980s

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled office building is a carefully detailed Williamsburg Colonial reproduction of a traditional form. The building is four bays wide and double-pile with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, flush eaves, a modillion cornice on the façade, and interior gable-end brick chimneys. The six-panel door on the right (west) end of the façade has a three-light transom and the door and window openings all have flat brick arches. There are eight-over-eight windows on the gable ends and a gabled ell at the rear.

118 W. Tryon – Nash-Hooper House (NHL & NR, 1971) – c. 1772, c. 1790, 1999 **C - Building**

Designated a National Historic Landmark, the Nash-Hooper house is a two-story, side-gabled frame house that is three bays wide and double-pile. The majority of its exterior finishes are from the later, Greek Revival period including the exterior end brick chimneys, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows on the second floor. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has leaded glass sidelights and a leaded-glass transom. The near-full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by octagonal columns and has a turned railing. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (northeast). The interior features a center hall, flanked by one room at each level, with a lateral stair hall at the rear on both floors. In addition to the original mantel, a variety of Federal, Greek Revival, and late 19th and early 20th century features exist inside. A hyphen at the rear (north) of the sitting room addition connects to a one-story gabled wing from which a one-and-a-half-story, gabled garage is attached. The garage has plain weatherboards, six-over-six windows, three overhead doors on the west elevation, and a cupola on the ridge. The addition and garage, not visible from the street, were constructed in 1999 [HDC].

Francis Nash purchased this property in 1772 and built the main two-story block of this house on lot 96 for his bride, Sally Moore of the Cape Fear region. After Nash's death at the Battle of Germantown in 1777, the property passed through several hands before acquisition in 1782 by William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence who had moved with his family from their home near Wilmington to Hillsborough in the late 1770s. At his death in 1790 the house passed to his widow and then to his daughter, Elizabeth Hooper Walters, who added a sitting room on the rear, which is the present kitchen. After her death in 1844, the house was eventually passed to Dr. William Hooper, grandson of the signer. About 1870, William A. Graham, who had been governor of North Carolina in the 1840s, purchased the property and the family owned it until 1906. Since that time it has been owned by a number of families. The house was designated a National Historic Landmark because it is the only surviving home of any of North Carolina's three signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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The Jule C. Scott House likely dates to the early nineteenth century, based on an interior enclosed stair and wide plank walls. The one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has beaded weatherboards, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, exterior end brick chimneys, and an interior chimney in the rear ell. The right (west) chimney has been covered with stucco and both exterior chimneys are flanked by four-over-four windows at the first-floor level and four-over-two windows in the gables. The house has flush gable ends, boxed cornices, and notched weatherboards in the front gable, which likely date to the late nineteenth century. The two-panel, Greek Revival-style door is centered on the façade, flanked by ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by late nineteenth-century turned posts. The rear ell, constructed around 1911, has six-over-six wood-sash windows. It is unclear who constructed the house. However, in 1904, Lot 34 was called the J.W. Robson lot when it was sold to Jule C. Scott by a group of nine heirs. Jule C. Scott's will bequeathed the lot to his son Curtis C. Scott, who lived here for a number of years. County tax records date the building to 1830. The house appears, without the rear ell, on the 1888 Sanborn map, though the rear ell is shown on the 1911 edition.

130 W. Tryon – Hillsborough United Methodist Church – c. 1859, 1940s, 1985**C - Building**

Constructed in 1860, this front-gabled Greek Revival-style church is four bays deep with a three-stage entrance tower topped by a steeple centered on the façade. The building is of brick construction with a wide cornice and flush sheathing and a modillion cornice on the pediment. The entrance tower has paired four-panel doors with paired four-over-four wood-sash windows above and fixed eighteen-light windows at the top weatherboard-covered tier of the tower. The octagonal wood-shingled steeple is topped by a weathervane. Brick pilasters define the windowless bays on each side of the tower as well as the bays of the side elevations, which contain sixteen-over-sixteen wood-sash windows and eight-over-eight windows below, at the basement level. A two-story, hip-roofed education wing at the rear projects beyond the left (west) and right (east) elevations. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and paired six-panel doors on the south elevation, each with a six-light transom and pedimented surround. A one-story gabled wing at the rear (north) is connected to the education wing by a low gabled hyphen. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, board-and-batten in the gables, and a covered breezeway that extends the full width of the west elevation and extends to the parking lot at the west.

The Hillsborough Methodist Church was constructed about 1859 on land purchased by the trustees of the church in 1859. Designed and built by John Berry, the molded surrounds on the side elevations recall the windows of the Orange County Courthouse built by Berry earlier. The Civil War interrupted completion of the church, and the new building was not fully paid for until 1874. It is believed that the entrance tower and steeple were added later. In the 1940s, an educational wing was built to the rear, and in 1985 another addition and breezeway were built. The interior retains its original pews and an early pulpit with fluted columns.

C-Building – Hillsborough Methodist Church Office – c. 1960 - This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house serves as an office for the church. The building is four bays wide and double-pile with projecting, hip-roofed bays on each end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, a wide frieze, and grouped two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Two entrances on the façade each have three horizontal lights. They are sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends

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between the projecting bays and is supported by decorative metal posts. There is a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest) with an inset porch along its right (east) elevation.

143 W. Tryon – Roulhac-Hamilton House – c. 1840, c. 1940**C - Building**

Though constructed in the mid-1800s, the exterior of this home was dramatically altered about 1940. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and a two-story gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows, and exterior end brick chimneys. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, has leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a leaded-glass arched transom. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with arched ceiling supported by Tuscan columns. The rear ell has a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first floor and vertical wood sheathing and eight-light casement windows on the second floor. The exterior chimneys and windows may be all that remains of the nineteenth-century house. The brick veneer, entrance, and two-story rear ell date from the c. 1940 renovation. There is an uncovered brick terrace on the left (east) elevation.

Bellinger dates the house to 1840 and it apparently already stood on the site about 1857 when Thomas Ruffin purchased it for his widowed daughter, Catherine Ruffin Roulhac, who named it "Laburnum Cottage." After Catherine's death in 1880 the house and lots passed to her daughter, Annie Roulhac, and then to her granddaughter Francis and her husband, Major Daniel Hamilton, and then to the Hamilton's children; Elizabeth Roulhac Hamilton, historian; J.G. Roulhac Hamilton; and Daniel Heyward Hamilton. In 1936 the house was sold to Dr. Bryan W. Roberts and his wife, who made dramatic alterations to the building including adding the brick veneer, the new entrance, and the rear ell. County tax records date the building to 1845 and a sign in the yard notes that it is the Roulhac-Hamilton House c. 1840.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1940, 2005 - Front-gabled, three-bay, frame garage with vinyl siding and a half-round window in the gable. The garage was constructed around 1940 as a one-bay garage with an open carport on the left (south) elevation, but was remodeled and fully enclosed in 2005 [HDC].

159 W. Tryon – House – c. 1957**C - Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is remarkably wide -- six bays and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and grouped, stacked awning windows. A picture window on the projecting bay is flanked by stacked awning windows. The entrance, a four-panel door with four-light sidelights, is located to the right (west) of the projecting bay and is inset slightly with the roof supported by decorative metal posts. The right and left (east) bays have board-and-batten on the upper two-thirds of the walls and there are overhead garage doors on the left elevation. A gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the rear (south) has an inset, screened porch supported by full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1957.

169 W. Tryon – House – c. 1947**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows,

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aluminum siding and eight-over-eight windows on the dormers, and an interior brick chimney. The solid door has three lights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with aluminum siding in the gable. There is a single window in each side gable and a shed-roofed carport on the left (east) elevation is supported by metal poles. County tax records date the building to 1947.

200 W. Tryon – House – c. 1938, c. 1990**NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the construction of a two-story, front-gabled wing on the left (west). The original house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. It has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a fluted surround. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation that is supported by Tuscan columns. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled hyphen on the left elevation has a gabled wall dormer on the façade and connects to the two-story, front-gabled addition. The addition has vinyl siding and windows with basement-level windows and gabled dormers on the left elevation. A wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation connects the original house to the two-story wing. There is a shed-roofed screened porch at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1938.

210 W. Tryon – House – c. 1931, 1987, 1993**C - Building**

Impressively sited on a large lot with a brick retaining wall extending along the sidewalk, this one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow retains a high level of material integrity. The side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade and a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The gabled dormer has German-profile weatherboards and a pair of one-over-one windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by brick posts on brick piers with a brick balustrade between the piers. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) was constructed with a brick veneer that mimics the front porch supports and balustrade, though the grouped awning windows contrast sharply with the fenestration of the original house. There is a shed-roofed screened porch to the rear (north) of the addition. County tax records date the building to 1931. The side addition and screened porch were constructed in 1987 [HDC].

C-Building – Garage, c. 1931 – Front-gabled, brick garage with German-profile weatherboards in the gable and two sliding batten doors on the façade. The garage, built concurrent with the house, appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

213 W. Tryon – House – c. 1942**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, replacement six-over-six windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an arched ceiling supported by thin columns. There is a single window in each gable and a dentil cornice at the roofline. A low stone wall extends along the driveway at the east and the front (north) of the property. The side-gabled wing on the left features grouped windows and may be an

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enclosed porch. While county tax records date the building to 1952, the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

214 W. Tryon – House – 1993**NC - Building**

A creative modern interpretation of the Greek Revival style, this one-story, front-gabled, temple-form house is three bays wide and three bays deep with a wide, gabled wing at the rear. The house has a brick foundation, plain weatherboards, one-over-one windows, and an interior brick chimney. Period details include wide cornerboards and eave returns. The entrance, on the right (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged portico supported by square columns and with flush sheathing in the pediment. Six-panel doors on the right and left (west) elevations each have sidelights and transoms. The entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled porch on square columns. A second gable-front block stands to the rear, wider than the front section and with a projecting, pedimented gabled bay on the right elevation. A sign in front of the house reads, "It Had Wings." County tax records date the building to 1993.

NC-Building – Shed, 2000 – Front-gabled, frame building with wood weatherboards, cornerboards, and pedimented gables matching those on the house [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, 2004 – Front-gabled, frame garden shed with wood weatherboards, cornerboards, and pedimented gables matching those on the house. There is an onion-domed cupola on the ridgeline [HDC].

217 W. Tryon – Bessie Gordon House – c. 1900**C - Building**

The oldest house on this block, this three-bay-wide, triple-A-roofed I-house has Queen Anne-style detailing and a near-full-width, one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The gable on the façade has decorative shingles and an arched louvered vent. The double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a projecting gabled bay centered on the porch. The porch is supported by grouped square posts with decorative brackets in circular and semicircular patterns. The house is set back on the site with a large, well-landscaped lot. The house is associated with Bessie Gordon, though the association has not been documented.

218 W. Tryon – House – c. 1920**C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, paired four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low wood railing and paired four-light Craftsman-style windows in the gable. The house has a shed-roofed wing at the rear. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, 1930s – Front-gabled, frame garage has metal sheathing and a shed-roofed carport on the left (west) elevation that is supported by metal poles.

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223 W. Tryon – House – c. 1920

C - Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Transitional Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide gabled dormer on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, and two five-over-one Queen Anne-style windows in the front gable. A fifteen-light French door centered on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There is an interior brick chimney and paired windows in each gable. A one-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) with a shed-roofed wing to its left (east). Stone steps lead to the street and there is a low stone wall along the driveway to the left of the house. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 - Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and later batten doors on the north elevation.

225 W. Tryon – House – c. 1924

C - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has molded weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a metal tile roof, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has matching one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and there is a low wood railing between the piers and board-and-batten in the lower half of the gable. County tax records date the building to 1924.

229 W. Tryon – VACANT

Parking Lot on site of the former Hillsborough Township School Shop.

300 W. Tryon – Hillsborough Township School – 1922, c. 1933

C - Building

Constructed as the Hillsborough Township School, the Classical Revival-style brick building served as the public library for a period, but is currently used as the Richard E. Whitted Human Services Center. The cornerstone dates the original school building to 1922. This portion of the building is two stories on a raised basement and has a parapet roof. The school has a wide dentil and modillion cornice and replacement windows throughout with concrete sills. The middle seven bays of the seventeen-bay-wide façade project slightly with the stepped parapet. Centered on the façade, paired replacement doors have original sidelights and three-part transom. The entrance has a classical surround with pilasters supporting a wide entablature with dentil and modillion cornice. Modern paired brick staircases access the entrance and shelter a below-grade entrance to the basement.

A flat-roofed brick wing with ribbons of metal-frame windows projects from the right (east) elevation and connects to a two-story-with-raised-basement wing on the right. This c. 1933 wing matches the original school in detail with a brick veneer, projecting brick watertable, wide modillion cornice, and replacement windows with concrete sills. It is three bays wide and nine bays deep and the center bay on the façade features a basement-level entrance. There is a small, brick addition at the left (west) end of the façade. A two-story auditorium wing at the rear (north) features a brick veneer, parapet roof, and raised basement. It has replacement windows throughout with double-height windows on the main level surmounted by brick arches with concrete details. There are low brick walls along the front sidewalk and along other walkways on the

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property. The Classical Revival-style building is typical of the large and architecturally distinguished schools built during the consolidation era of the 1920s. It served grades 1-12 until Orange High School opened in 1962, then operated as an elementary school until 1980.

C-Building – Gymnasium, c. 1950 – Two-story, brick gymnasium stands northwest of the school with a parapet roof and a metal-framed glass entrance on the south elevation. On the right (east) and left (west) elevations there are first-floor level windows and bands of ribbon windows high on the second-floor level.

305 W. Tryon – VACANT
Parking Lot**307 W. Tryon – House – c. 1941****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a modillion cornice. A gable porch projects from the right rear (southwest) supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1941.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1941 – Front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards and a double-leaf door on the north elevation.

311 W. Tryon – Roseman House – c. 1952**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with an attached carport on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with weatherboards in the gables, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and fixed tripartite picture windows with transoms on the right end of the façade. The fourteen-panel door has four small lights in the center. There is a large, interior brick chimney and the side-gabled carport is supported by metal poles on a brick knee wall. According to the current resident, the house was built by her father-in-law, Mr. Roseman, in 1952 on the site of an earlier wood-frame house. Roseman operated a gas station in downtown Hillsborough.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – Side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door on the north elevation.

312 W. Tryon – House – c. 1956, 1997**NC - Building**

Set back on a deep lot, this house has been significantly altered with the construction of a replacement porch. The one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with some unpainted weatherboards and some aluminum siding. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and a replacement shed-roofed porch on the façade is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. This house replaced an earlier house, as indicated by a set of steps on the southeast corner of the lot. County tax records date the building to 1956 and the front porch was added in 1997 [HDC].

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314 W. Tryon – Sparrow House – c. 1900

C - Building

This triple-A-roofed, I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide gabled rear wing. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and diamond vents in the gables. The two-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts. A hip-roofed extension of the porch wraps around the left (west) elevation as a carport supported by turned posts on a brick knee wall. There is an exterior end brick chimney in the left (west) gable, low decorative gables on the side elevations of the rear wing, and a projecting bay window on the right (east) elevation of the rear wing. A sign in front of the house reads "Sparrow House c. 1850" and county tax records date the building to 1921. However, the architecture is consistent with that of turn-of-the-twentieth-century house.

C-Building – Garage, 1950s – Side-gabled, two-bay, concrete block garage with aluminum siding in the gables and two overhead vinyl doors on the south elevation.

315 W. Tryon – House – c. 1941

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the façade and vinyl siding on the side elevations. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and the four-light-over-four-panel entrance is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by heavy braces. There is an interior brick chimney and a hip-roofed wing at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1941.

316 W. Tryon – VACANT

317 W. Tryon – House – c. 1923

C - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, inset porch. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior concrete-block chimney on the right (west) elevation. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width engaged porch supported by decorative metal replacement posts on brick piers. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, 1988 - Front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with aluminum siding, twelve-panel overhead doors on the north elevation, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the east and west elevation, an interior brick chimney, and an open shed-roofed bay on the south elevation supported by square posts. The garage, constructed in 1988, has a 321 W. Tryon address, but is on the same parcel with the house [HDC].

320 W. Tryon – House – c. 1950

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, including a single window in each gable, and an interior brick chimney. A brick and concrete-block basement is fully exposed at the west end due to the placement of the house on a hillside. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch with a 5V metal roof supported by

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decorative metal posts. There is an original six-light wood-sash window at the basement level of the front-gabled bay and there is a wood deck on the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950.

324 W. Tryon – VACANT**327 W. Tryon – House – 2007****NC - Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is one bay wide and triple-pile with a projecting two-story, gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and two gabled dormers on the right (west) elevation. The house has fiber-cement siding on the first floor with fiber-cement shingles on the second floor and vinyl windows throughout, including a Palladian window in the front gable. The six-panel door has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right and left elevations. It is supported by square columns and has a wood railing. An entrance on the left elevation has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a shed-roofed engaged porch supported by square columns. A one-story, gabled wing on the right elevation has a French door that opens to the wraparound porch. County tax records date the building to 2007 [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, 2007 – Front-gabled frame garage with fiber-cement siding, a metal roof, and paired doors on the north elevation [HDC].

West of 327 W. Tryon – VACANT**332 W. Tryon – House – 1987, 2000****NC - Building**

This large, Neo-Colonial-style house has a two-and-a-half-story section on the right (east) and a large one-and-a-half-story wing to its left (west), added later. The two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled section is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable. The house has aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and an arched transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns with a rectilinear-patterned roof balustrade. A similar railing flanks the steps leading to the porch. A one-story, flat-roofed, screened porch on the right gable end is supported by square posts and has a rectilinear-patterned railing. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing is four bays wide with a projecting, two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the left end of the façade. The façade has a brick veneer, while the side elevations, front-gabled wing, and a front-gabled dormer on the façade are all sheathed with vinyl. It has vinyl windows and overhead garage doors on the rear (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1987 and the garage wing was completed in 2000 [HDC].

421 W. Tryon – VACANT**435 W. Tryon – House – c. 2000****NC – Building**

Originally accessed from North Hillsborough Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house replaced an earlier house on the site and is now accessed from West Tryon Street. The house is four bays wide and

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double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a nine-light-over-two-panel vinyl-clad door sheltered by a two-bay-wide, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is an open, shed-roofed porch at the rear (west).

East of 436 W. Tryon – VACANT

436 W. Tryon – House – 2007

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the right (east) end of the façade and a partially-inset, front-gabled porch on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a five-light transom and is sheltered by a partially-engaged, front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. Windows on the left end of the façade, under the porch roof, are full height and have three-light transoms. There is a one-story, shed-roofed porch at the rear that is enclosed on the right end. County tax records date the building to 2007 [HDC].

437 W. Tryon – House – c. 1985

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with an inset carport on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a concrete foundation, vertical plywood sheathing, and one-over-one wood-sash windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered stoop. There is an interior brick chimney, visible inside the inset carport, which is supported by square posts on a concrete foundation. County tax records date the building to 1985.

Tuscarora Drive

100 Tuscarora – House – c. 1987

NC - Building

This two-story, side-gabled house stands on the south side of Tuscarora Drive (despite its address) on the site of an earlier historic house. The house, which faces west, is three bays wide and double-pile with an asymmetrical roof, vinyl siding and windows, a modillion cornice, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stair with vinyl railing. A one-story wing on the left (north) elevation is two bays wide. A covered walkway on the left rear (northeast) corner connects to a garage. County tax records indicate, and the owner confirms, that the building was constructed in 1987.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1988 – One-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding, vinyl windows on the east elevation, and a wide overhead door on the north elevation.

C-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1900 – Octagonal, hip-roofed, frame gazebo pre-dates the current house. It has a stuccoed foundation, an asphalt-shingled roof supported by slender columns with sawn brackets and a spindle frieze, and a sheaf-of-wheat railing.

C-Structure – Springhouse, c. 1900 – Brick walls northwest of the house enclose a gravity-fed spring.

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102 Tuscarora – House – c. 1983

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an inset entrance centered on the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and a six-panel hollow-core door. There is a small, projecting side-gabled bay on the right (east) elevation. There is a deck at the rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1983.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1983 – Front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door on the south elevation.

104 Tuscarora – House – c. 1983

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with fiber-cement siding and one-over-one wood-sash windows. There is a six-panel hollow-core door sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A picture window to the left (west) of the door is flanked by double-hung windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a deck on the right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1983.

106 Tuscarora – House – 1984

NC - Building

The one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows. The six-panel door, near the right (east) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a shed-roofed screened porch at the right rear (northeast). The house dates to 1984 [HDC].

110 Tuscarora – House – c. 1950

C - Building

Among the earliest of the post-World War II houses constructed on Tuscarora Drive, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows in the dormers and on the side elevations. The replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by knee brackets and an uncovered concrete terrace extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade. There is an interior brick chimney, a shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation, and a double window in each gable. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation has a concrete-block foundation with an overhead garage door at the basement level of the left elevation, and aluminum siding and six-over-six windows on the first-floor level. A flat-roofed metal carport on the rear (north) elevation is supported by metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1950.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal posts.

114 Tuscarora – House – c. 1952

C - Building

Similar in form to the neighboring house at 110 Tuscarora Drive, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, including paired windows in each gable. There is an exterior brick chimney centered on the

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front-gabled wing and flanked by one-light fixed windows. The entrance, a batten door with four lights, is located in a projecting shed-roofed bay just left (west) of the front-gabled wing. There is a wood deck at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1952.

NC-Structure – Treehouse, c. 1990 – Front-gabled, A-frame treehouse is raised off the ground on square posts. It has plywood sheathing and a plywood roof.

116 Tuscarora – House – c. 1967**NC - Building**

The center five bays of the seven-bay-wide, side-gabled Ranch house have a brick veneer and project slightly under a higher roofline. The center section has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows with aprons and a large, interior brick chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a five-bay-wide, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. The side bays have weatherboards and paired eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1967.

120 Tuscarora – House – c. 1956**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile with masonite siding and one-over-one windows. The center three bays have a slightly higher roofline that projects over a full-width, engaged porch supported by square posts with heavy moldings. The porch shelters a one-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights that is centered on the façade. A picture window on the left (west) end of the façade is flanked by double-hung windows. A side-gabled, screened porch on the left elevation has a railing with turned balusters. There is a gabled porch centered on the rear (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1956. It had a 406 Tuscarora Drive address until 2008.

128 Tuscarora – House – 1985**NC - Building**

Set back from the road and screened by mature plantings, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style, split-foyer house is five bays wide and double-pile, with the center three bays projecting slightly under a higher roofline that extends to form a two-story engaged porch supported by square columns. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and vertical wood sheathing in the gables. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and the entrance, centered on the façade has four-light sidelights and a classical pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. The house dates to 1985 and stands south of where Poplar Hill stood before it was moved to the north side of the Eno River [HDC].

418 Tuscarora – House – c. 1941**C - Building**

Located between 120 Tuscarora Drive and the intersection of Winnawa Way, this house is the earliest remaining house on the street and its house number may have originally referenced US-70 to the south. The one-story, front-gabled cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation. It has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, replacement one-over-one windows on the main level and six-over-six wood-sash windows in the gables. The

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replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with a replacement railing. A second entrance on the façade of the side-gabled wing has a one-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by an engaged shed roof supported by knee brackets. The house is said to have been constructed by the Carr family before their Occoneechee Farm was subdivided. County tax records date the building to 1941.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1900 - Front-gabled frame shed with a stone pier foundation, wide weatherboards, and double-leaf one-panel doors on the south elevation likely predates the house.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Side-gabled, concrete-block shed with weatherboards in the gables, one-over-one windows on the south elevation, six-over-six windows on the east and north elevations, and an entrance on the east elevation.

East Union Street**110 E. Union – House – c. 1965****NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush sheathing and six-over-six windows on the dormers. The four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is located in an inset, paneled bay with a fluted surround on the façade. A sixteen-light picture window to the left (east) of the entrance is flanked by six-over-six windows. There is a wide brick chimney on the ridge line, paired windows in the side gables, and an inset screened porch at the left rear (southeast).

113 E. Union – House – c. 1929**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the façade, exposed rafter tails, and asbestos shingles and knee brackets in the gables. The replacement front door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade and is accessed by an uncovered stone stoop and stair with stone knee walls. A side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation may have been constructed as a porch, but has been enclosed with German-profile weatherboards and one-over-one windows. County tax records date the building to 1929.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1929 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and a batten door on the south elevation.

116 E. Union – House – c. 1939, 2000**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the addition of a front porch. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a molded entablature. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns with a denticulated cornice. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable and a gabled porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with casement windows. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the right (west) elevation and there is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). A gabled hyphen connects the rear ell to a later, front-gabled garage southwest of the house. The two-car garage has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gable,

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and two overhead garage doors on the north elevation. Bellinger dates this to 1939. The front porch and enclosure of the side porch were completed in 2000 [HDC].

119 E. Union – House – c. 1930**C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and double-pile. It has a wood-shingled exterior, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The front gable features battens laid in a grid pattern with wood shingles between the battens, a rectangular vent, and knee brackets at the roofline. County tax records date the building to 1930.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Front-gabled, frame garage with metal sheathing.

120 E. Union – House – c. 1942, 1989**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and six-over-one wood-sash windows. The fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a pair of six-over-one windows in the gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation, and a side-gabled hyphen at the right rear (southwest) that connects to a front-gabled garage. The garage wing has vinyl siding and two overhead doors on the north elevation. County tax records date the building to 1947; however, house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. The garage was constructed in 1989 [HDC].

121 E. Union – House – c. 1920**C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wood-shingled exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. A louvered storm door conceals the entrance and is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a low wood railing with slat baluster between the piers and wood shingles, a louvered vent, and knee brackets in the gable. An uncovered terrace, with matching railing, extends from the right (east) end of the porch. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

123 E. Union – William J. Bingham House – c. 1831, c. 1910, c. 2000**C - Building**

Constructed around 1831 at the southeast corner of East Union and North Churton streets, the house was moved to this location around 1903 and much of the exterior material dates from that period. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a wide gabled wing at the rear. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine replacement windows, a modern 5V metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys at the rear. There are twelve-light fixed windows in the gables and two six-over-six wood-sash windows in each side gable. The front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped posts on frame piers. A gabled screened porch addition at the right rear (northeast) was added around 2000. William J. Bingham built the house around 1831

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and lived there until 1845. Thereafter it changed hands a number of times and at one point served as a parsonage for the Methodist Church. According to Bellinger, the house was moved to its current location about 1910.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing and nine-light windows.

NC-Building – Wellhouse, 2008 – Hip-roofed frame wellhouse with weatherboards and a 5V metal roof [HDC].

124 E. Union – House – c. 1949**C - Building**

A front-gabled wing projects slightly from the center of this one-story, side-gabled Colonial Ranch house. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows (including a single window in the front gable and paired windows in the side gables), and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a pedimented surround with fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by decorative metal posts and has vinyl siding in the gable. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southwest) has been enclosed with vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1949.

NC-Building – Shed, 1985 - Side-gabled frame garden shed with vinyl siding, flush eaves, and vinyl windows [HDC].

127 E. Union – House – c. 1937, 1986**C - Building**

Largely obscured by foliage, this two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled wall dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows on the first-floor façade, and six-over-six windows at the second floor. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable and a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1937 and the rear addition was completed in 1986.

132 E. Union – House – c. 1941, c. 1985**NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile and has been significantly altered with the construction and enclosure of a front porch. It has plain weatherboards and a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade and a single window in each side gable. There is an exterior brick chimney to the left (east) of the six-light-over-two-panel front door. Both have been obscured, by the enclosure with glass panels in a wooden frame, of an engaged shed-roofed porch that extends across the left side of the façade. An entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a canvas awning. Bellinger dates the house to 1941. The porch was constructed and enclosed by the mid-1980s.

C-Building – Garage, 1950s - Front-gable, frame, two-car garage with wide weatherboards, an overhead door on the north elevation, and cupola on the ridgeline.

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Orange County, North Carolina**West Union Street****108 W. Union – House – c. 1961****C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. A picture window to the left (west) of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. A garage bay on the far left end of the façade has been enclosed with fiber-cement siding and one-over-one windows. County tax records date the building to 1961.

112 W. Union – Cates House – c. 1934**C - Building**

Set far back from the road on a lot that extends the full depth of the city block, this house is accessed by a long sidewalk lined with mature boxwoods. The two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the right (east) gable end, and an interior brick chimney at the left rear (northwest). The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a replacement metal roof. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched transom and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with an arched ceiling supported by square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped square columns and has been enclosed with glass and has a replacement wood railing at the roofline. A one-story, gabled porch on the left (west) elevation has also been enclosed and has a replacement wood railing at the roofline. There is a one-story, projecting three-sided bay on the rear (north) elevation. The house, built for the Cates family, was constructed by Curry Roberts and the brickmason was Roosevelt Warner, an African-American brickmason. County tax records date this building to 1934, replacing an earlier house shown on the 1924 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1934 - Front-gabled, brick garage has exposed rafter ends, a replacement metal roof, an overhead door on the east elevation, and a pedestrian entrance on the north elevation. It was constructed contemporary with the house.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 1990 - Front-gable frame, one-bay playhouse with vertical siding has an engaged porch with sawnwork and is supported by square posts and sawnwork balustrade.

114 W. Union – House – 1950s**C - Building**

Likely constructed in the 1950s, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is set sideways on the lot, facing a driveway for the neighboring house at 112 West Union Street. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end, and a low gable with German-profile weatherboards over the entrance. The six-panel door is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the left two bays of the façade. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a picture window on the left end of the façade is flanked by replacement four-over-four windows. There is a shed-roofed sunroom addition on the left elevation.

117 W. Union – House – c. 1912**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with small gabled dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a metal tile roof, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged

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porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with an open shed-roofed bay beyond. County tax records date the building to 1912.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – Side-gabled, frame shed with a 5V metal roof, vertical metal sheathing, and a batten door on the north elevation. There is a shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation.

C-Building – Shed – c. 1920 – Large, two-story, frame barn with vertical metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof. A one-story, shed-roofed bay extends the full width of the north elevation, supported by dressed timbers; the left (east) end of the one-story section is open with flush wood sheathing under the shed roof.

118 W. Union – House – c. 1960**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The two-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. A twenty-four-light picture window on the right (east) end of the façade is flanked by four-over-four windows. The rear ell contains an engaged, open carport supported by full-height brick piers and a portion of the carport has been enclosed with louvered windows on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1960.

122 W. Union – House – c. 1966**NC - Building**

Similar in form to the neighboring house at 118 West Union Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows, including vinyl windows flanking a picture window on the left (west) end of the façade. The three-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the building to 1966.

123 W. Union – House – c. 1964**NC- Building**

The one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a picture window, flanked by double-hung windows on the left (east) end of the façade. The main entrance, a single door with three square lights arranged vertically along the full height of the door, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the building to 1964.

126 W. Union – House – c. 1973**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A vinyl-sided, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) has a six-light-over-three-panel door on the left (west) elevation. The shed-roofed wing extends beyond the right (east) elevation as a shed-roofed carport supported by metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1973.

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Orange County, North Carolina**127 W. Union – House – c. 1900, c. 1946****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is similar in form to homes constructed around the turn of the century and may have been moved to this site. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). It has vinyl siding and windows, but retains an original double-leaf entrance centered on the façade. A replacement, full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts. There is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) with a small, gabled projection the left (east) elevation. The house is not present on the 1943 Sanborn map and Bellinger notes that the house was moved to the site in 1946.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 - Front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with weatherboards, an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation, and batten doors on the north elevation.

128 W. Union – House – c. 1966**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, a narrow modillion cornice, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, grouped with large, flat-panel aprons on the façade. The six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stair. A gabled carport on the rear (north) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1966.

201 W. Union – House – c. 1965**NC - Building**

Set back from the road, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house faces North Wake Street, though is it barely visible from North Wake Street and is accessed from a driveway on West Union Street. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. There are German-profile weatherboards in the gables and under an inset carport at the right rear (northwest). The carport is supported by metal poles on a low brick knee wall. There is a one-room, flat-roofed wing that project from the left (south) end of the façade and a hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) with a three-light-over-three-panel door. The parcel is also labeled with a 313 North Wake Street address.

202 W. Union – House – c. 1956**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. The house has vinyl slider windows, generally grouped, and a picture window near the center of the façade is flanked by single-light casement windows. The entrance, a solid wood door with three lights, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. An inset porch at the left (west) end of the façade has been enclosed with screens and a large wood deck has been constructed at the left end of the façade that wraps around the left elevation and shelters basement-level parking below. County tax records date the building to 1956.

210 W. Union – House – c. 1955**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. The house has one-over-one wood-sash windows with windows on the right (east) end of the façade wrapping around the right elevation. The left (west) two bays of the façade, a one-light-over-two-panel door and a bank of three rows of three awning windows, have vertical wood sheathing and are sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by a decorative metal post on the left end and a square wood post

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on the right end. A side-gabled carport on the left elevation is supported by square posts with diagonal braces on a brick knee wall. The brick veneer extends beyond on the right (east) elevation as a free-standing brick wall. County tax records date the building to 1955.

211 W. Union – Mount Bright Baptist Church – 1979, 1990**NC - Building**

Replacing an earlier church on this site, the 1979 Mount Bright Baptist Church is a one-story, front-gabled brick church with a projecting front-gabled entrance bay and a four-sided steeple on a louvered belfry. The church is three bays wide and eight bays deep with brick quoins and narrow stained-glass windows. The entrance bay may have been constructed as a front-gabled porch or portico, but has been enclosed with metal-frame storefront windows and doors. A one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the rear of the left (east) elevation and has brick quoins, vinyl windows, and an entrance in the left gable end. A small gabled hyphen at the rear (south) of this wing connects to a side-gabled education wing with brick quoins and vinyl windows. According to the cornerstone, the church was organized in 1866 and the present building was constructed in 1979. The education building at the rear was constructed in 1990 [HDC]. According to the Sanborn maps, the church replaced an early "(Colored) Baptist Church" on the site shown on the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps.

NC-Object – Bell, c. 1979 – Freestanding bell northeast of the church is set on a brick base. The bell, which likely dates from a previous church on the site, reads "C. S. Bell Co. Hillsborough."

214 W. Union – House – c. 1961, 2000**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has been significantly altered with the construction of an addition on the left (west) end of the façade and a full-width porch. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The left (west) three bays of the façade have been enlarged and project slightly from the façade with a replacement front door and a projecting bay window. A full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts has been added to the façade. There is a shed-roofed wing at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1961. The left-side addition and full-width porch were constructed in 2000 [HDC].

216 W. Union – House – c. 1956**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It is of concrete-block construction and has an interior concrete-block chimney, deep eaves, metal slider windows, and a six-panel door accessed by an uncovered concrete-block stoop. County tax records date the building to 1956.

222 W. Union – House – c. 2000**NC - Building**

Set perpendicular to the street with the front facing east, this house appears to be a manufactured home set on a concrete-block foundation, which it overhangs slightly on the rear (west) elevation. The house has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and an entrance on the east elevation that is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a projecting bay on west elevation. The house replaces an earlier house that stood on the site in the 1990s.

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Orange County, North Carolina**223 W. Union – VACANT**

Parking lot for Mount Bright Baptist Church.

226 W. Union – House – c. 1961**C - Building**

Set perpendicular to the street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house faces east. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, inset porch supported by turned posts and there are grouped jalousie windows to the right (north) of the entrance. A shed-roofed addition at the right rear (northwest) has vinyl siding and an inset porch on the west elevation. County tax records date the building to 1961.

227 W. Union – House – 1961**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and two interior brick chimneys. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and a picture window on the right (west) end of the façade is flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The right bay projects slightly and the entrance is located on the left (east) elevation of that projecting bay. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level with sliding patio doors on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1961.

230 W. Union – House – c. 1985, 2001**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is a manufactured "double-wide" set on a brick foundation. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows. The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with exposed framing in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1985 and the porch dates from 2001 [HDC].

306 W. Union – House – c. 1961**C - Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation and interior concrete-block chimney. The house has aluminum siding and two-over-two horizontal-panel wood-sash windows, including a group of three windows centered on the façade. The six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop with metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1961.

309 W. Union – House – c. 1979**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and the front door is accessed by a two-bay-wide, uncovered concrete terrace with a metal railing. An entrance on the right (west) elevation has a concrete stoop and there is a wood deck at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1979.

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312 W. Union – House – c. 1943

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has a concrete-block foundation, an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A pair of French doors on the rear ell access a wood deck on the right (east) elevation. There is a shed-roofed wing to the left (west) of the ell. County tax records date the building to 1951. However, the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

315 W. Union – House – c. 1936

C - Building

Set back from the road, this one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a replacement concrete-block foundation, rolled-asphalt sheathing, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with exposed rafter tails. County tax records date the building to 1936.

316 W. Union – House – 1998

NC - Building

Constructed on the site of an earlier pyramidal-roofed cottage, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a projecting bay window on the façade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts. County tax records date the building to 1998 [HDC].

317 W. Union – House – c. 1964

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a six-panel door near the center of the façade. There is a wood deck on the right (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1964.

318 W. Union – House – 1960s, 2005

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house, constructed in the 1960s, has been significantly altered with the addition of a front-gabled screened porch on the façade in 2005 [HDC]. The house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation and vinyl siding and windows. Three full-height windows on the right (east) end of the façade are likely replacement windows. The front-gabled porch is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. A painted wood deck extends across the right four bays of the façade and wraps around the right elevation.

320 W. Union – House – c. 1969, 1981

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled pre-fabricated Ranch house has been significantly altered with the construction of a large, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house, originally seven bays wide and double-pile, has a brick veneer and vinyl windows. The left (west) four bays have stucco on the upper half of the wall, surrounding the windows, and there is a stuccoed apron below the windows on the right end of the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The right wing features a

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four-light-over-four-panel door and a ribbon of tall casement windows over a vinyl-sided knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1969 and the house was enlarged in 1981.

NC-Structure – Carport, 1999 – Front-gabled metal carport enclosed with metal sheathing [HDC].

321 W. Union – House – c. 1951**C - Building**

Placed sideways on the lot, with the gable end facing the street this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, enclosed shed-roofed porch on the west elevation and a shed-roofed porch on the east elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. Windows on the enclosed porch are metal slider windows. An entrance on the west elevation is accessed by a concrete patio. The shed-roofed porch on the east elevation is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1951.

323 W. Union – House – 1991**NC - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vertical wood sheathing, and one-over-one wood-sash windows. The six-panel door, centered on the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by metal poles. An entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the building to 1991 [HDC].

327 W. Union – House – 1990**NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting, front-gabled wings on each end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, vinyl windows, and round vinyl vents in the front gables. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a small shed roof. A picture window to the right (west) of the entrance is flanked by one-over-one windows. The house was constructed in 1990 on the site of an earlier triple-A-roofed house [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, 1994 – Front-gabled, brick garage with two overhead doors on the north elevation and around vent in the gable [HDC].

331 W. Union – House – c. 1981**NC - Building**

Set sideways on the lot and facing west, this one-story, side-gable house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows in the gables. The entrance on the west elevation is accessed by a wood deck. County tax records date the building to 1981.

401-411 W. Union – Five VACANT Lots

Parking Lot and wooded area for Hillsborough Elementary School.

421 W. Union – Mebane Chapel – 1970s, 1992**NC - Building**

This front-gabled church is three bays wide and five bays deep with a brick veneer, flush wood sheathing in the gables, and small fixed windows on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. A projecting,

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front-gabled entrance features metal-frame glass doors, which are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with a metal railing. In 1992, the church was enlarged to the rear and a side-gabled wing constructed from the left (east) elevation [HDC]. This rear section has a brick veneer, one-over-one windows, and an exposed basement level.

US Highway 70-Alternate**205 US 70A – Highlands – c. 1844-1857****C - Building**

Set back from US 70A and facing south, away from the road, this large house dates from the mid-nineteenth century. Constructed in three phases, the two-story, side-gabled house is currently five bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, six-over-six windows in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. The double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends nearly the full width of the two-story section and is supported by chamfered posts. The rear (north) elevation matches the façade, but has an exterior brick chimney and a narrower shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts that has been enclosed with screens. The one-and-a-half-story wing has nine-over-nine windows on the first-floor with six-light awning windows at the second-floor level. There is an interior brick chimney and a projecting hip-roofed bay window on the rear elevation. A hip-roofed porch on the façade has been enclosed and has metal double-hung windows. The left bay of the porch remains open, supported by a chamfered post. A low stone wall extends along the circular driveway south of the house.

The one-and-a-half-story section on the left is of log construction and was erected as a school around 1844. The school was converted to a residence and a three-bay-wide, two-story, side-hall section was added by Andrew Mickle in 1846. In 1857, Paul C. Cameron added two additional bays, resulting in the center-hall plan that exists today. The house was used by the Confederate Army for a short time at the end of the Civil War. When Cameron died in 1875, the property was passed to his grandson, Paul Cameron Collins. A wellhouse and reflecting pond likely date from Paul Cameron's occupancy, while other outbuildings appear to have been constructed in the twentieth-century.

C-Structure – Wellhouse, c. 1857 – Hip-roofed wellhouse with exposed rafters supported by chamfered posts. The building has a wood platform and a later wood railing.

C-Object – Reflecting Pond, c. 1857 – Rectangular reflecting pool northeast of the house.

C-Building – Garage, 1920s – Side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and a window in the east elevation. A garage bay on the south elevation has been infilled with plywood and a four-panel wood door.

C-Building – Shed, 1920s – Shed-roofed, frame shed is attached to the southwest corner of the garage. The shed has a 5V metal roof supported by square posts and the rear (west) elevation is covered with weatherboards.

C-Structure – Carport, 1920s – Shed-roofed carport is five bays wide with a 5V metal roof with exposed rafters supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

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NC-Building – Shed, 1980s – Asymmetrical, front-gabled, frame shed with a 5V metal roof and vertical plywood sheathing.

NC-Building – Shed, 1980s – Side-gabled, frame shed with open bays on the front (north) supported by square posts with diagonal braces. The rear (south) half of the building is enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing.

209 US 70A – Duplex – c. 1983**NC - Building**

Constructed on the east end of the Highlands property (205 US 70A), this one-story, side-gabled duplex is five bays wide and triple-pile. The symmetrical building has a brick veneer with aluminum siding in the gables (including on a gable centered on the façade), fixed windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width inset porch supported by square posts. An engaged carport on each end of the façade is supported by matching square posts and has an enclosed bay at the rear (south). County tax records date the building to 1983.

210 US 70A – Norwood-Webb-Cheshire House – c. 1820-1825, c. 1855**C - Building**

Located south of the Eno River, opposite downtown Hillsborough, and aptly named “Over-the-River”, the Norwood-Webb-Cheshire House is four bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the east end of the south façade. The house has weatherboards, nine-over-six wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows on the second floor and on the east wing. A six-panel door on the north elevation (facing the river) is sheltered by a front-gabled portico supported by slender columns. A six-panel door on the south elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by slender columns. The porch extends the full width of the elevation, terminating at the front-gabled wing, which is directly accessed via a door at the end of the porch. There is an exterior brick chimney in the west gable, an exterior chimney on the east elevation, and an interior brick chimney. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the southeast corner of the front-gabled wing.

The left part of the house was constructed by Mr. and Mrs. John Wall Norwood around 1823 and contained two rooms on each floor with a center hall. In 1848, the house was sold to Mr. and Mr. James Webb Jr. and they added to the two-story wing. In 1936, the property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. James Webb Cheshire. (No access to the property was permitted; house and outbuilding descriptions are based on earlier survey photos and aerial photos.)

NC-Building – Guest House (“Kansas”), c. 1970 – This c. 1970 building is a reproduction of the original guest, or overflow, house known as “Kansas.” According to Lucius Cheshire, when the Webb boys were old enough to sleep in the overflow house they would say it was “time to go to Kansas.” It is a one-story, two-bay, side-gabled, frame building with one room and a loft. It has a brick and stone exterior end chimney and six-over-six wood-sash windows.

NC-Building – Smokehouse, c. 1970 – This c. 1970 reproduction smokehouse, not on its original site, is a side-gabled, frame structure with vertical sheathing and a metal roof.

NC-Building – Kitchen, c. 1970 – This c. 1970 reproduction of the original kitchen is a one-story, side-gabled, frame kitchen with a metal roof, vertical siding, and two batten doors.

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C-Structure - Well Shelter, c. 1950 – Front-gabled, frame structure with a shingled roof is of mid-twentieth century date.

C-Site – “Dark Walk”, c. 1850 – Just north of the house, the “Dark Walk” is a shortcut path to town used by the Hoggs (Poplar Hill), the Webbs (Over-the-River), and the Joneses (Eno Lodge) and their servants. According to Mrs. Engstrom a three-plank footbridge was directly behind the Webb property.

North Wake Street**107 N. Wake – House – c. 1910****C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, late Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting pedimented bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, imbricated shingles and small windows in the gables, and one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout the first floor. The one-light-over-two-panel door has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with sawn brackets and has an original wood railing between the brackets. County tax records date the building to 1921, but the house appears on the 1911 Sanborn map and overall form and detailing suggest a date of c. 1910 or earlier. The house is associated with Forrest family, though the association has not been documented.

109 N. Wake – Mrs. Lockhart House – c. 1911**C - Building**

Largely obscured by a row of mature bushes along the sidewalk, this one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer on the façade and a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, paired two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door has three-light-over-three-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a wood railing between the Tuscan columns. There are two one-over-one windows in the front dormer. County tax records date the building to 1911, however a sign in the front yard reads “Mrs. Lockhart’s House c. 1913.”

114 N. Wake – B. B. Forrest House – c. 1902, 2007**C - Building**

A rare and intact and example of a T-shaped Victorian cottage, this one-story, side-gabled house features a symmetrical façade with a projecting front-gabled wing centered on it and flanked by L-shaped porches. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, decorative shingles and diamond-shaped vents in the gables, and a projecting hip-roofed bay window centered on the front gable. The one-light-over-one-panel doors on each side of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by an L-shaped, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with decorative brackets and geometric railings. There is a hip-roofed bay window on the right (south) elevation. A two-story, shed-roofed wing across the rear with an inset screened porch at the left rear (northeast) has been added in 2007 [HDC]. The house was built for B. B. Forrest, who operated a general store on Churton Street. It was associated with the Cheek family, though the association has not been documented. County tax records date the building to 1902.

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Orange County, North Carolina**115 N. Wake – House – c. 1971****NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile with the right (north) and left (south) bays under a slightly lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, denticulated cornice, a wide interior brick chimney, and replacement windows throughout. The six-panel wood door is recessed lightly in a paneled surround and accessed by an uncovered brick stair with decorative metal railings. There is a projecting bay window on the right elevation and a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1971.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1971 – Front-gabled brick garage with flush sheathing in the gables and two overhead doors on the north elevation.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1971 – Front-gabled carport with flush sheathing in the gable supported by full-height brick piers.

116 N. Wake – House – c. 1971**NC - Building**

Located behind 114 North Wake Street, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a small front-gabled porch on square posts. County tax records date the building to 1971.

117 N. Wake – House – c. 1949**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a wide eight-light picture window on the façade is flanked by two-over-two windows. The entrance, a solid wood door with three lights, is recessed slightly. County tax records date the building to 1949.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 - Front-gabled, frame two-car garage with German-profile weatherboards and a wide overhead door on the east elevation.

120 N. Wake – House – 2000**NC - Building**

Constructed in 2000, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is a modern interpretation of the Craftsman style. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade. It has fiber-cement siding, two-over-two windows, including three windows in the dormer and paired windows in each gable, and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is an inset, screened porch at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 2000 [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, 2007 – Front-gabled frame shed with an inset porch supported by square posts on the west elevation [HDC].

121 N. Wake – House – c. 1921**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the façade. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor and in the dormer and six-over-six windows in the gables. The one-light-over-one-panel door has one-

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light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing between the piers. The porch piers have been painted, but the brick foundation and two interior brick chimneys remain unpainted. There is a shed-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest) and a deck at the left rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1910, however, the architecture is more consistent with that of the late 1910s and 1920s and Bellinger dates the house to 1921. The house is associated with the Forrest family, though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 - Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, batten doors centered on the east elevation, and enclosed, shed-roofed bays on the north and south elevations.

C-Structure – Well Shelter, c. 1930 – A hipped roof with metal shingles and a cupola are supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

130 N. Wake – House – c. 1912, c. 2000**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, late-Victorian cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a lower gabled wing on the right (south) elevation that appears to be of modern construction. The house has plain weatherboards, a replacement standing-seam metal roof, cornice returns and rectangular vents in each gable, and four-over-four wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a two-light transom and a pointed arch surround. It is sheltered by a small replacement, front-gabled entrance porch with applied ornament in the gable and supported by square columns that were added around 2000. A gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. There is a stone wall at the front sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1912.

NC-Building – Garage, 2005 - One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame two-car garage with weatherboards, one-over-one windows in the gables, and two overhead doors on the west elevation [HDC].

144 N. Wake – House – c. 1840, 1995**C - Building**

The earliest house on North Wake Street, this side-gabled house is a well-preserved example of an antebellum I-house. The house is three bays wide with exterior end brick chimneys laid in a common bond. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a replacement standing-seam metal roof. The twentieth-century, nine-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets and a sawn railing between the posts. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast) with a one-story, side-gabled wing extending from its right (south) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) (built in 1995) has a hip-roofed porch along its façade that has been enclosed with weatherboards and grouped six-over-six windows. The house is set on a large corner lot with a walk of old boxwoods leading to the front door. The house is associated with the Ashe family, though the association has not been documented.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 - Front-gabled, frame two-car garage with molded weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and an open shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation that is

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supported by square posts. A front-gabled, frame shed has been attached to the left rear (northeast) and has weatherboards and exposed rafters.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – Side-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and batten doors on the west elevation.

207 N. Wake – Forrest House – c. 1941**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with the right (north) bay projecting slightly to the front under a lower roofline. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a single six-over-six window. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with pilasters and scalloping at the molded cornice and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. There is a projecting bay window to the left (south) of the entrance and a projecting bay on the left elevation. There is a deck at the right rear (northwest) and a low brick wall along the front of the property. The house, built about 1941 by the Forrest family, appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

210 N. Wake – House – 1994**NC - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, nine-over-nine windows, and arched windows in the dormers. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative sidelights and an arched transom and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled portico supported by Ionic columns with vinyl siding in the pediment. A one-story, gabled hyphen on the left (north) elevation connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with a single dormer and wide gable on the north elevation. The garage has a brick veneer, nine-over-nine windows, a round window in the front gable, and two overhead doors on the north elevation. County tax records date the building to 1994 [HDC].

309 N. Wake – House – 1997**NC - Building**

This modern interpretation of a Queen Anne-style house is two-and-a-half stories with a high, hipped roof. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a three-story turret at the left (south) end of the façade, and a gable centered on the façade and flanked by hip-roofed dormers. The house has plain weatherboards, decorative shingles in the gables, one-over-one wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The entrance, centered on the façade has faux leaded glass sidelights and transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (north) and left elevations. The porch is supported by columns on brick piers with a wood railing between the piers and projecting gables at the front entrance and at an entrance to the porch on the right elevation. A dry-stacked stone wall extends along the driveway on the right side of the house. County tax records date the building to 1997 [HDC].

310 N. Wake – House – 2011**NC-Building**

This modern interpretation of a Craftsman-style bungalow features a wide, one-story, side-gabled form with a wraparound porch and a tall gabled dormer that extends the full depth of the building. The house sits on a full basement that is fully exposed on the façade (screened by lattice) and

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partially exposed on the side elevations. The house is eight bays wide with fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, a metal roof, and fiber-cement shingles and knee brackets in the gables. Paired French doors, centered on the façade, have a five-light transom and are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on paneled wood piers. The dormer extends past the rear (east) of the house as a one-and-a-half-story gabled garage wing with an overhead door on the north elevation. A side-gabled wing and screened porch extend from the right (south) of the rear wing. The house is located on a slight rise and has wood lattice screening the foundation. County tax records date the building to 2011 [HDC].

313 North Wake Street

See entry for 201 West Union Street.

409 N. Wake – House – c. 1956

C - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with projecting, hip-roofed wings on the left (south) end of the façade and on the left elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior concrete block chimney. There is a pair of French doors centered on the façade and a large, sixty-light wood picture window on the right (north) end of the façade. An uncovered concrete terrace extends across the right two bays of the façade. An entrance on the left elevation is accessed by a wood stair with wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1956.

501 N. Wake – House – c. 1993

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting, front-gabled wings on each end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable. The six-panel door has a one-light sidelight and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide inset porch centered on the façade. There is an overhead garage door on the right elevation of the right, front-gabled wing and there is a gabled wing projecting from the left rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1993.

505 N. Wake – House – c. 1993

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with two projecting gabled bays on the façade. The house has vinyl siding with a brick veneer and brick quoins on the center projecting bay. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows and a round vent in the front gable. The six-panel door has a five-light sidelight and is sheltered by an inset porch and accessed by a brick stair with wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1993.

East side of 500-block of N. Wake – VACANT

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Orange County, North Carolina**South Wake Street****111 S. Wake/170 W. Margaret – House – c. 1940, 1990****NC - Building**

Constructed in the 1940s as a one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house, this house has been significantly altered with the addition of an oversized front-gabled, vinyl-sided dormer that projects beyond the façade to shelter the porch, supported by wood posts. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer and a combination of original six-over-six wood-sash windows and replacement one-over-one windows. The added dormer has grouped vinyl windows on the façade topped by two quarter-round windows in the gable to give the appearance of a Palladian window. There is a later projecting vinyl-sided bay on the left (north) elevation and a side-gabled, vinyl-sided wing at the left rear (northeast). An entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. There is a shed-roofed wing and a large gabled dormer on the rear (east) elevation. The house is currently a duplex, accounting for the addresses on both South Wake and West Margaret streets. A brick lattice wall extends from the left end of the façade. The house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. In 1990, dormers along South Wake Street were removed, new windows were installed, and porches on South Wake Street and West Margaret Lane were enlarged [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Front-gabled frame garage with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a six-panel door and overhead garage door on the south elevation.

113 S. Wake – Parks-Richmond Kitchen – c. 1870, c. 1937**C - Building**

Constructed around 1870 as a kitchen for the Parks-Richmond House on West King Street, this unusually-tall, one-story, side-gabled house was moved to the current site from the southeast corner of West King and South Wake streets in 1937 and appears as a dwelling on the 1943 Sanborn map [Bellinger]. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, large six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a twenty-light French door centered on the façade. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns with German-profile weatherboards in the gable. A double-leaf entrance on the left (north) elevation has a transom and molded surround and is sheltered by a small shed roof. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southeast) is supported by square posts and has German-profile weatherboards in the gable.

205 S. Wake – House – c. 1911**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a metal shingle roof with an interior brick chimney. A gabled dormer centered on the façade has a diamond-shaped vent. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. There are two gabled ells, one at the right rear (southeast) and one centered on the rear (east) elevation with a small, shed-roofed wing to its rear. County tax records date the building to 1911 and the house appears on the 1911 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, 1911 – Side-gabled, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and exposed rafter tails is contemporary with the house [HDC].

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Orange County, North Carolina**206 S. Wake – House – c. 1921, 1995****NC - Building**

Constructed in the 1920s as a side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow, this house has been significantly altered with the re-design of the roof, the installation of additional windows on the façade, the reconstruction of a front-gabled dormer, and the construction of additional dormers. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is currently five bays wide and double-pile with a lower one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards and replacement windows, including a group of three windows with a wide arched transom in the center dormer and single windows in the three other dormers. The original four-light-over-three-panel door remains centered on the façade, flanked by two-light-over-two-panel sidelights and topped by a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a reconstructed, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1921 and the house was renovated and enlarged in 1995 [HDC].

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1995 – Front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards and a single plywood door on the east elevation.

207 S. Wake – House – c. 1910**C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch with matchstick railing supported by square posts with sawn brackets. The house first appears on the 1911 Sanborn map and may have been constructed as a mill house for a nearby mill.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1911 - Side-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

209 S. Wake – VACANT**210 S. Wake – House – 2002****NC - Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The house has a stuccoed exterior, vinyl windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. The four-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a two-story, hip-roofed porch with square columns supporting the second-floor porch and round columns supporting the roof. Paired ten-light French doors access the second-floor porch. The rear wing has weatherboards and two-over-two windows. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story gabled wing at the far rear (west). An entrance on the gabled wing is sheltered by a small, pedimented porch supported by columns. County tax records date the building to 2002 [HDC].

NC-Building – Garage, 2002 – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, wood pilasters at the corners, a round vent in the gable, and an overhead door on the east elevation.

211 S. Wake – VACANT

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Orange County, North Carolina**214 S. Wake – VACANT****Warner Lane****116 Warner – House – c. 1935****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear wing. The house has a brick pier foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with German-profile weatherboards in the gable. A shed-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation of the rear ell is supported by square posts and shelters a three-light-over-two-panel door flanked by sixteen-light fixed windows. A sign to the left of the entrance reads "P. W. A., Federal Emergency, Administration of Public Works, Little River Teacherage, Project No. N. C. 1127-F." Warner Lane and the houses on it, are not present on the 1924 Sanborn map. The P. W. A. was established in 1933 and the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 – Front-gabled, three-bay, frame garage with unpainted weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters, three garage bays on the east elevation, two with modern paired doors, and a single opening in the gable.

118 Warner – House – c. 1957**C - Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house is of concrete-block construction with a painted concrete-block exterior, metal casement windows, and a six-panel door centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. A wide concrete-block chimney is located at the rear of the ell. County tax records date this building to 1957.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1957 – Front-gabled, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the east elevation.

North of 118 Warner - VACANT**Winnawa Walk****1 Winnawa – House – c. 1985****NC - Building**

This two-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation, a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (north) end of the façade, and a one-story, gabled wing at the right (northeast). The house has vertical plywood sheathing, one-over-one windows, vents in the gables, and a brick chimney on the right end of the facade. A six-panel door on the left end of the façade has glass-block sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. Paired French doors and grouped windows light the shed-roofed wing on the right end of the façade. There is a gabled screened porch at the right rear (northwest). The house is set back from, and below the grade of, the gravel drive and is oriented sideways on the lot, facing east. County tax records date the building to 1985.

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NC-Building – Garage, c. 1985 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with six-over-six windows in the front gable and on the side elevations, and an overhead door on the west elevation.

NC-Structure – Open Shed, c. 2000 – Front-gabled, open shed with a metal roof supported by dressed timbers.

2 Winnawa – Holly Snyder House – 1996

NC - Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is a modern interpretation of the Craftsman-style bungalow. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade and a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch centered on the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding, nine-light Craftsman-style casement windows, and fiber-cement shingles and knee brackets in the gables. The nine-light-over-one-panel door, recessed near the center of the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a projecting gabled bay marking the entrance to the porch. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (west) end of the façade and series of one-story, side-gabled wings on the left and right elevations. A lattice brick wall encircles a patio to the right of the house. County tax records date the building to 1996 [HDC]. According to the current owner, it was constructed by Holly Snyder, a builder, who named the house "River Glen". Snyder used the garage as her office until she sold the property in 2005.

NC-Building – Garage, 1996 – Large, side-gabled, frame garage with a gable and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The garage has fiber-cement siding, one-over-one windows, and fiber-cement shingles and knee brackets in the gables. There are two overhead garage doors, one on each end of the façade, and a six-light-over-two-panel door on the right (north) end of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by knee brackets. The rear of the garage was initially used as an office, but is now a guesthouse.

NC-Structure – Open Shed, c. 2000 – Large, front-gabled, open shed with metal roof supported by square posts. A small area at the northwest corner has been enclosed with plywood. The shed is used as a chicken house.

A General Statement Regarding Archaeological Potential

Properties are closely related to their surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, privies, and other structural remains that may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the existing structures and surrounding property. Information concerning land use patterns, social standing and mobility, and structural details is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of individual properties within the district. While investigations in the late 1970s and early 1980s discovered remains in certain areas of the district and resulted in additional

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National Register documentation in 1980 and 1984, respectively, the likelihood that additional remains exist elsewhere within the district should be considered in development projects.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder (cont.):

Carr, George Watts (architect)
Collier, William (brickmason)
Cram, Ralph Adams (architect)
Davis, Archie Royal (architect)
Hancock, Samuel (brickmason)
Körner, Jules (designer)
Nichols, William (architect)
Warner, Roosevelt (brickmason)

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Hillsborough Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 with an implied period of significance of c. 1754, the year in which the town was laid out by William Churton, to c. 1920. The nomination focused on the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century development of the town and included architectural descriptions and context for only the earliest and most prominent structures. Additional documentation submitted in 1980 and again in 1984 identified archaeological resources located within the district. In 1989, additional documentation approved by the Keeper of the National Register extended the period of significance to 1939 in order to encompass the majority of the development of the downtown commercial buildings. The current additional documentation provides information on the district's development from 1940 to 1963, an architectural overview of the 1900 to 1963 period, and a complete inventory list, in order to extend the period of significance through 1963. Thus the period of significance established by this documentation is c. 1754 to 1963.

Hillsborough's governmental, religious, commercial, and residential properties illustrate the town's gradual development over more than two hundred years. The 1940 to 1963 period of development is locally significant under Criterion A for African American Heritage and Education. With examples of architecture ranging from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Colonial- and Federal-style houses to early twentieth-century Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style houses and brick commercial buildings, to mid- to late twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style houses and Ranch houses, the district is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture. Its range of architectural styles dating from c. 1754 to 1963 and beyond includes both high style and vernacular examples of these nationally-popular styles. Although the town remains the governmental center of Orange County and construction continued on undeveloped parcels within the district, the post-1963 period is not of exceptional significance.

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Historical Background, 1940-1960s

As indicated in the 1989 Additional Documentation document, Hillsborough grew very little in the early twentieth century (though West Hillsborough thrived with the success of the textile industry). The town served as the governmental and trading center for the predominantly rural county, and Hillsborough residents were mostly government employees or grocers and merchants. The Norfolk Southern Railroad and US Highway 70 connected Hillsborough to larger regional trading centers in Durham and Greensboro, yet Hillsborough itself remained a relatively isolated, provincial town throughout the early twentieth century, with the population remaining stable at 1,311 in 1940; 1,329 in 1950; and 1,349 in 1960.¹

One area of Hillsborough that did experience significant growth in the early twentieth century was the textile industry and villages in West Hillsborough, just west of the historic district. The Eno Cotton Mill (NR 2011) and Bellevue Manufacturing Company (NR 2003), which opened in 1897 and 1904 respectively, provided the largest number of jobs in Hillsborough in the early decades of the twentieth century.² The demand for fabrics for the military during World War II furthered the growth of the Eno Cotton Mill and by the 1940s, it employed as many as 600 workers covering three shifts.³ The Bellevue Manufacturing Company, purchased by Hesslein and Company in 1945, employed 355 workers making gingham and related fabrics by 1952.⁴

While the mills and their associated villages were not located within the town (or district) boundary, they did contribute significantly to Hillsborough's local economy in the early twentieth century and by 1950, West Hillsborough had a larger population (1,456 residents) than Hillsborough itself.⁵ During this period, the mills and mill housing of West Hillsborough were physically and geographically integrated into the town of Hillsborough. Ryan notes that the economy of Hillsborough depended "heavily on the textile mills of West Hillsborough, while its commercial center provided goods and services to local residents and the rural population of central and northern Orange County."⁶ In 1966, Hillsborough annexed West Hillsborough, merging the two areas that had been so closely connected for decades.

The county government remained a major employer in the town throughout the twentieth century. In 1943, the c. 1844 courthouse was rehabilitated. However, even after the rehabilitation of the courthouse

¹ Ryan, Elizabeth Shreve. Orange County Trio: Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, and Carrboro, North Carolina Histories and Tour Guides. Chapel Hill: Chapel Hill Press, Inc., 2004, pgs. 71 and 73.

² Ryan, pg. 46.

³ Ryan, pg. 60.

⁴ Ryan, pg. 62 and Lefler, Hugh and Wager, Paul, eds. Orange County 1752-1952. Chapel Hill: Orange Printshop, 1953, pg. 275.

⁵ Ryan, pg. 71.

⁶ Ryan, pg. 73.

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and the construction of the annex, the historic courthouse was still too small to accommodate a modern government. Thus, in 1954, the new Orange County Courthouse was completed on land just south of the historic courthouse. Additionally, a new building for the Orange County Sheriff's Department was constructed on East Margaret Lane, just east of the new courthouse, in the 1950s, the beginning of a cluster of governmental buildings on East Margaret Lane and South Cameron Streets that would be further expanded in the 1980s.

Hillsborough experienced significant growth in the 1960s, due in part to the annexation of several areas in 1966. These areas included the residential and commercial development between Corbin Street and Highway 70, north of town, the Eno Cotton Mill and Bellevue Manufacturing Company in West Hillsborough, and residential development along Caine, Mitchell, and Thomas Ruffin streets and the far eastern ends of East Queen and East Tryon streets. With the completion of Interstate 85 between Charlotte and Durham in 1966, the commercial core shifted south of town and commercial buildings on Churton and King streets were soon occupied by offices and professional businesses, a trend that continued into the late 1980s.

African American Heritage

African Americans were a part of Hillsborough's history since its founding in 1754, with many early landowners holding slaves. When William Hooper moved to West Tryon Street from Wilmington, he brought with him twenty-two slaves, making him the town's largest slaveholder. Richard Bennehan had large landholdings in the north and east part of the county and with twenty-four slaves, was the largest slave-owner in the county.⁷ By 1790, slaves made up twenty percent of the county's population, though most families had only a few slaves.⁸ A number of free blacks also resided in Hillsborough and the surrounding area. For example, in 1799, Africa Parker, a free black, operated a distillery on East King Street, near William Courtney's Yellow House.⁹ By 1800, there were 3,327 slaves and 100 free blacks living in Orange County alongside 12,222 whites.¹⁰

As the county continued to develop, the population of slaves and freedmen grew as well. By 1830, there were 7,339 slaves and approximately 500 free blacks among the white population of 15,918.¹¹ Well-known free black woodworker Thomas Day settled in Hillsborough for a period, advertising his business in local papers in 1824.¹² The free black population in the county peaked in 1840 with 631

⁷ Lefler, pg. 96.

⁸ Mattson, Richard L. "History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina," Unpublished manuscript. Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Planning and Development Department, 1996, pg. 5.

⁹ Wood, Peter H. "When the Roll is Called up Yonder": Black History in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Hillsborough, N. C.: The Burwell School, 2005, pg. 6.

¹⁰ Wood, pg. 17.

¹¹ Wood, pg. 7.

¹² Wood, pg. 7.

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recorded.¹³ Early jobs for free blacks included “barbers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, carpenters, masons, painters, plasterers, shoemakers, and wheelwrights” along with farmers, farmhands, and common laborers.¹⁴ Skilled free black artisans in the county numbered seventy by 1860, many of them in Chapel Hill, but some in Hillsborough.¹⁵

In the mid-nineteenth century, two African American churches were established within the original Hillsborough town boundary. The Dickerson A. M. E. congregation was established in 1851 by Rev. Billy Payne, a slave of Edmund Strudwick who learned theology in Philadelphia while Strudwick was there studying medicine.¹⁶ The building at the southeast corner of North Churton and East Queen streets, very near the center of town, has been home to the congregation since 1886. The Mount Bright Baptist Church was organized in 1866 and built their first structure on South Churton Street near the Eno River. They moved to their current location on West Union Street in the early twentieth century, renaming the church for its founder Rev. Alfred E. Bright.¹⁷ (The current structure, on the same site, dates to the 1970s).

When the Civil War ended in 1865, approximately 6,000 freed slaves accounted for one-third of the county’s population.¹⁸ At the close of the war, and throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, African Americans generally fled the rural areas of Orange County, heading instead for opportunities in Durham or Raleigh where communities of African Americans were settling and black-owned businesses employed many. While smaller communities of African Americans took root in Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, these towns did not have the employment potential offered by the larger cities. By 1930, while 87% of the total population of the Orange County remained rural, only 32.5% of African Americans lived in rural areas.¹⁹

Without city directories and similar resources, it is difficult to discern where African Americans settled in Hillsborough in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A small number of early twentieth-century houses occupied by African Americans stood in the flood plain on the north bank of the Eno River, just south of the new Orange County Courthouse, but were destroyed or relocated in the 1980s. In lieu of larger African American developments and neighborhoods found in cities like Durham and Raleigh, it is likely that smaller clusters of African American housing were constructed throughout the town in low-lying areas or otherwise undesirable locations. Modestly-sized housing and the

¹³ Lefler, pg. 105.

¹⁴ Wood, pg. 13.

¹⁵ Wood, pg. 13.

¹⁶ Wood, pg. 13.

¹⁷ Wood, pg. 16.

¹⁸ Mattson, pg. 37.

¹⁹ Carter, Jody, and Todd Peck. "Historic Resources of Orange County." Unpublished manuscript. Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Planning and Preservation Department, 1993, pg. 42.

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construction of the Hillsborough High School for Negroes (later Central High School) on North Nash Street in 1938, and the Mount Bright Baptist Church on West Union Street in the early twentieth century suggest that the northwest part of the district may have housed a population of African Americans by the mid-twentieth century. Additionally, historian Peter Wood notes that Jobe and Lizzie Strayhorn resided near the intersection of Hillsborough Street and West Margaret Lane, indicating that African Americans may have lived amongst working-class whites in the southwest corner of the district, near the Margaret Lane Cemetery.²⁰ Finally, Wood notes residents on Latimer Street and Oak Street, several blocks west and north of the district, respectively, indicating that many African Americans may have lived on the outskirts of town.

By the 1930s, most African Americans worked for white employers, though some operated their own businesses as blacksmiths, midwives, shoe shiners, builders, teachers, and farmers.²¹ William Austin Sr. sold fish out of the back of his vehicle; Peggy Pherribo was a well-known midwife; Clyde Whitted had a blacksmith shop and was also a mechanic at Richmond Motor Company (218-220 South Churton Street); and Harold Russell shined shoes in front of Parker's Shoe Shop on Churton Street. While blacks often worked for white businesses, the use of such businesses was still segregated. Historian Peter Wood notes that a laundromat on Churton Street and the movie theater on West King Street had separate entrances for white and black customers and allowed black patrons to watch movies only on certain days of the week. Additionally, the public library did not serve black patrons; rather, the library at Central High School served as a library for the African American community.²²

Several African Americans in Hillsborough rose to local prominence in the late nineteenth century. A. L. Stanback, long-term principal of Central High School who saw the school through the end of segregation, was a well-known figure in the community. By 1969, Central High School (which by then served only elementary school students) had been re-named A. L. Stanback School in his honor. Richard E. Whitted, born in Hillsborough in the 1940s, became an important public figure during the segregation era. He also served as Orange County's first black commissioner in 1972 and was subsequently its first black commission chair in 1976. The Richard E. Whitted Human Services Center (located in the former Hillsborough Township School at 300 West Tryon Street) bears his name and was opened in the 1980s.

²⁰ Wood, pg. 26.

²¹ Wood, pg. 26-33.

²² Ruffin-Villines, Donna. "Hillsborough Negro School 1936-1968: The First State Supported Negro School in Orange County, North Carolina." MA Thesis North Carolina Central University, 1998, pg. 24.

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In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, education in Hillsborough and rural Orange County was provided in “old-field” schools (literally held in unused fields), Sunday schools (which served the poor and underprivileged), and academies and boarding schools.²³ While there is no way to know how many field schools and Sunday schools existed, Historian Hugh Lefler notes that by 1832, there were twenty-one academies and boarding schools in the county. The Hillsborough Academy, open as early as 1801, stood just west of Hillsborough and boasted coursework in Latin, Greek, English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and bookkeeping.²⁴ While female students were admitted to some academies, there were also separate schools that catered to young women. These included Burwell’s Female School (319 North Churton Street), which operated from 1837 to 1857, and the “Select Boarding School of Misses Nash and Kollock” (143 West Margaret Lane), which opened in 1858 in the former law office of Frederick Nash. In 1839, legislation was passed to establish a public school system in the state, which would levy taxes to support the schools. However, with limited funding and a lack of centralized supervision for public schools, field schools and academies remained the norm until after the Civil War.

Education for African Americans was extremely limited before the Civil War. However, shortly after the close of the war, freedman Job Berry announced that the African American community in Hillsborough would raise money for a school. Freedman schools, of which there were six in the county by 1868, were financed by the Freedman’s Bureau, Quaker missionary groups, and the local community.²⁵ After the Civil War, funding for public education remained scarce, with fewer funds available in 1884 than were in place in 1860.²⁶ Nevertheless, in 1884 there were thirty-three white schools and thirty-one African American schools in the county serving 1,369 white and 1,134 African American children.²⁷ Constructed predominantly as one-room schools, these schools remained in use through World War I with twenty-four one-room elementary schools for whites and twenty-four for African Americans recorded in 1910 and the only high schools (which served only white students) located in Hillsborough and Chapel Hill.²⁸

Countywide school consolidation in the 1920s resulted in the creation of township schools to replace the sixty-nine one- and two-room schools scattered throughout the county.²⁹ Hillsborough Township School (300 West Tryon Street), built in 1922 and enlarged in 1933, served grades one through twelve until 1962, when further consolidation created Orange High School just outside of town. While school

²³ Lefler, pg. 131.

²⁴ Lefler, pg. 132.

²⁵ Mattson, pg. 38.

²⁶ Lefler, pg. 139.

²⁷ Lefler, pg. 139.

²⁸ Lefler, pg. 140.

²⁹ Ryan, pg. 65.

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consolidation and new brick buildings improved education for white students, conditions for African American students remained consistent with those before World War I. The Rosenwald Fund financed the construction of four schools in the county, the Gravelly Hill School (1920-21) between Efland and Mebane, the Cool Springs School (1921-22) north of Chapel Hill, the Efland School (1924-25), and the Orange County Training School (1924-25) in Chapel Hill. The Orange County Training School was a brick and concrete building that served both elementary and high school students, but the other Rosenwald schools were two- or three-room frame buildings that served only elementary students.

By 1938, the need for high school instruction for African Americans in Hillsborough prompted the construction of the Hillsborough High School for Negroes on the west end of town, at the northeast corner of North Nash and West Union Streets. The school, housed in a twelve-classroom building, served grades one through eleven and also had a kindergarten.³⁰ In its first academic year, 1938-1939, the school employed four high school teachers and five elementary school teachers and served 135 students in grades eight to eleven.³¹ While principal's reports were not available for the elementary school for this period, reports indicate that high school students were offered a wide variety of courses including English, algebra, business arithmetic, U. S. history, history of the Negro, cooperative citizenship, everyday economics, French, general science, dynamic biology, and physics, as well as home economics and physical education courses.³² The school also had its own magazine, the *Hillsboro Gazette*, a drama club, and boys and girls glee clubs.³³ In 1943, under the leadership of Principal A. L. Stanback, the school changed its name to Central High School. It added a twelfth grade for the 1946-47 school year.³⁴

By 1949-50, Central High School had grown to serve 443 elementary school students and 206 high school students with twelve and eight teachers, respectively. The elementary school, which offered reading, language, spelling, writing, arithmetic, social studies, health, physical education, art, music, and science, also boasted a safety patrol, glee club, rhythm band, tonette band, and a library, which was used by the African American community as a whole and boasted 1120 books.³⁵ While Central High School provided a wide range of classes and amenities in a modern building, other African American elementary schools in the county continued as one- and two-room schools with outdoor toilets and

³⁰ Ruffin-Villines, pg. 24.

³¹ Division of Negro Education. *Elementary and Secondary Education Section: High School Principals' Annual Reports, 1938-1950*. Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: State Archives Research Room.

³² Division of Negro Education. *Elementary and Secondary Education Section: High School Principals' Annual Reports, 1938-1950*. Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: State Archives Research Room.

³³ Division of Negro Education. *Elementary and Secondary Education Section: High School Principals' Annual Reports, 1938-1950*. Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: State Archives Research Room.

³⁴ Ruffin-Villines, pg. 25.

³⁵ Division of Institutional Services. *Elementary and Secondary Education Section: Elementary School Principals' Annual Reports, 1933-1950*. Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: State Archives Research Room.

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without the gymnasiums, libraries, auditoriums, or cafeterias found in white schools of the period. Scant records for African American schools make it difficult to discern when most of these rural schools were constructed. By 1949, principal's reports had been submitted for Efland School and Gravelly Hill School, both constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund in the 1920s, as well as for Ridge Road School, High Rock School (Efland), Cedar Grove School, Grover School (Hillsborough), Harmony School (Cedar Grove), Jordan Grove School (Hurdle Mills), Sartin School (Hillsborough), White Oak School (Cedar Grove), and Poplar Grove School (Rougemont vicinity). The majority of these schools had instruction in reading, language, spelling, writing, arithmetic, social studies, health, physical education, art, music, and science, though several schools did not have the resources to offer music, science, physical education, or social studies courses.³⁶

Conversely, white elementary schools in the county had largely been consolidated by mid-century. Hillsborough Elementary School (housed in the former Hillsborough Township School) served 716 students in eighteen classrooms and West Hillsborough Elementary served 198 students in six classrooms.³⁷ While rural elementary schools remained for white students, they generally featured brick construction, indoor plumbing, and gymnasium or auditorium spaces like those seen at the Murphy School on NC Hwy 10 west of Hillsborough.

In the 1950s, rural students continued to be bussed into Hillsborough for high school instruction (Hillsborough High School and Aycock School, near Cedar Grove, provided high school instruction for white students and Central High School provided instruction for African American students). However, elementary school students were increasingly bussed to Hillsborough as well, necessitating the construction of additional classrooms at Central High School and an additional elementary school on the east side of Hillsborough. The 1949-50 principal's reports for Central High School noted that there were seven classrooms used for the high school grades and that nine of the eleven elementary school classrooms were substandard in size. By the 1952-53 academic year, the school had added a cafeteria and additional classroom building and employed sixteen elementary and nine high school teachers.³⁸ To serve the growing population of white elementary school students, Cameron Park Elementary School was constructed in 1956 on a portion of the Cameron estate on the east side of the district and served grades one through four.

In 1958, the main school building of Central High School, which included classrooms, offices, and an auditorium, burned to the ground, though the 1952 cafeteria and classroom building survives. Archie Royal Davis was hired to design a new school building and a gymnasium on the site. The gymnasium was completed in late 1958 and the two-story classroom building was finished in 1959-60. The complex

³⁶ Division of Institutional Services. *Elementary and Secondary Education Section: Elementary School Principals' Annual Reports, 1933-1950*. Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: State Archives Research Room.

³⁷ Principals reports, Hillsborough Elementary and West Hillsborough, 1949-50.

³⁸ Ruffin-Villines, pg. 61 and Lefler, pg. 141.

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of school buildings continued to grow with another classroom building (the "300" wing or Elementary School building), constructed from 1960 to 1962. A combined vocational and band building was also completed in 1962, resulting in the complex of six buildings that stands today.

By 1965, the school board had begun discussing the integration of Orange County's schools. In 1968, the last class of high school students graduated from Central High School, after which all high school students attended Orange High School, which was constructed in 1962. Central High School was renamed A. L. Stanback School in honor of the longtime principal of Central High School and was used as an elementary school (1968-1975) and a middle school (1975-late 1980s). A new A. L. Stanback Middle School opened in 1995, just south of town, and the former A. L. Stanback School, which had been closed for several years, re-opened in 1996 as Hillsborough Elementary School, the first year-round school in Orange County.

Architecture Context, 1900-1963

The 1973 Hillsborough Historic District National Register nomination includes a discussion of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architectural styles and materials found in the district, using specific examples to illustrate regional and national trends. The 1989 Additional Documentation provides an architectural context for the early twentieth-century commercial buildings in the district, most of which were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. This document completes the architectural context with a discussion of residential architecture from 1900 to 1963 and commercial and institutional architecture from 1940 to 1963.

As Hillsborough grew and developed in the first decades of the twentieth century, residential construction was concentrated near the downtown core, with Queen Anne-style residences being constructed in the blocks immediately surrounding the commercial buildings at the intersection of Churton and King streets. Residences constructed in the Queen Anne style, popular in the United States from the 1870s through the 1910s, were erected in Hillsborough throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The style is characterized by asymmetrical facades, often with projecting gables, decorative wall treatments including patterned shingles, and turned woodwork on porches. Twentieth-century examples of the style include the c. 1902 B. B. Forrest House (114 North Wake Street) with its projecting gable centered on the façade and decorative shingles and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. Neighboring houses at 134 and 140 East Tryon Street were completed by 1911, each with a decorative gable on the left end of a façade, a projecting, canted bay on the right end of the façade, and notched weatherboards and arched vents in the gables. Other examples of the Queen Anne style employ Colonial Revival-style details, including the 1908 Samuel Mallett Gattis House (158 West King Street) with a symmetrical two-story façade, windows with arched surrounds, and a front-gabled porch supported by square columns.

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The decorative gables and patterned shingles found on irregular-massed Queen Anne-style houses in the district were also applied to symmetrical one- and two-story triple-A-roofed houses throughout the district. The c. 1891 house at 163 West Margaret Lane features a steeply-pitched gable centered on the façade and decorative bargeboards and brackets on the gables and porch posts, respectively. One-story, triple-A-roofed houses in the district include the c. 1912 Lilly Carden House (418 West King Street) and the c. 1911 house at 407 West King Street, each with round louvered vents in the front gables and turned posts with decorative brackets supporting the front porch.

One- and two-story mill houses erected in the southwest part of the district, or moved to the district from mill villages in West Hillsborough, are three bays wide with side-gabled roofs and wide front porches, similar in form to the triple-A-roofed homes throughout the district, but with minimal detailing. The c. 1921 house at 404 Calvin Street features shallow boxed eaves, paired windows on the façade, and a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. Though not constructed as mill housing, the c. 1910 house at 205 West Margaret Lane, is similar in form and detail to mill housing, but with a porch that extends around the left elevation. A one-story example of worker housing is the c. 1915 house at 515 North Churton Street, with flush eaves and a near full-width porch supported by square posts.

By the early twentieth century, Colonial architecture was experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions, with later examples focused on more accurate reproductions of Georgian and Federal precedents occurred, due in part to the successful model of Colonial Williamsburg.³⁹ Typical examples of the Colonial Revival style are one- and two-story, side-gabled, double-pile houses with double-hung windows, classical door surrounds, and often dormers and projecting wings. The c. 1922 house at 314 West King Street features a symmetrical brick façade with a gable centered on the façade, a side-gabled wing on the right elevation, and an entrance with sidelights and fanlight sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns. A rare example of a stone building in Hillsborough, the c. 1928 Cates House (108 South Hillsborough Street) features a symmetrical façade with projecting front-gabled bays on each end of the façade, each with a stone chimney flanked by quarter-round windows.

The Colonial Revival style remained popular in the post-World War II era because it was easily adapted to modest homes and provided a familiar design alternative to modernist designs. The c. 1947 house at 106 East Queen Street features a symmetrical one-story brick façade with the centered entrance sheltered by a projecting front-gabled portico with arched ceiling, dentils at the roofline, and grouped columns. The c. 1942 house at 213 West Tryon Street has a symmetrical façade with grouped double-hung windows and a small front-gabled porch sheltering the entrance.

³⁹ Bishir, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990, pg. 489.

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In the 1920s, the Craftsman style gained widespread popularity as a reaction to the applied decorative details of the Queen Anne style and formality of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles. The bungalow was smaller in scale than its two-story Queen Anne and Colonial Revival antecedents and emphasized a simplicity that focused on the materials and the structure itself, often employing stone and brick as decorative details and retaining exposed eaves and structural supports. The Craftsman style was the most predominant residential style built in Hillsborough in the 1920s and early 1930s, though early examples, with elements of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman style also exist within the district. The c. 1910 St. Matthews Episcopal Church Rectory (203 Saint Mary's Road) features a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow form with a wide, shed-roofed dormer and an engaged porch supported by slender columns. The 1912 Durham House (110 West Tryon Street) has a side-gabled form with multiple dormers and deep engaged porches.

The Craftsman style was applied to a variety of forms, including one-and-a-half-story, front- and side-gabled bungalows and smaller, one-story, hip-roofed forms. The c. 1911 house at 109 North Hassell Street and the c. 1923 house at 318 West Queen Street each have symmetrical one-and-a-half-story forms with paired windows in the front gables and full-width engaged porches supported by tapered wood post on brick piers. The side-gabled c. 1921 house at 121 North Wake Street has a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade, a full-width engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, and knee brackets in the gables and dormer. An example of a brick-veneered bungalow in the district, the c. 1921 house at 305 Saint Mary's Road retains a high level of material integrity with paired four-over-one Craftsman-style windows, a small hip-roofed dormer, and an engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall between the piers.

From the mid-1920s through the 1930s, smaller bungalows were more common in the district. The low, front-gabled c. 1920 house at 121 East Union Street has a wood-shingled exterior, paired Craftsman-style windows, and knee brackets in the front and porch gables. The neighboring house at 119 East Union Street, built about 1930 is slightly smaller with twelve-over-one windows and faux half-timbering in the front gable. Small frame houses with Craftsman-style elements were constructed during the Depression-era, including the c. 1936 house at 127 West King Street, which has a three-bay, side-gabled form and a projecting front-gabled porch on square columns.

While other period revivals were common throughout the state in the 1920s and 1930s, the architecture of Hillsborough tended toward Colonial precedents. A rare example of the Tudor Revival style in the district, the c. 1932 house at 400 North Churton Street has a stone veneer, faux half-timbering in the gables, and brackets at the roofline. More typical are the minimally detailed Period Cottages, built on vacant lots throughout the district in the 1940s. The c. 1949 house at 130 East Queen Street maintains the steeply-pitched gables, prominent brick chimney, and decorative round window found in Colonial Revival- and Tudor Revival-style architecture, but has a simplified three-bay-wide form and smooth brick veneer with weatherboards in the gables and dormers.

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The post-World War II, middle- and working-class housing in the district is quite ordinary. While several fine examples of the Minimal Traditional style and Ranch form exist within the district, the vast majority of housing from this period is not architecturally distinctive. Scattered throughout the district, one-story rectangular forms were efficient to build and could easily be adapted with the addition of gabled wings. Some of these buildings can be characterized as Minimal Traditional in style with near-flush eaves and limited architectural detail, which led to lower costs and faster construction. The c. 1941 house at 307 West Tryon Street and the c. 1942 house at 423 West Margaret Lane are illustrative of the style with simple, side-gabled forms, double-hung windows and minimal eaves. The house at 423 West Margaret Lane has a small gabled roof over the entrance in lieu of the larger porches common with the Craftsman style. Several example of the style, including the c. 1946 house at 219 North Hassell Street and the c. 1952 house at 323 Mitchell Street, have a projecting gabled bay on one end of the façade with a shed-roofed porch extending across the remainder of the façade.

By the early 1950s, housing had shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. 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.⁴⁰ Generally placed on wider lots and designed to emphasize a general horizontality, the Ranch house tended to be long and low, often with picture or ribbon windows, and sometimes with multiple exterior materials and projecting bays to break up the façade. The Ranch form fully dominated the residential construction in Hillsborough and remained the preference for new construction in the district into the early 1970s. Among the earliest Ranch houses constructed in the district is the c. 1949 house at 117 North Wake Street with its broad hipped roof, deep eaves, and four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The c. 1952 house at 215 East Queen Street features a projecting bay on the right end of the façade and a wide, shed-roofed porch sheltering a bay window on the left end of the façade.

Later Ranch houses were constructed with stepped rooflines, grouped windows, or wide shed roofs across the façade. The c. 1959 house at 221 Caine Street is an excellent example of the style with a Roman-brick veneer, weatherboards in the gables and on the upper one-third of the left bays of the façade, and a group of twenty-five awning windows in the front gable. Constructed c. 1957 and c. 1963 respectively, the rambling Ranch houses at 159 West Tryon Street and 408 North Cameron Street are defined by their stepped hipped roofs, projecting center bays, and telescoping hip-roofed wings projecting from the side elevations, contributing to the overall width of the houses. Perhaps in response to the Colonial Revival architecture of the district, several Ranch houses, including the c. 1956 house at 120 Tuscarora Drive and the c. 1961 house at 416 North Cameron Street, feature engaged porches that extend the full width of the center section of each house, supported by slender columns or posts.

⁴⁰ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, pg. 479.

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As the preference in residential architecture moved toward the Ranch form, commercial and institutional architecture also was more streamlined and modern in the 1950s than in earlier times. The 1950s small commercial buildings at 226 South Churton Street and 110 West Margaret Lane are illustrative of the era, with a flat façade devoid of decorative brickwork, a flat parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building, and a centered entrance flanked by picture windows in lieu of the plate-glass display windows used in the 1920s and 1930s. However, the trend of applying Colonial Revival-style elements to commercial buildings, which began in the 1930s in Hillsborough, remained common throughout the mid-century. The c. 1944 commercial building at 109 East King Street calls on Colonial-style antecedents with multi-light picture windows and sidelights and transom flanking the main entrance.

The Colonial Revival style continued to be the preference for public and governmental buildings in Hillsborough from the 1940s through the 1960s and into the 1980s. The c. 1940 Agricultural Services Building (110 East King Street) has a monolithic two-story, flat-roofed form with Colonial Revival elements, including a concrete cornice, broken swan's neck pedimented door surround, and a small gabled porch sheltering an entrance on the west elevation. The 1950s Orange County Sheriffs Department (144 East Margaret Lane) has a symmetrical, side-gabled form with flanking wings, a wide modillion cornice, and pedimented entrances.

Hillsborough Since 1963

Bicentennial celebrations commemorating the anniversary of the forming of Orange County in 1752 and the creation of Hillsborough in 1754 brought an increased focus to the historic architecture and heritage of Hillsborough. The Orange County Historical Museum was chartered in 1956 and the Historical Hillsborough Commission was established by Governor Terry Sanford in 1963. Among their first projects, was the 1965 purchase and renovation of the Burwell School, a site that the commission continues to operate.⁴¹ The preservation movement in Hillsborough continued to grow in the 1970s and 1980s and heritage tourism became more important to the local economy. In 1972, the Ruffin-Roulhac House and its outbuildings, vacant since the 1920s, were sold to the town and rehabbed as the town hall complex by 1975. The Hillsborough National Register Historic District was nominated and the Hillsborough Local Historic District was designated in 1973. In 1978, the Hillsborough Chamber of Commerce organized the first Candlelight Tour.⁴² With the last of the Kirkland family leaving Ayr Mount in 1985, the property opened as a house museum. By the late 1980s, there were so many preservation-related organizations in Hillsborough that the Alliance for Historic Hillsborough was created to coordinate the efforts of the individual groups.

⁴¹ "Historic Commission Observes Tenth Birthday." The News of Orange County. October 25-31, 1973. Pg. 11.

⁴² Roberts, Tom. Personal Interview with Author. 6 June 2013.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 216

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

The attention being paid to Hillsborough's historic resources no doubt contributed to the revitalization of downtown Hillsborough and the return of commercial and retail businesses to the buildings on Churton and King streets. Among the first was the Saratoga Grill, which opened in the commercial building at 108 South Churton Street in the mid-1980s. Soon antique shops, restaurants, and other retail ventures were returning to downtown and owners of historic buildings opened their doors as bed-and-breakfasts to serve out-of-town guests. The Parks-Richmond House opened as the Inn at Teardrops and the Phillips-Hill-Webb House began operation as the Hillsborough House Inn in the 1980s. By 1988, Hillsborough had established itself as a destination for visitors and the completion of Interstate-40 made it all the more accessible.

The town suffered an economic blow with the closure of the Eno Cotton Mill in 1984 and the Flynt Fabrics and Finishing Company (formerly the Bellevue Manufacturing Company) in 2000.⁴³ The government agencies and facilities remained the largest employers in Hillsborough and other residents continue to be employed by local shops and restaurants.⁴⁴ Hillsborough is also now home to a growing number of authors, artists, and entrepreneurs, attracted to Hillsborough by its history and small-town feel. Its proximity to Durham and Chapel Hill have made it home to professors at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University, as well as professionals working in Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro. While the population of Hillsborough grew slowly throughout the early to mid-twentieth century, it increased dramatically in the late twentieth century, rising from 1,349 residents in 1960 to 5,446 in 2000.

⁴³ Ryan, pg. 81.

⁴⁴ Ryan, pg. 82.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 217

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 218

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add. Doc. Page 219

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

Historic District Map:

The district boundary and the contributing and noncontributing status of the primary resources are shown on the accompanying district map at 1"=250' scale. The digital shape file for the boundary is found on the accompanying compact disk.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 220

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name: Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation

County and State: Orange County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather Wagner

Date: September-November 2012, August 2013

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

1. East side 100-block North Churton Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northeast
2. West side 100-block South Churton Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northwest
3. North side 100-block East Tryon Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northeast
4. North side 100-block West Queen Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northeast
5. North side 300-block West King Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northeast
6. North side 400-block Calvin Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northwest
7. South side 400-block West King Street and East side 100-block South Nash Street, Hillsborough
Historic District
Facing southeast
8. West side 400-block North Churton Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northwest
9. East side 300-block North Cameron Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

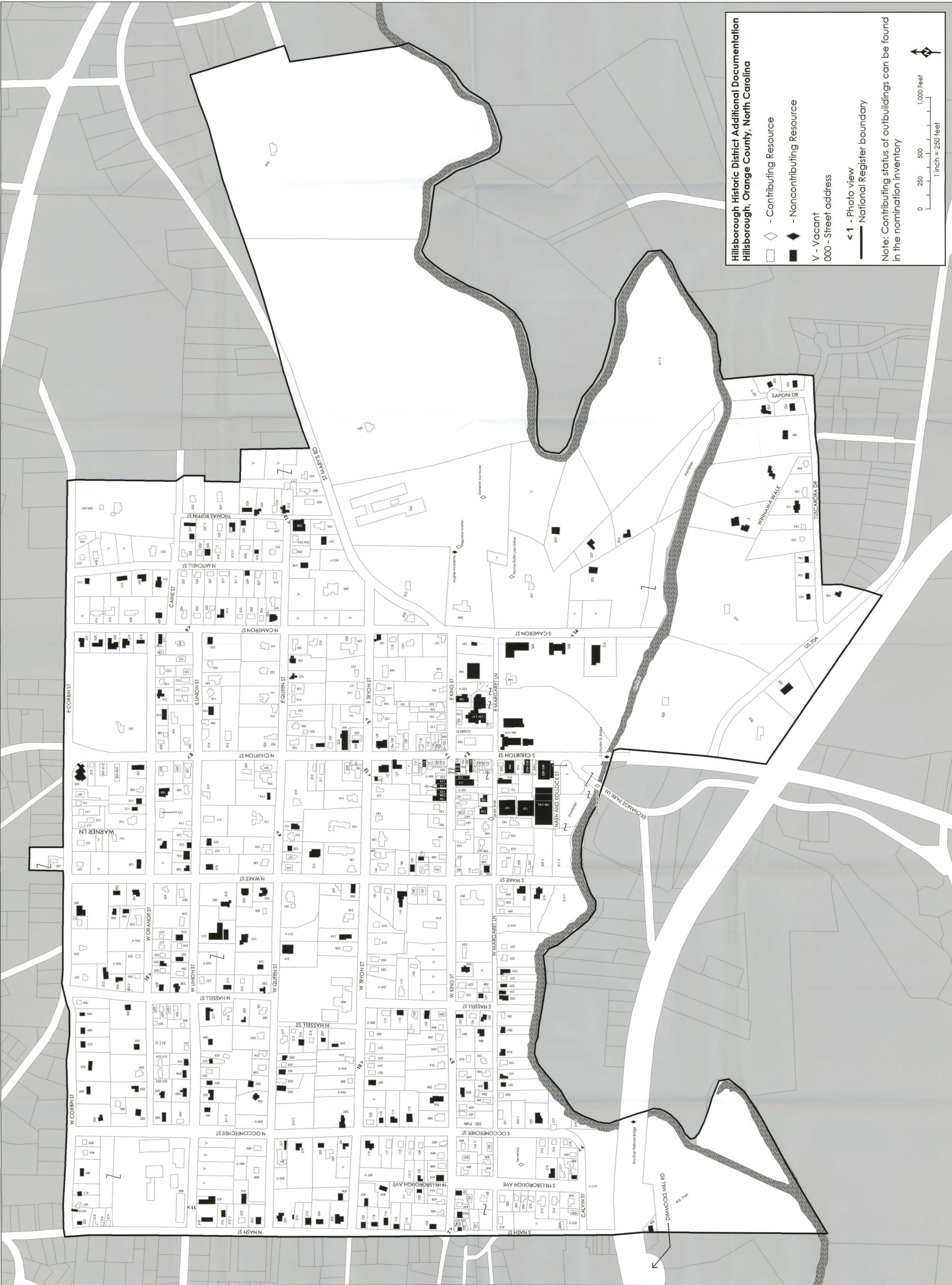
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 221

Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

10. South side 300-block West Tryon Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing southeast
11. Central High School, 402 North Nash Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing north
12. South side 200-block East Queen Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing southwest
13. South side 100-block West Tryon Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing southwest
14. West side 200-block South Cameron Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing northwest
15. South side 200-block West Orange Street, Hillsborough Historic District
Facing southeast



Hillsborough Historic District Additional Documentation
Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina

- Contributing Resource
- Noncontributing Resource
- V - Vacant
- 000 - Street address
- National Register boundary
- Photo view

Note: Contributing status of outbuildings can be found in the nomination inventory

0 250 500 1,000 Feet
 1 inch = 250 feet



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ORANGE COUNTY
GOVERNMENT
SERVICES
ANNEX
BOARD
OF
ELECTIONS



National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

21 August 1973

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
H. G. Jones, Director

Dr. William J. Murtagh
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed is the Hillsborough Historic District nomination, with additional pictures as requested. Given the spread-out placement of the buildings, the previously submitted West King Street photograph is one of the few street scenes possible. The Cedar Walk is an interesting survival of a nineteenth century planned planting of an open space. Photographs of two other buildings are enclosed as well.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. Jones
H. G. Jones

enclosures

NAME OF PROPERTY Hillsborough Historic District 9/29/97

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

1. Name. _____

2. Location. _____

3. Classification. _____

4. Owner of Property. _____

5. Location of Legal Description. _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____

7. Description. _____

8. Statement of Significance. _____

9. Bibliography. _____

10. Geographical Data.

a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. _____

b. Acreage. Please give an approx. acreage DONE

11. Form Prepared By. Please include information in space provided

DONE

12. Certification. _____

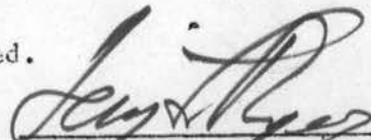
Photographic Coverage. If possible we would like other photos of District showing more street scape; diversity of styles, open space, etc. DONE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

Map Coverage. _____

Other. _____

Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked.

SIGNED: 

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

Date Entered OCT 15 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Yanceyville Historic District	Yanceyville Caswell County
Nixon, Samuel, House	Parkville Township vicinity Perquimans County
Currituck Beach Lighthouse	Corolla vicinity Currituck County
Flat Rock Historic District	Flat Rock Henderson County
Hillsborough Historic District	Hillsborough Orange County

Also Notified

Hon. Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Hon. Jesse Helms
Hon. L. H. Fountain
Hon. Walter B. Jones
Hon. Roy A. Taylor
Director, Southeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. H. G. Jones
State Historian and Director
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

PHR MMott 10/15/73

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Raleigh,
North Carolina
27611

Division of
Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director

Sara W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor



December 17, 1979



Ms. Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of Interior
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find an addendum to the Hillsborough Historic District nomination (North Carolina nomination #291 entered in the National Register on October 15, 1973). The purpose of the addendum is to list the Occoneechi site, 31 Or^V 11, as one of the historic properties in the district. The location of this site within the district was not known when the nomination was originally prepared.

We have included information in the addendum as outlined in conversations with your staff. We would also like to request that you check the additional categories of "17th century" under Significance Period (Item 8) and "Aboriginal- Historic" under Areas of Significance (Item 8). We trust you will find this addendum in order. If there are any questions, please call us.

Sincerely,

Larry E. Tise
State Historic Preservation Officer

LET/sp

Enclosure

cc: Senator Jesse Helms
Senator Robert B. Morgan
Representative L. H. Fountain

DATE

2/11/80

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

3:10

AM
PM

1. CALL TO; FROM (Name)

Catherine Breslin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

NC 84100 919-733-6548

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Hillsboro

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

New USGS appears to include an additional structure at SE near water tanks. —

This is not all included in large sketch map that came with the nomination.

Catherine said:

The vbd of 1973 nomination is correct; The new USGS was drawn to correspond to this as closely as possible — but, the archeologist drew it — if there is an extra house included there in comparison to the ¹⁹⁷³ sketch map, then 1973 map is correct. →

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

DVB/E

TITLE

HIST

OFFICE

I corrected map in red pen.

DATE 4/15/80
TIME OF CALL 2:00 AM-PM

TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)
Renee

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)
NC

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.
Hillsborough — she said to call —

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION
Jackie Fehon ⁹¹⁹⁻ 733-7342
or
her secretary Sandra Perry

They presented site to review committee
- when they passed it, state sent notice
to owners (2 indiv. - a development corp)
no negative response was received -
I told her we would notify now from
NR -

Mr James Freeland
PO Box 765
Hillsborough, NC 27278

APR 17 1980

TAX REFORM ACT
OFFICE

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL
DUBIE

TITLE
HST

APR 17 1980

TRAVEL EXPENSE ACT

Ken Collins
Churton St.

H B NC

27278

JUN 9 1980

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

Date Entered

Name

Location

Hillsborough Historic District

Hillsborough
Orange County

The Addendum to the historic district was approved May 29, 1980.

Also Notified

NR

Byers

6/5/80

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

USE original Residential intermediate _____ new Housing (lor more)

ESTIMATED COST 7000.00 FINAL COST _____

HOUSING UNITS before 1 after 2 FEDERAL FUNDS (*)no () yes _____

NHL () NHL District () NR () NR District (*) State/local District () Proposed ()

Name of district Hillsborcugh Date listed/certified 10/15/73

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Kennedy
318 North Churton Street
Hillsborough, NC 27278

SIGNIFICANCE

PRELIMINARY

Date received _____
Date info requested _____
Date info received _____
Date of action _____

FINAL

Date received 6/26/80
Date info requested 8/29/80
Date info received _____
Date of action _____

- () contributing
- () non-contributing
- () conditional

REHABILITATION

PROPOSED WORK

Date received _____
Date info requested _____
Date info received _____
Date of action _____

COMPLETED WORK

Date received 9/2/80
Date info requested _____
Date info received _____
Date of action _____

- () approved () approved/conditions
- () withheld () denied
- Reviewer _____ () plans Reviewer _____

APPEAL

Date received _____ Date of action _____
() sustained () overturned

APPEAL

Date received _____ Date of action _____
() sustained () overturned

0055-80-NC-80-0039 321 Margaret Lane Hillsborough Orange Co.

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Raleigh,
North Carolina
27611

Division of
Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

July 11, 1984

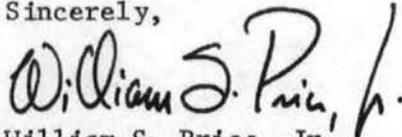
Mr. Jerry L. Rogers, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers,

Enclosed you will find an amendment to the Hillsborough Historic District nomination (North Carolina nomination #291 entered in the National Register on October 15, 1973). The purpose of the amendment is to clarify and amend previous interpretations of the archaeological remains within the 310r11 boundaries which is included within the district. This amendment does not alter the boundaries of the site or the district, or modify the significance of the site.

This amendment was approved by our State Professional Review Committee on April 12, 1984. I trust that you will find the documentation in order. If you or your staff have any questions, please contact Mr. Mark A. Mathis at (919) 733-7342 or at the Archaeology Branch, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

Sincerely,



William S. Price, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSPJr:dn
enclosures

cc: Senator Jesse Helms
Senator John P. East
Representative Ike F. Andrews

Sara W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor





North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

June 1, 1989

Jody Cook, Historian
Preservation Services Division
Office of National Register Programs
National Park Service, USDI
Southeast Regional Office
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



RE: Supplemental Description and Statement of Significance to Carry the Period of Significance of the Hillsborough Historic District, Orange County, North Carolina, forward to 1939.

Dear Jody:

Enclosed is a supplemental description and statement of significance for the Hillsborough Historic District, submitted at your request to as part of the materials required to advance the period of significance of the district forward to 1939 for the purposes of historic preservation certifications.

I hope this provides what is needed. If not, give me a call at 919/733-6545 and I'll hammer away again.

I can certify that there have been no substantial changes to the commercial area since I took the photographs in 1983. I last visited Hillsborough's commercial district on April 29, 1989. If a separate statement is needed to that effect, let me know.

If I were to prepare the short inventory list again, I would consider the majority of buildings identified as "fill" on the list as "contributing." I believe that at least 40 of the 59 buildings shown on the sketch map and list would be contributing if the period of significance were revised to 1939.

Sincerely,

Michael T. Southern, Head
Survey and Planning Branch
State Historic Preservation Office

MTS/s



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUL 03 1989

Memorandum

To: Chief, National Register Branch

From: Chief, National Register Programs Division, SERO

Subject: Issuance of a Supplementary Listing Record (SLR) for the Hillsborough Historic District, Hillsborough, North Carolina

Enclosed is a Historic Preservation Certification Application - Part 1 for 121 North Churton Street, Hillsborough, N.C., and supporting documentation for extending the period of significance of the Hillsborough Historic District nomination into the 20th century. Jody Cook of my staff discussed this tax project with Amy Schlagel in March, and was advised that the procedure outlined in Bulletin 19 for issuing an SLR during Part 1 certification would be applicable in this case.

The Pope Building at 121 North Churton Street was constructed ca. 1920 and is characteristic of the historic district's early 20th century development. The National Register nomination for the Hillsborough Historic District was listed in October 1973, and its period of significance emphasizes the period up to the Civil War, with discussion of the late 19th century. The 20th century is not included in the existing nomination's period of significance. (Please see enclosed March 12, 1986 letter to the N.C. SHPO from the Deputy Associate Regional Director, SERO). As a result, we are currently unable to certify 121 North Churton Street as contributing to the significance of the historic district, as requested by the applicant, because the building was not constructed within the district's documented period of significance.

The North Carolina SHPO does not plan to amend the nomination, but has forwarded information regarding the district's early 20th century development as supporting documentation for the tax application. We believe this information supports a nomination amendment, and request that you review it and issue an SLR. Please contact Jody Cook at FTS 242-2641 if necessary.

cc: Tom Roberts
NC SHPO

H32(413)

JUL 26 1989

Memorandum

To: Chief, National Register Programs Division, Southeast
Regional Office

From: Chief, National Register Branch Carol D. Shull (Sed.)

Subject: Issuance of a Supplementary Listing Record (SLR) for the
Hillsborough Historic District, Hillsborough, North
Carolina

This is in response to your memorandum of July 3, 1989,
requesting that the National Register Branch review the
documentation submitted by the North Carolina State Historic
Preservation Officer to expand the period of significance for the
referenced property. After careful review, we have issued the
attached SLR to accept this documentation. We have amended the
National Register file and the National Register Information
System to include this change. We are returning the Part I
application submitted with this statement to you so that you can
continue to process this submission.

Attachment

TLC
7/25/89

APS
7/25/89

cc: Dr. William S. Price, Jr.
Director
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

bcc: 413-RF

FNP:A.Schlagel:tlg:07-25-89:343-9536

SYS 66 APS/nom-review(slr-tax)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Hillsborough Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 12/06/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 73001363

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE DATE 1.22.14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Pat McCrory, Governor
Susan W. Kluttz, Secretary
Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

December 3, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street NW (2208) Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Hillsborough Historic District, Additional Documentation – Orange County

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nominations for the above-referenced properties to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Ann Swallow, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Cherry".

Kevin Cherry, Ph. D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/jct: enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Memorandum

To: File - 73001363

From: J. Gabbert, Historian, National Register of Historic Places *J. Gabbert* 8/14/2013

RE: Acceptance of Additional Documentation

The Hillsborough Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 10/15/1973. An addendum to the nomination was submitted in 1979 and approved May 29, 1980. This additional documentation concerned an archeological site, 31 OR 11.

In 1984, the SHPO submitted further documentation on the site 31 OR11. There is no record of this additional documentation being accepted by the National Register, but the information was integrated into the file.

I hereby certify that the 1984 information has been accepted and is part of the official National Register document for the Hillsborough Historic District (73001363).