

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 77000998

Date Listed: 11/1/1977

Property Name: Downtown Durham Historic District

County: Durham

State: NC

-----  
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.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

5/23/2012  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

-----  
Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 7: Description

The property at 320 East Chapel Hill Street is hereby classified as "Contributing."

When the nomination was accepted in 1977, 320 E. Chapel Hill St. was simply identified as "date unknown;" it is unclear whether its status was identified. At the time of listing, the building was covered with a non-historic "slipcover" which has been removed, exposing the original decorative brick facade.

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The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

#### **DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Downtown Durham Historic District  
Name of Property  
Durham County, NC  
County and State  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

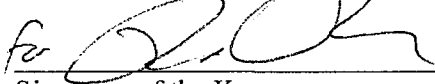
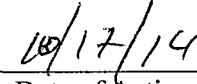
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Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following substantive correction:

Section 7

The property at 108 Morris Street was listed in the nomination as "noncontributing". The nomination noted that the windows had all been brick-in, and the storefront was a late twentieth century alteration that eliminated the historic stable door entrance openings. Since that time, the windows on both the front and side elevations have been open up and new historically correct sash installed. As the building still retained its historic brick window trim and parapet, the renovated building should be considered contributing to the historic district notwithstanding the loss of the stable door openings.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

Distribution

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

\*\*

Downtown Durham Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

(see boundary description)

CITY, TOWN

Durham

VICINITY OF

4th

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

Durham

CODE

63

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Wade Cavin, Mayor

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Box 2251

CITY, TOWN

Durham

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Durham County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Durham

STATE

North Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE



# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Durham's Downtown Historic District is a compact, unified, relatively little disturbed commercial area containing buildings dating principally from the first four decades of the twentieth century, vividly expressive of the city's boom period. Though much of the peripheral business and commercial area no longer exists as a result of a series of aggressive urban renewal projects, the downtown area itself survives as a closely knit and tightly organized collection of outstanding early twentieth century commercial, public, and ecclesiastical buildings and appropriate background structures of that period. To this group have been added only in recent years a series of large contemporary buildings of varying quality. Only the street pattern and, so far as is known, two or three buildings remain from the salad days of the nineteenth century. The early twentieth century buildings still visually dominate the district and bespeak the exciting period in Durham's history when the city made its final steps from the sleepy village of the mid-nineteenth century to a bustling and ambitious modern city.

Within the limits of the Durham Loop, a major traffic artery that reinforces the downtown's traditional edge, is a variety of architectural styles, building height, and construction materials. Yet this diversity has a logical organization that reflects the city's economic and social history and makes coherent the polymorphous elements and quirky irregularities that give downtown Durham its special character. Rising in the center of the city is a handsome early 1930s seventeen-story bank, an appropriate, highly visible symbol of what made Durham an important locus: money and commerce. Spreading from this hub are the various organs of the city and county government, business and social life--the courthouse, library, churches, armory, shops, and the like--important artifacts as well as useful buildings whose presence is a chronicle of Durham's recent past.

Durham's commercial district lies, roughly, between Morgan Street and the railroad tracks, and Queen Street and Muirhead Plaza (Five Points). Muirhead Plaza is the traditional center of the city. Here it is said that the five roads leading from the major tobacco factories intersected and formed the location of the modern city. From Muirhead Plaza, Chapel Hill Street and Main Street, the principal downtown thoroughfares, diverge to form the fan that is the skeleton of the city's plan. It is an irregular street pattern that survived until it was too late to transform it into the grid favored in planned cities. The variability of the plan results in a variety of complex spatial experiences, open spaces, vistas, and other effects which greatly enhance the individuality of the area.

The city's ambition for growth, wealth, and sophistication was tempered by a cultural cautiousness and artistic conservatism that is reflected in its architectural styles. The fortress-like armory is castellated; the theatre is opulently classical; the bank is solidly beaux-arts; the New York City-based department store is art-deco; the tallest office building is "modernistic;" the automobile showrooms, lacking precedent, are predictably eclectic; the firehouse is Italianate; the library is Colonial Revival; the courthouse is monumentally classical; and the churches, of course, (save one) are Gothic. These conservative architectural styles and their associative values provided an ambitious, fast-growing and newly rich city with the instant sense of permanence, establishment, and tradition.



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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at the point on the south side of Morgan Street at the southwest corner of the junction of Morgan Street and Morris Street. Then east along the south side of Morgan Street in a curve to the point at the southeast corner of the junction of Morgan Street and Mangum Street. Then approximately north to the point on the southeast corner of the junction of Mangum Street and Seminary Street. Then approximately east along the south side of Seminary Street to the point on the southwest corner of the junction of Roxboro Road and Seminary Street. Then southwest along the west side of Roxboro Road four hundred feet. Then northwest to the point on the west side of Cleveland Street four hundred feet south of the junction of Cleveland and Seminary Street. Then southeast bisecting the Durham Loop to a point on the west lot line of Trinity Methodist Church. Then following in a curve the lot line of the said church and along the east lot lines of the properties on the west side of Church Street to the point on the northwest corner of the junction of Church Street and Parrish Street. Then approximately east along the north side of Parrish Street to the point at the northeast corner of the junction of Parrish Street and Roxboro Road. Then to the point in the center of the block bounded by Liberty Street, Dillard Street, Main Street, and Queen Street extension. Then approximately southwest to the point on the south side of Main Street midway between Queen Street and Dillard Street. Then approximately west to the point on the southeast corner of Main Street and Queen Street. Then approximately southwest to the point on the southeast corner of the junction of Queen Street and Peabody Street. Then approximately west to the point on the northeast corner of the junction of Roxboro Road and Peabody Street. Then approximately north one hundred feet to the point on the east side of Roxboro Road. Then west along the north and east side of the curve of the Durham Loop to the point at the northeast corner of the junction of the Durham Loop and Main Street. Then approximately east to the point at the northwest corner of the junction of Morris Street and Chapel Hill Street. Then north along the west side of Morris Street to the point of origin.



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The setting for the more notable buildings is a series of simple two, three, and four story commercial buildings, mostly of brick, which have a modest diversity of form and detail but which are unified by recurrent themes. Two of these are the consistent use of stone lintels and sills and the application of low, stylized, pedimented frontispieces. Many of these have been disturbed by metal and plastic accretions.

Churches

The downtown district includes three distinguished Gothic style churches designed by important architects, and a fourth in a monumental classical style by a prominent though lesser known architect. The earliest of the four, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, was erected in 1907 after designs by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson of Boston, Massachusetts. It replaced a simple church completed in 1880, from which came the brass ornaments used in the present church.

The church recalls the character and flavor of a rural medieval English parish church, a recurrent theme throughout Ralph Adams Cram's work. St. Philip's Church is modest in size but the execution of the detail is of the highest quality.

The exterior features a dark, rough, irregular ashlar surface and massive, short stubby tower. Light-colored stone accents the door and window surrounds and other details. The plan is slightly irregular. The nave is five bays long with an exposed saddleback roof supported by pointed arched braces. The narrower sanctuary, the focus of the church, features a wide pointed arch window divided by an intricate pattern of tracery, carved wood reredos, and a handsome wooden altar with carved ornament. Stone arches frame a three-bay chapel on the west side. The stained glass dates from the 1940s; originally the church had simple yellow diamond-paned windows. The brick Parish House was designed by George Watts Carr, a Durham architect, in 1945.

Cram's second, and larger, work in Durham was Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church (now Trinity United Methodist Church), replacing a Gothic style brick structure erected 1880-1881 and burned 1923. The building, English Gothic in character, is a superb example of Cram's tendency to combine a highly technical, prudishly correct decorative scheme and ornamental program on the formula plan. The exterior is not unlike St. Philip's in its general conception, but the effect is different, because Cram used a different proportional system, lighter color, enlarged scale, and more elaborate decorative scheme.

The church is constructed of a light colored irregular ashlar. A castellated tower of moderate height flanked by gable extensions forms a frontispiece, a sort of westwork. The carefully ornamented tower and simpler nave and transepts feature a catalogue of Gothic type decorative themes including blind arches, buttresses, moldings, round windows, and various arrangements of lancet openings.



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On the auditorium-like interior Cram developed a rich program of decorative detail recalling the early uses of classical detail in English architecture in the transitional period from the medieval mode. The church is stiffly formal, but the combination of styles gives it a romantic effect. The focus of the church is the altar and pulpit, simple in overall effect but elaborately carved and minutely detailed.

Stretching across the apse is a mural screen nine bays wide capped with a classical style entablature and decorated with blind arches delineating the bays. An ornate hood sheltering part of the podium is carried on elaborate turned posts with Ionic-type capitals. Beneath are an exquisite altar table, altar rail, and reredos. These elements are richly carved with fluted pilasters, blind arches, egg and dart moldings, dentils, fish scales, keystones, foliated moldings, carved finials, newels, and the like. The stained glass windows in the church are notable.

The First Presbyterian Church on Main Street is Gothic but quite unlike the churches by Cram. It was designed by architects Frank Pierce Milburn and Michael Heister who designed a dozen important Durham buildings, five of which are found in the Downtown Historic District. The church, faced with a large and highly plastic symmetrical frontispiece, is an assertive combination of brick and white stone trim, strongly projecting elements, and a bold system of voids that is more akin to the gawky masses of late nineteenth century High Victorian styles than the reflective sobriety of Cram's historicism. A central pediment with flanking masses suggestive of towers, deeply recessed pointed window, projecting buttresses, and a low, stone, three bay porch with Gothic openings are the dominant elements. The flanks of the church are simply composed of Gothic type windows with tracery alternating with simple buttresses and accented with lively ribbons of stone detail.

The monumental, unobstructed auditorium space is dominated by handsome, large stained glass windows and the soaring wall of organ pipes. Most of the decorative work is simple and understated but well detailed and executed.

*photo*  
The visually pivotal First Baptist Church, erected in 1926-1927, is the work of the R. H. Hunt Company of Chattanooga. Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1937) erected a large hall church of yellow brick and stone trim in the Neo-Classical Revival style. The dominant feature of the building is its monumental octastyle Ionic portico with its well-proportioned entablature and pediment. The composition is severe, with only a modicum of ornament, and its effect on the streetscape is dramatic. The sides, seven bays deep, are divided by Doric pilasters flanking tall stained glass rectangular windows. The recently remodeled interior features simple classical details and a large arched opening framing the pulpit, choir, and baptismal pool.



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Public Buildings

Frank Milburn designed two extremely fine public buildings in the downtown district, the county courthouse and celebrated auditorium. The ashlar sheathed courthouse, the earlier of the two, rose in 1916. The eleven-bay facade, composed in two sections, features a massive ground floor with simple cornice, from which rises the upper section, four floors decorated with giant pilasters supporting a heavy entablature. In the central three bays are arched portals with simply molded surrounds, scrolled keystones, and bronze doors with appropriate heraldic motifs. Three-quarter Doric columns and a full entablature frame the windows of the seven central bays of the second level. In the center three bays, over the portals, the windows open onto classical balconies on scrolled consoles. The upper levels are simpler. Terminating the facade are single end bays, defined by heavy stylized Doric piers rising from the second floor level to the full entablature above. Additional notable exterior features are the handsome free-standing iron lamps with foliated and Ionic detail.

Though the interior is altered, it is still possible to appreciate the elegance and refinement of the entrance hall. A double curved marble staircase sweeps up from both sides of the wide space. The bronze balustrade, comprised of stylized classical motifs, terminates in an elaborate, curvilinear, foliated newel post. Paneled Corinthian pilasters support molded beams and cornices, and Doric pilasters supporting full entablatures flank the doors. A wide, short flight of steps dropping from lobby level to the entrance itself, has heavy marble balustrades with massive fluted marble newels decorated with elaborate swags of fruit and foliage.

photo  
Constructed during the 1920s by Milburn and Heister, the Durham Auditorium (Carolina Theatre), among the most significant buildings in the city, is a cornerstone of the historic district. Except for the modern marquee, the five bay-five story facade of the building, similar in conception to the courthouse, remains intact. The building is constructed of yellow brick with crisp, delicate applied stone trim and details. A less formal material than the imposing ashlar of the courthouse, the brick is used with elegance, and as background for the stone detail contributes to the building's theatrical effect.

Like the courthouse there is a deemphasized ground floor, upon which rest four fluted Corinthian pilasters. These rise through three floors and flank elaborate windows with blind arches, sections of full entablature, and complex surrounds. The tympana are filled with rich tableaux of cartouches, overflowing cornucopiae, and foliage. To either side are end bays slightly forward, framing the central section. Above is a wide Corinthian entablature with an ornamental frieze and the name of the structure handsomely incised. The flanks of the buildings are relatively plain, featuring expanses of brick wall pierced by conventional fenestration.

The interior has been severely altered but it is still possible to find much of the original fabric intact. The most notable secondary space is the so-called "long gallery"



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on the mezzanine. This large room, suitable for receptions, intermissions, and parties, contains stylized Doric pilasters and a heavy entablature decorated with a wealth of delicately carved classical ornament. Above the recently installed false ceiling in the theatre itself is the surviving proscenium, treated as an enormous polychrome classical cornice.

The City Hall adjoins the Auditorium. Originally the building served as the high school, but the appearance of the present structure dates from the 1920s or 1930s, when the building was stuccoed, its small dome removed, entrance simplified, and a more academic cornice installed. The ornamental scheme is simple but handsome and contributes measurably to the character of the district.

Among the smaller public buildings in the district, the Colonial Revival style library, is constructed of brick with wood trim, is representative. It was designed in 1920-1921 by Edward L. Tilton (1861-1933) of New York (a prominent architect whose firm Tilton and Githens specialized in libraries and educational and public buildings). Its notable feature is its unusual portico. The pediment, whose rake follows the angle of the roof of the main building, is pulled slightly forward and is supported by pairs of Ionic columns at the extreme ends with two single columns framing the entrance. The decorative treatment is concentrated at the capitals and entablature and around the entrance door. The interior, with its small balcony, is a simple space lit by a skylight (now closed) and a clerestory.

The firehouse, now known as the Tempest Building, was erected in 1894 and remodeled by Milburn and Heister about 1905. This small two-story structure, recently adapted for commercial purposes, retains the shape and much of the detail of the original building. The building, with its stuccoed walls, low hipped roof, and severe classical style beltcourse is a straightforward and unassuming design, but the tower, suggestive of the campanili of Lombardy and other regions of the Italian Piedmont, gives the building an exotic flavor.

The two major public buildings constructed during the fourth decade of the century display widely divergent styles--both by the Durham firm of Atwood and Weeks. The colorful National Guard Armory (now the Civic Center), undertaken by the W.P.A. in 1935-1937, is a large, plain, yellow brick building with massive castellated towers at each corner. The ground tier contains simple arched openings above which are narrow clerestory windows arranged in threes. The wide, low, red tile roof rests on a simple corbeled cornice. The corner towers, low blocks extending slightly from the building, have more complex corbeling and heavy parapets featuring stone trimmed merlons and ornamental embrasures. The interior, an enormous unobstructed hall off which open small offices, is suitable for large public meetings and indoor events.



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The classical style United States Post Office, built in 1934, was Atwood and Weeks' second federal project of the depression years. Typically this one is conservative stylistically but designed with great attention to detail. The facade consists of eight Doric columns in antis sheltering a recessed portico, with beautifully detailed bronze entrances at each end framed by pairs of Doric pilasters. The entablature, with its modillion block cornice and classical balustrade above, unifies the design. The long, vaulted, gallery-like lobby of the Post Office is as fine as the exterior. Here, too, the character of the decoration is classical, with a variety of materials and textures, and carefully detailed furnishings, service windows, stairs, and lighting devices.

Commercial Buildings

*Photo*  
Commercial structures in downtown Durham are as distinguished as the public buildings and churches and express the same variety of styles, with classical modes being dominant. Among the earliest identified commercial buildings downtown is the Coulter Building, formerly annex to Baldwin's Department Store before its recent remodeling. Thought to have been erected in 1894, its stylized Palladian motif on the second floor dominated the two-and-one-half story brick facade. The roofline features a large asymmetrically placed dormer, two shed dormers, green tile roof, and corbeled cornice. It is a small building but its eclectic spirit causes it to stand out among its more conservative neighbors.

The Trust Building (1904), an irregular mass adapted to vagaries in the street pattern, is another of Durham's earliest commercial buildings. The six-story building, the tallest structure in the city at the time of construction, and said to have been the tallest in the state, was built of pressed brick with brick and stone classical details. Though the ground and second floors have been recently refaced, the striated horizontal patterns of brick are still visible, reaching to the top of the third floor. Above this, pilasters rise through three floors to support a series of arches on both the Main and Market Street sides.

The eight-story First National Bank Building (now the NCNB), designed by Milburn and Heister, went up between 1913 and 1915. Decorated with the inevitable classical ornament favored by Milburn in most of his Durham Buildings, it is faced primarily in brick, with the lowest two floors in stone. Doric pilasters with stylized capitals and simple bases frame each of the four bays of the Main Street facade. These support a full entablature with a molded architrave, ornamented frieze, and modillion block cornice. Of particular interest in the classically ornamented iron canopy sheltering the entrance of the building. The seven-bay Corcoran Street facade is similar to the Main Street side, except that the center three bays contain arched rather than rectilinear openings.

A heavy cornice, elaborate swags, roundels, wreaths, and the usual classical moldings cap the building. The exterior wall of the eighth floor itself is treated



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as a giant frieze. The intervening floors are relatively simple. Bands of brick in alternating rows, suggestive of rustication, provide a foil for the elaborately decorated sections. Balconies, since removed, extended from the fourth and seventh floors.

Much of the interior, obscured by later remodeling, awaits rediscovery, but the unspoiled lobby is still a visible testament to the rich Edwardian character of the original interior. Blocks of warm yellow Vermont marble veneer cover the walls. A heavy marble stair with massive balustrade and classical balusters rises in one corner. The upper part of the walls and the ceiling exhibit a complex and elegant series of classical motifs including Vitruvian scrolls, water leaf molding, modillion block cornice, acanthus leaves, reel and bead, egge-and-dart, foliated rosettes, raised panels, chain moldings, and other ornament. Even the fixtures, including the brass directory, are notable.

The six-story, three-bay-wide Mechanics and Farmers Bank (NHL), was the second tallest building in Durham at the time of its construction in 1921. Like the First National Bank, the principal facade material is yellow brick, with ashlar veneer on the first floor, horizontal striated brick patterns on the second, third, and fourth floors, with additional stone detail on the upper two. The first floor features Ionic pilasters on bases with intervening arched openings, molded surrounds with console keystones, and full entablature. From a narrow string course on the fifth floor, stylized paneled Doric pilasters rise to support an elaborate entablature.

Durham's Citizen National Bank (now the K & M Building), an elegant academic beaux arts building features a pediment supported by piers on the ends and two three-quarter engaged Ionic columns within. A classical balustrade caps the building. Of particular note is the segmental-arched pediment over the entrance door. Supported on two foliated consoles, the ornamental frontispiece contains a cartouche and large bunches of additional foliage in the tympanum. The side of the building is simpler but consistent.

Three commercial structures in the downtown district are <sup>photo</sup> similar in their general effect. The old Durham Sun Building, Baldwin's Department Store, and the old Hill Building share similar characteristics. Both the Sun Building and Baldwins have ashlar veneer facades, where pilasters and heavy cornices dominate. The facade of the Sun Building, a three-story five-bay composition, is the smaller. Doric three-quarter columns and arched openings define the ground floor arcade, filled with tripartite windows and semicircular fanlights. Simple fluted Ionic pilasters frame the second floor fenestration and support a vernacular entablature enveloping the entire top floor of the facade, with paneled parapet above. This consists of a narrow molded architrave, giant frieze pierced by five square windows, and a simple molded cornice supported on brackets.

Above the altered first floor of Baldwin's rise seven stone veneer fluted Doric pilasters framing the six bays of the second and third floors and supporting a full



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entablature. The cornice contains pairs of modillion blocks alternating with pairs of brackets, the latter extending into the paneled and decorated frieze.

*Photo*  
The well preserved old Hill Building (the Young Men's Shop), a four-story ashlar veneer structure, is more imaginative. The ground floor, now missing its elaborate iron canopy, is a conventional storefront capped by a stylized entablature. Above, three tall severely plain arched windows rise dramatically through three floors. The metal window sash and paneled spandrels accent the verticality of the openings. The obligatory entablature and classical balustrade cap the building, below which are cartouches with the Hill monogram.

*Photo*  
The Alexander Motor Company and the Johnson Motor Company buildings are two unusual survivals. These early single-story automobile showrooms are eclectic in style but primarily classically influenced. The earlier, the Alexander Building, with its gleaming, glazed terra cotta facade, was designed by Milburn and Heister in 1923-1924. An alternating pattern of Greek ornament at the roofline gives it a jagged profile. Water leaf moldings frame the showroom windows and Ford logo (also in terra cotta) over the entrance. Handsome incised lettering in the frieze identifies the building.

George Watts Carr, a Durham architect, designed the Johnson Motor Company showroom next door for Eric Johnson in 1927. (According to Johnson's son, who continues to operate the dealership in the building, the owner and architect traveled around the eastern states looking at garages and selected a Baltimore dealership as a model.) The two-story facade is three bays wide. Copper, marble, and glass fill the end bays. Among the various ornamental patterns present on the facade, the combination of applied ovals and lozenges dominates. This is the same pattern Tilton used to decorate his library across the street. The entrance is a low, round arched opening with fanlight. Above, near the top of the building, are alternating roundels and swags of fruit. The notable interior features a pressed sawdust composition block giving an ashlar effect and an exposed beam ceiling. Like the Alexander Motor Company, Johnson's building extends a considerable distance to the rear. This section contains garage space for service, storage, and maintenance and is strictly utilitarian in design.

Art-Deco Durham

*Photo*  
The Armory and Post Office were not the only major buildings erected in the decade following the crash of 1929. Three extraordinary art-deco monuments were built in the district in the 1930s. The most conservative of the three but certainly the most prominent by virtue of its size is the Hill Building, or Central Carolina Bank Building, designed by nationally famous firm of Shreve and Lamb (later Harmon). Like the earlier Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem, and the Empire State Building, the firm's best known landmark, the Hill Building contains art-deco style ornament, but in the Durham building (1935) it is conservative and understated as one might expect to find from its late date. The main shaft of the building soars above all other structures in Durham, emphasizing its



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impressive, attenuated verticality and disguising the building's considerable bulk. The silhouette of the building is stepped, a stylistic feature which originated in New York City zoning regulations. In contrast to the imposing mass of the building is the elegantly discreet art-deco ornament in the lobby. Notable details include the building directory, metal ceiling with its indirect lighting, and steel fluted door. The piece de resistance is an exquisite, beautifully crafted art-deco letter box.

The original banking room, now the installment loan department, is more conservative stylistically but equally as elegant. The walls of the high ceiling room are covered with raised teak paneling and stylized classical details.

*Photo*  
An outstandingly vivid example of the Art-Deco style is the Snow Building, a six-story stone veneer office building erected in 1933 designed by George Watts Carr in collaboration with the firm of Northrup and O'Brien of Winston-Salem. (Carr had been employed as Durham office manager with that firm before practicing independently.) Its art-deco ornament is considerably more exuberant than the later Hill Building. Particularly splendid is the entrance frontispiece, an elaborate, almost whimsical composition of scrolls and linear patterns that is typical of the stylized foliage favored among art-deco architects. A herringbone pattern, another recurrent art-deco theme, decorates the parapet of the building.

Both the entrance vestibule and lobby area contain a valuable collection of polychrome, foliated ornament and light fixtures, ceiling decoration, floor tile patterns, and miscellaneous stylistic features. Curiously aberrant, then, are the elaborate classical style fixtures of the elevators. These marvelously detailed brass fixtures feature a rich variety of ornament, including egg-and-dart, waterleaf, reel-and-bead, and other moldings.

*Photo*  
The S. H. Kress store is among the finest and largest art-deco buildings in North Carolina. The four-story structure extends most of the depth of the block and is covered in glazed terra cotta and stone veneer. Inside and out, the ornament is rich and consistently elaborate. Nothing is known of the architect of this superb commercial building. The four-story symmetrical facade is composed of stylized classical motifs such as pilasters, cornices, and moldings, the mythical floral ornament that is the hallmark of the art-deco, and panels of decoration suggestive of machine parts, and featuring caricatured landscapes, foliage, and biomorphic forms. The composition of these disparate parts is straightforward, an arrangement following regular divisions, a traditional proportional system, and regular fenestration, but dissolving into myriad traditional elements. The "pilasters" contain long stems which, though disguised as parts of the classically inspired applied architecture, burst into compartmentalized blossoms of polychrome at the top of the building.

The interior of the store is no less interesting than its exterior. Though in a shabby state, its large two-story space features a variety of elaborate abstracted vegetation and art-deco patterns on the pilasters, cornices, and ceiling supports. Even



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the light fixtures, clock, and studied grillwork is original and intact. The basement contains shopping space as well. This low ceiling room is simpler, with ornament focused on specific details. Of particular note are the gracefully shaped ceiling lamps, the bases of which are brilliantly decorated with the nervous jags, radiating projections, and metal filligree. The ceiling, background for these lambent lights, features receding planes of irregular polygonal panels, a recurrent art-deco motif.

Recent decades have seen a rebirth of building in downtown Durham, with most construction being either of drab neo-colonial character or rather standard, utilitarian versions of well-worn International style motifs. Now under construction, however, is a vigorous and dramatic new City Hall; its energetic, irregular form is expressive of Durham's complex street pattern and the continued energy of the center city. An encouraging if modest trend toward restoration of facades is gaining momentum. Moreover, the city and private enterprise have completed an aggressive and tasteful program of landscaping, planting, and beautification.



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S side Main Street, E to W

(Queen Street)

1. Parking lot.
2.      E. Main Street. (Alexander Motor Company) 1-story handsome automobile showroom built 1923-1924, designed by Frank Milburn. Facade features elaborate terra-cotta classical ornament. Interior contains simpler classical details.
3. 326 E. Main Street. (Johnson Motor Company) Elegant 2-story automobile showroom built in 1927 and designed by George Watts Carr after designs for a showroom in Baltimore. Combination copper, masonry, and marble facade features stylized classical ornament.
4. Parking lot.
5. 306 E. Main Street. Former Durham Sun Building. (Public Service Company of North Carolina). Early 20th century 2-story, well detailed classical stone facade consisting of arcading on ground level and gallery of paired Ionic pilasters above.
6.      E. Main Street. (Miracle Revival Center) Early to mid-20th century 1-story facade retains a low, Spanish style frontispiece of brick. Altered.
7. 300 E. Main Street. (Former Masonic Temple) Early to mid-20th century 4-story brick structure with simple classical details.

(Roxboro Street)

8.      E. Main Street. Durham County Office Building. Contemporary 6-story office structure with elongated arcade decoration.
9.      E. Main Street. Durham County Courthouse. 4-story extremely handsome and elaborate Neo-Classical Revival courthouse designed by Milburn and Heister in a style suggestive of a Renaissance palazzo. Erected 1916.
10. Parking lot.
11. 120-124 E. Main Street. (City Sandwich Shop, Sam's Pawn Shop, Blazer Financial Services) Mid-20th century 2-story commercial triplex.
12. 118 E. Main Street. (Ruth Gordon) Altered 2-story commercial building.



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13. 114 E. Main Street (Laura's, Unique) Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick commercial triplex with rusticated lintels over windows in 2nd story.
14. 108-110 E. Main Street. (Textile Sale, Advance Store) Mid-20th century altered 2-story commercial duplex with brick in Flemish bond, wide casement windows on 2nd floor.
15. 106 E. Main Street. (Jo-Belle Millinery) Altered 1-story commercial building.
16. 104 E. Main Street (Home Credit Company) Simple 2-story brick commercial building, altered.
17. 102 E. Main Street. K & M Building (formerly Citizens National Bank) Early twentieth century beaux-arts style bank with pedimented front. Gable with modillion cornice, full entablature, Ionic columns in antis, handsome door surround with segmental arched pediment and cartouche in tympanum. Adapted for law offices.

(Mangum Street)

18. 101 W. Main Street (S. H. Kress & Co.) Superb 4-story art-deco style structure with elaborate polychrome ornament on exterior featuring typical art-deco details. Extensive Mangum Street side is less elaborately decorated. Interior ceiling ornament, light fixtures, clocks, tile, and other details elaborate and in situ.
19. 105 W. Main Street (The Fashion) Early 20th century 3-story commercial building with simple frontispiece and bracketed cornice. Notable window details.
20. 107 W. Main Street (Baldwin's Department Store) Early 20th century exceptional classical style 3-story building with fluted pilasters and elaborate cornice featuring modillion blocks, large consoles, and ornamental frieze. First floor altered.
21. \_\_\_ W. Main Street (Baldwin's Annex) Late 19th century whimsical, eclectic, asymmetrical 3-story storefront featuring an oversized Palladian motif, corbelled cornice, green tile roof, dormers, and a tower-gable effect.
22. 113 W. Main Street (Lerner Shops) 2 or 3-story sever, Bauhaus type storefront probably dating from the 1950s. Stark, asymmetrically placed rectangular window.
23. 119 W. Main Street. (Marilyn Shoes) Early 20th century 2 or 3-story commercial building. Above the altered lower story is an intriguing corbeled cornice with unusual frontispiece.



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24. 119 W. Main Street. (Marylyn Shoes) Early 20th century severe 3-story classical design with simple applied classical cornice.
25. 123 W. Main Street. First National Bank Building (North Carolina National Bank) Handsome 8-story skyscraper erected for the First National Bank by Milburn and Heister, architects. Exterior features elegant classical ornament at street level, with elaborate decoration and cornice at the peak. Interior, though remodelled, distinguished by a foyer with exceptional marble and plaster ornament.
- (Corcoran Street)
26. 201 W. Main Street. (Wachovia Bank Building) Contemporary 4-story bank and office building with long vertical windows. Annex with modern metal facade.
27. 213-217 W. Main Street. (Revco, Durham Optical Co., Stereo Mart) Early 20th century 2-story brick facade features round arched windows with fanlights, molded surrounds, strip frames, and bracketed cornice. Modified street level.
28. Pocket park and pedestrian entrance to parking garage.
29. 301 W. Main Street. (First Union National Bank) Contemporary 8-story glass curtain wall office building with blue panels.
30.      W. Main Street. Old Hill Building. (Young Men's Shop) Early 20th century 4-story unaltered building. Tall arched windows with iron spandrels, cartouches bearing the Hill monogram, and a handsome cornice and balustrade. Built by John Sprunt Hill by Atwood and Nash, architects.
31. 313 W. Main Street (Thom McAn) Small 2-story altered commercial building.
32. 315 W. Main Street (Raylass) Early 20th century 3-story building featuring a series of Paladian motifs, simple Doric pilasters, and a modillion block cornice. Altered first floor.
33. 317-319 W. Main Street. (Roses) Early to mid-20th century simple 2-story brick building with conservative moderne details.
34. 323 W. Main Street. (Dr. Robert M. Rosentein) Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick commercial duplex with simple details.
35. 327 W. Main Street. (Weldon's Jewelers) Small, refaced commercial building.
36. 329 W. Main Street. (Sonny's) Early 20th century 2-story brick building. Lower story refaced.



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37.      W. Main Street. Snow Building. Magnificent 1930s 6-story art-deco style skyscraper. Elaborate entrance frontispiece heavily decorated with stylized foliage. Some polychrome. Uppermost floor features additional art-deco ornament. Interior lobby unusually fine, featuring some polychrome ornament and elegant brass fittings. Designed by local architect George Watts Carr with assistance of others.
38. 341 W. Main Street. (Durham Pawn Shop, Freedman's) Early 20th century 2-story brick building with simple frontispiece, bracketed cornice, and slight Spanish flavor.
40. 345 W. Main Street. (Burthey Clothiers Ltd., Liberty Market) Early 20th century 2-story brick commercial triplex with granite trim.
41. 353 W. Main Street. (K Wigs) Mid-20th century 3-story brick structure with simple classical applied ornament.
42. Pocket park.  
(Chapel Hill Street)
47. Muirhead Plaza.
43.      W. Main Street. (Five Points Restaurant) Simple brick commercial building recently enlarged and adapted as a stylish restaurant.
- 43A.      W. Main Street. (Adult World Book Store) Contemporary 1-story brick commercial structure.
- 43B.      W. Main Street. Professional Center. Well-designed 3-story modern office building.  
(Durham Loop)
- North side Main Street W to E
47. Muirhead Plaza.
48. 330-330½ W. Main Street. (The Royal, Durham Drug Com.) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with eclectic trim and tile details.
49.      Main Street. (Belk's) Refaced 2-story commercial building.
50. 308 W. Main Street. (Friedman's Jewelers) 3-story refaced structure.



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51. 302 W. Main Street. Temple Building. (Guaranty State Bank). Early 20th century 3-story eclectic structure featuring wide, overhanging tile roof, brackets, stucco surface, and fluted Doric pilasters. First floor of facade altered.

(Market Street)

53.      W. Main Street. Trust Building and Annex. 5-story structure erected in 1904 for the Durham Loan and Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank, with an addition added in 1933. Said to be Durham's first tall building. Brick facade decorated with classical details including Ionic pilasters, bulls-eye roundels, and dentil cornice.

54. 111 Corcoran Street. Hill Building. 17-story art-deco style skyscraper, Durham's most prominent architectural landmark, built 1935-1937. Interior details are conservative but exceptionally fine. Designed by Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon of New York with the assistance of George Watts Carr, Durham.

(Corcoran Street)

55. Vacant lot.

56. 124 W. Main Street (Woolworth's) Early 20th century 2-story structure with facade imitating ashlar masonry, classical cornice. Store interior has fine pressed tin ceiling. Upper floors recently removed.

57. 122 W. Main Street. (Eckerd Drugs) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with granite lintels and corbel cornice.

58.      Main Street. (City Hall Annex) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with corbel cornice and stone lintels. Altered lower floor.

59. 118 W. Main Street. (van Straaten's) 3-story refaced structure.

60. 116 W. Main Street. (Zale's) Refaced structure.

61.      W. Main Street. (Durham Technical Institute) Early 20th century altered 2-story structure with a classical cornice surviving.

62. 112 W. Main Street. (My Shop) 2 or 3-story refaced structure.

63. Pocket park.

(Mangum Street)

64. 101 E. Main Street. (Duke Power Co.) Contemporary 2-story concrete building with rock faced retaining wall.



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65. Parking lot.
66. \_\_\_ E. Main Street. (US Life Credit) 2-story refaced structure.
67. \_\_\_ E. Main Street (Varsity Men's Shop) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with simple brick pattern and stone accents.
68. 117-117½ E. Main Street. (Style Shop, Goss Jewelry) Early 20th century 2-story brick building with simple frontispiece.
69. 119 E. Main Street. (Wee Shop) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with stone sills and brick jack arches.
70. Pocket park.  
(Church Street)
71. \_\_\_ E. Main Street. Judicial Building. Durham County Courthouse and related offices under construction.  
(Roxboro Road)
72. 305 E. Main Street. First Presbyterian Church and Sunday School Building. Handsome Gothic style church with fine but reserved details inside and out. Exceptional stained glass, furnishings, and fixtures. Built 1916. Contemporary Sunday School Building replaces earlier facility.
73. 311 E. Main Street. Durham Public Library. Finished in 1921 with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation after designs by New York architect E. L. Tilden. Colonial Revival style building has notable exterior details.
74. Used car lot.  
(Queen Street)
75. 403 E. Main Street. St. Philip's Episcopal Church and Parish House. Handsome church building erected in 1907 by Ralph Adams Cram with fine brasses from the original late 19th century church. Stained glass added in 1940s and 1950s. Charming Gothic style church with well executed details. Parish house built later by George Watts Carr, architect.

photo



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S side Chapel Hill Street, E to W

(Durham Loop)

76. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street. Durham Police Department. Contemporary brick-veneer structure.

(Mangum Street)

- photo* 77. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street. Contemporary 5-level parking garage.

78. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street. Unidentified 2-story contemporary or refaced structure.

79. 320 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Center Furniture) 2 or 3-story refaced structure.

80. Alley.

- photo* 81. Side of 212 Corcoran Street. Southland Building. Contemporary 4-level parking garage with hotel and office building adjacent.

(Corcoran Street)

82. Vacant lot.

(Market Street)

83. 115 Market Street. (Durham Morning Herald and Sun Annex) 2-story mid-20th century commercial structure.

84. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street (Herald Sun Papers) 3-story refaced structure.

49. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street/rear of \_\_\_ Main Street. (Belk Department Store) 2-story refaced structure.

48. Rear of 330-330½ W. Main Street. (Durham Drug Company, the Royal).

47. Muirhead Plaza.

- 84A. \_\_\_ W. Chapel Hill Street. (Family Finance, Downtown Gallery, Book Exchange) Early 20th century 3-story brick structure with classical style cornice.

- 84B. \_\_\_ W. Chapel Hill Street. (Book Exchange Annex) Early 20th century 2-story brick commercial structure with corbeling and classical detail.



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84C. Parking Lot.

(Durham Loop)

N side Chapel Hill, W to E

85. 101 East Chapel Hill Street. (The Plaza, Matthews Shoes) 2-story refaced structure.
86. 107 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Beauty Salon, Amos & Andy) Early 20th century 1-story brick commercial duplex.
87. 111 E. Chapel Hill Street (Penny's Furniture) 2-story refaced brick structure.
88. 113 E. Chapel Hill Street (Excelsior Barber Shop) Mid-20th century 1-story modified commercial duplex.
89. 115½ E. Chapel Hill Street. (Beltone Hearing Aids) Small, plain 1-story brick structure.
90. 117 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Capitol Credit) 1-story refaced brick structure.
91. 119 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Myers-Glenn Auto Supplies) 1-story refaced structure.
92.      E. Chapel Hill Street (Security Savings & Loan) 2-story contemporary structure.

(Roney Street)

93. 201 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Durham Sporting Goods) 2-story refaced brick structure.
94.      E. Chapel Hill Street. (Kimbrells) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with simple frontispiece, corbeling, and strip frames.
95.      E. Chapel Hill Street. Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with handsome classical entablature over street level windows, granite lintels and sills, stone accents in brick facade.
96. 217 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Tri-State News, Inc., Speedeeque) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with granite sills and corbeling.

(Foster Street)

97. E. Chapel Hill Street. (Swingers Bookstore) Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with granite sills, corbeling, and simple cornice.



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98. 305 E. Chapel Hill Street (B & G Pipeshop, Palms Restaurant) Early 20th century 2-story brick facade with center Palladian motif, granite lintels and sills. Altered at street level.
99. 309 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Bargain Furniture) Early 20th century 4-story brick structure with stone details, corbeling.
100. Pocket park.
101. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street (Home Savings & Loan) Contemporary 4 or 5-story structure.
102. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street. (Harris, Upjohn, and Co.) Mid-20th century 2-story marble faced structure.
103. 323 E. Chapel Hill Street. Handsome 2 or 3-story beaux-arts style post office building designed by Atwood and Weeks, Durham, in 1933. Well detailed with typical classical decoration, iron, and copper ornament.
- Photo*
- (Rigsbee Avenue)
104. 401 E. Chapel Hill Street/200-202 Rigsbee Avenue. (Public Finance, Barber Shop, Durham Tailor Shop, Hallmark Realty) Early 20th century 2-story brick commercial structure with pilasters, corbeling, and simple stone details.
105. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street (Ward Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick facade with stone details, accents, and simple frontispiece.
106. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street (Ward Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick facade similar to # 105.
107. 409 E. Chapel Hill Street. (W. B. Wright Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with alternating arch windows, stone details, and simple frontispiece.
109. \_\_\_ E. Chapel Hill Street. 2-story refaced structure.
110. 415 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Ferguson Printing Co.) 2-story refaced structure.
111. 401-405 N. Mangum Street. (W. B. Wright Realty, Home Furniture Company Annex, Allan Jewelers) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with stone details and corbeling.
- (Mangum Street)
112. Pocket park.
- (Durham Loop)



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N side Parrish Street, W to E

(Market Street)

113. 118 W. Parrish Street. (Christian-Harward Furniture) 2 or 3-story refaced structure.
114. 116 W. Parrish Street. (Mechanics and Farmers Bank) 6-story brick structure with elaborate classical details. Built in 1921 for the bank and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, it is a highly important monument to Black capitalism. National Historic Landmark.
115. 112 W. Parrish Street. (Mutual Savings and Loan) 2-story refaced structure.
116. 106 W. Parrish Street. (Rose Furniture) Early 20th century 3-story brick structure with elliptical fanlight, classical details, and stone trim.
117. 104 W. Parrish Street. Clements Building. (North Carolina Mutual District Office) Early 20th century 3-story brick structure with simple classical details.

(Orange Street Mall)

118. Pocket park and parking lot.

(Mangum Street)

119. 202 N. Mangum Street/103 E. Parrish Street. (Wrights Barber Shop, Downtown Wigs) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with segmental arched windows and classical details.
120.      E. Parrish Street. (Durham County Food Stamp Office) Early 20th century 3-story brick structure with segmental arched windows and simple details. Altered 1st floor.
121. 111 E. Parrish Street. (Public Hardware Co.) Early 20th century 3-story large brick building with severe classical details.
122. 115 E. Parrish Street. (Southern Photo Print and Supply Co., United T. V. and Radio Service, O'Brient's Music) (Former Durham Notion Co.) Early 20th century 2-story brick building with corbeling and stone detail.
123. side of 201 N. Church Street. (Tommy's Barber Shop) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with segmental arched windows and stone detail.

(Church Street)



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S side Parrish Street, E to W

(Church Street)

126. side of 128 E. Parrish Street/111 Church Street, (Montaldo's) 2-story refaced structure.
127. \_\_\_ E. Parrish Street. (Dial Finance) Mid-20th century 2-story brick structure.
128. Parking lot.
129. 108 E. Parrish Street. (Friendly Loan Co.) Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with simple ornamental brickwork.
130. Parking lot.

(Mangum Street)

131. 105-107 W. Parrish Street. (Andrews Direct Tailors, DuVal Hackett Florist) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with simple ornamental brickwork.
132. rear of 112 W. Main Street. (My Shop) rear facade: Early 20th century 2-story brick with corbeling.
133. 111 W. Parrish Street. (Rose Agency) Mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with stone and classical details.
134. rear of 111 W. Main Street. (van Straaten's) rear facade: Mid-20th century 2-story structure with corbeling. Altered.
135. rear of \_\_\_ W. Main Street. (City Hall Annex) rear facade: Early 20th century 2-story brick with ornamental brick work and classical details.
136. rear of 124 W. Main Street. (Woolworth's) rear facade: Mid-20th century 2-story brick with simple details.

(Corcoran Street)

E side Morris Street, N to S

(Morgan Street)

137. \_\_\_ Morris Street. Durham City Hall. Late 19th century 2-story classical building with large entablature, pilasters, and miscellaneous details of the style. Originally built as the high school, it was considerably altered for a city hall in the 1920s.



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(Manning Place)

138.      Morris Street/111 E. Chapel Hill Street. (Penny's Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick facade with segmental arched windows, simple hood molds, and ornamental cornice.

(Chapel Hill Street)

W side Orange Street, S to N

(Parrish Street)

117A. Alley

139. 111-117 Orange Street. 2-story refaced structure.

140.      Orange Street. Allenton Building. Early 20th century 3-story brick structure with strip frames and ornamental brickwork.

141.      Orange Street. Allenton Building Annex. Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with stone details and corbeling.

141A. Alley.

(Chapel Hill Street)

W side Church Street, S to N

(Main Street)

- 142A.      Church Street. Early to mid-20th century 2-story commercial structure.

142. 111 Church Street. (Montaldo's Annex) Early 20th century 3-story brick with segmental arched windows and stone details.

(Parrish Street)

123. 201 North Church Street. (Tommy's Barber Shop) see N side Parrish Street.

143. 203 N. Church Street. Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with segmental arch windows, elaborate corbeling.

144. 205-207 N. Church Street. (Williams and Darsie, Durham Printery) Early 20th century 2-story brick structure with segmental arched windows and simple corbeling.



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145. 209 N. Church Street. (J. H. Cook and Sons, Inc.) Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with simple corbeling and other ornamental brickwork.

146. \_\_\_ N. Church Street. Trinity United Methodist Church. Extremely fine Gothic style church designed by architect Ralph Adams Cram in 1920s. Parish house connected by Gothic arched arcade.

W side Cleveland Street, S to N

(Durham Loop)

147. \_\_\_ Durham Loop. (Durham Fire Station) Contemporary structure.

148. \_\_\_ Durham Loop. Fuller School. Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with simple classical details.

(Seminary Street)

E side Cleveland Street

(Seminary Street)

photo 149. 414 Cleveland Street. First Baptist Church. Handsome Neo-Classical Revival style temple form church with monumental octastyle portico. Designed by Reuben Harrison Hunt in the 1920s.

(Durham Loop)

W side Roney Street, S to N

151. Parking lot.

(Manning Place)

photo 152. \_\_\_ Roney Street. Durham Auditorium. (Carolina Theatre) Extremely fine Neo-Classical Revival style theatre designed by Milburn and Heister, Washington, D.C. in 1920s. Elaborate classical style ornament inside and out.

(Morgan Street)

E side Roney Street, N to S

(Morgan Street)



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153. Parking lot.
154. side of 402 Morgan Street. (Montgomery and Aldredge) Mid-20th century 2-story brick structure with mock pilasters and simple details.
155. \_\_\_ Roney Street. (Model Durham Laundry) Mid-20th century 1-story brick structure.
156. Parking lot.  
(Chapel Hill Street)  
W side Foster Street, S to N  
(Chapel Hill Street)
- 96A. 225 Foster Street. (George J. Poe Insurance) Mid-20th century 1-story brick commercial duplex.
- 96B. 213 Foster Street. (True Value Decorating) Mid-20th century 1-story brick commercial duplex.
- 96C. \_\_\_ Foster Street. Mid-20th century 2-story brick structure.
- 96D. combination alley and storage annex.
- 96E. \_\_\_ Foster Street. Early to mid-20th century 2-story brick commercial structure with space for four shops. Classical cornice, strip frames, corbeling. Brick facade laid in English bond.
158. Parking lot.  
(Morgan Street)  
E side Foster Street, N to S  
(Morgan Street)
159. \_\_\_ Foster Street. National Guard Armory. (Central Civic Center) Large brick castellated structure built 1935-1937 with corner towers, round arch openings, ornamental brick cornice, and tile roof. Adapted for use as a Civic Center.
160. Alley
161. 212 Foster Street. (Kimbrell's Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick commercial duplex.



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162. Alley

163. 208 Foster Street. (L & G Barber Shop) Mid-20th century 2-story brick commercial duplex.

(Chapel Hill Street)

S side Manning Place, E to W

(Roney Street)

164. 409 Manning Place. (Walter's Hair Designers) Mid-20th century 1-story brick structure.

165.      Manning Place. (Kimbrell's Furniture Warehouse) Early to mid-20th century 1-story brick and concrete block structure.

(Morris Street)

W side Rigsbee Avenue, S to N

(Chapel Hill Street)

166. Loading area for post office.

167. 211-213 Rigsbee Avenue. (Inspections Division, City of Durham) Mid-20th century refaced structure.

168. Parking lot.

(Morgan Street)

E side Rigsbee Avenue, N to S

(Morgan Street)

169. Parking lot.

170. 216 Rigsbee Avenue. (Smith's Furniture) Mid-20th century 2-story brick structure.

171. 212 Rigsbee Avenue. (David's Office Interiors, Smith's Furniture Exchange) Mid-20th century 2-story partially refaced brick structure.

(Chapel Hill Street)

W side Mangum Street, N to S



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(Morgan Street)

169. Parking lot.

172. 407 Mangum Street. (Home Furniture) Early 20th century 2-story brick commercial duplex with granite trim, corbeling.

(Chapel Hill Street)

N side Holloway Street

(Mangum Street)

173.          Holloway Street. Durham City Hall. Handsome contemporary building designed by John D. Latimer and Associates, Durham. Under construction.

(Durham Loop)

E side Mangum Street

(Holloway Street)

176. 212 N. Mangum Street. Tempest Building (formerly the firehouse) Late 19th century 2-story Italianate stucco building with tower, remodeled early 20th century by Milburn and Heister, remodeled in 1970s retaining building's form, ornamental beltcourse, tower, miscellaneous details.

176A. Alley

(Parrish Street)

(Main Street)

17A. Parking garage (under construction)

(Peabody Street)

S side Holloway Street, E to W

(Church Street)

174.          Holloway Street. (General Telephone Co.) 3 or 4-story refaced structure.

175.          Holloway Street. (General Telephone Co. Business Office) 3 or 4-story refaced structure.



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(Mangum Street)

W side Market Street, S to N

(Main Street)

177. \_\_\_ Market Street. Mid-20th century 2-story garage with simple cornice.

178. \_\_\_ Market Street. Herald Sun Building. Early to mid-20th century 3-story commercial structure with stylized classical details.

(Chapel Hill Street)

W side Roxboro Road, N to S

(Main Street)

7A. Parking garage.

(Peabody Street)



# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES P. O. est. 1885  
 incorporated 1866

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Durham Historic District is bounded roughly by the Durham Loop and includes most of Main Street as far as St. Philip's Episcopal Church. The compact and unified twentieth century urban area contains a number of notable classical, Gothic, and art-deco structures designed by prestigious architects. This remarkable concentration of commercial, public, and ecclesiastical buildings reflects the period of Durhams golden age. The city's commercial expansion, based principally on the tobacco industry, began about 1880 and lasted through the 1930s, attracting and creating men of wealth and position whose social and cultural ambitions for themselves and Durham are reflected in the quality, pretentiousness, and artistic conservatism of their buildings. Among the major architects represented are Shreve and Lamb, most famous for New York's Empire State Building; Ralph Adams Cram, architect of two churches in the district; and Milburn and Heister of Washington, D.C., a much sought after firm in the South who designed five important classical style buildings in Durham's downtown area. Of statewide significance are two art-deco buildings--the magnificent Snow Building and the equally handsome S. H. Kress Store. The former Parrish Street headquarters of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the largest black-owned business in the nation, is a National Historic Landmark. These, plus a number of other notable buildings, together with a highly irregular street pattern lined with simpler but vital buildings, create a lively, dense urban district.

## EARLY DAYS

Durham, North Carolina, a city of about 130,000 and one of the nation's leading tobacco manufacturing centers, has had many titles in its one hundred and twenty-three year existence--"City of the New South," "Chicago of the South" and "Capitol of Tobacco-land." Commerce and industry were largely responsible for the major development of the city of Durham, and tobacco, from the post-Civil War era to the present, has been the chief base of this industrial and commercial development.

Durham began when the North Carolina Railroad, chartered in 1848 by the state, passed through Orange County. Unable to obtain a previously chosen site, the company established a depot on a four-acre tract donated by Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham. The new station was known first as Durhamville, and subsequently as Durham's Depot, Durham's Station, Durham's, and finally Durham. It began with a small station house and "Pandora's Box," as Dr. Durham's house was called. The few contemporary records of Durham before 1860 sketch a small village with a railway station located at the foot of what is today Corcoran Street, three stores, a carpenter shop, post office, two barrooms, a tobacco factory, and a few houses.

*5/1/14*  
*Lincolnville*



## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Boyd, William Kenneth. The Story of Durham: City of the New South. Durham: Duke University Press, 1925.
- Corbett, David LeRoy. The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1950.
- Dula, William C. Durham and Her People. Durham, North Carolina: Citizens Press, 1951.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM REFERENCES

E--17/689500/3984850  
 F--17/688775/3985400  
 G--17/688875/3985650

A | 17 | 689600 | 3985500 |  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 C | 17 | 689700 | 3985000 |

B | 17 | 689500 | 3985200 |  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 D | 17 | 689650 | 3984900 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Description by H. McKelden Smith, Historic Preservation Section  
 Significance by John B. Flowers, Historic Preservation Section

ORGANIZATION Division of Archives and History DATE  
 STREET & NUMBER 109 E. Jones Street TELEPHONE 829-4763  
 CITY OR TOWN Raleigh STATE North Carolina 27611

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_ STATE X LOCAL \_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Laurel Smith*  
 TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 11/15/76

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*W. J. ...* DATE 11/1/77

ATTEST: DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION *William Lebowich* KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE 11/1/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*William Lebowich* DATE 11/1/77



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Though bright leaf tobacco was first developed by the Slade brothers of Caswell County in central North Carolina in the 1830s, it was the post-Civil War phase of tobacco development that gave Durham so prominent a place in the progress of the "golden weed."<sup>5</sup> Just as the new era in Piedmont North Carolina was made possible by the railroad and the deterioration of the old antebellum society, so it was, ironically, that the very act of surrender by the Confederates at Bennett Place laid the foundation for Durham's greatness.

In 1858 Robert F. Morris moved to Durham and began manufacturing tobacco near the site of the present Bull Durham Factory, on the south side of the railroad. In 1862 Morris and his partner Blacknall sold out to John Ruffin Green.

In April, 1865, the Confederate Army of General Joseph E. Johnston was surrendered to General William T. Sherman at the Bennett Place, near Durham's Station. Soldiers looted Green's factory and carried off his supply of tobacco. Green, so he thought, was ruined. But when the Union soldiers returned to the North they began to write to the postmaster at Durham's Station to secure some more of the good "Spanish Flavored" smoking tobacco, and the seeming disaster to Green served to begin the development of Durham's tobacco into one of the nation's major manufactured products.<sup>6</sup>

Green began manufacture of a brand of tobacco which, it is said, at the suggestion of a friend, he named "Bull Durham" from the picture of a bull on the jar of Coleman's Mustard, manufactured in Durham, England. The Bull Durham brand became an instant success. Green took as partner William T. Blackwell. After Green died in 1869, Blackwell bought the company from the heirs, and about 1871 he took James R. Day and Julian S. Carr into the firm.<sup>8</sup> One of North Carolina's first big-league businessmen, it was Julian Carr who developed the aggressive advertising campaign that plastered the picture of Bull Durham tobacco all over the world.

The other greats in Durham's tobacco boom were the Dukes--Washington, Brodie, Ben and Buck. Brodie Duke moved to Durham in 1869 and began to manufacture tobacco in Durham.<sup>9</sup> His father, Washington Duke, moved with his two sons from their farm north of Durham into the town in 1874, to join his eldest son, Brodie. Washington Duke and his sons, Ben and Buck (James B. Duke) formed W. Duke, Sons and Company, manufacturing "Semper Idem" and "Duke of Durham" brands. After the Bonsack cigarette machine was introduced into the Duke factory, Duke became the leading cigarette maker in the state, and eventually the United States. (The 1884 Duke cigarette factory building still stands on Main Street west of the historic district.)<sup>10</sup>

FIRST BOOM PERIOD: 1880-1910

Around the expanding factories, work forces, and fortunes of these tobacco giants the town grew rapidly. New industries and ambitious men were drawn by its potential, especially attractive in the bleak reconstruction years. In 1870 the population of



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Durham was given at 256 citizens, and by 1880 it had jumped to 2,041, and would continue to climb in the succeeding decades.<sup>11</sup> Representative of the bright young men attracted to the new town was Eugene Morehead, son of Governor John Motley Morehead of Greensboro, North Carolina. Morehead was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and a progressive like his father. He and his wife moved to Durham in 1878 and opened the town's first bank under the name of Eugene Morehead, Banker. (Before the advent of the Morehead Bank, later the Citizens National Bank, the payroll of Durham had to be brought from Raleigh.) Morehead was one of the driving forces in commerce and culture in the town before his untimely death in 1889. Mrs. Morehead was one of the organizers of the influential Up-to-Date Club and of the public library.<sup>12</sup>

By 1881 the phenomenal growth of Durham shifted the center of wealth of Orange County to the eastern section of the county, stimulating establishment of an independent county organization. County seat Hillsborough was the center of the old antebellum gentry, with attitudes towards the new commercialism and industrialism attendant with the old order. The leaders of the commercial and industrial development then centered in Durham sought political independence, and in 1881 Representative Caleb B. Green introduced a bill for the establishment of Durham County, which was to be formed from parts of Wake, Chatham, Granville, and chiefly Orange counties.<sup>13</sup> Some of the citizens of Orange became alarmed at the loss of some of the county's best land and a battle ensued in the General Assembly. Opposition in the other three counties led to the portions from Chatham and Granville counties being dropped from the bill.<sup>14</sup> After lengthy debate, the county of Durham was created April 17, 1881.<sup>15</sup> In 1911 part of Cedar Fork Township in Wake County was added to Durham County as Carr Township, to honor Julian S. Carr.<sup>16</sup> This was the only time territory was added to Durham County.

In the growing city, progress came quickly. In 1887 the first streetcar line was laid down Main Street from Ramseur Street on the east to Blackwell Park on the west, the park which in 1890 became the campus of Trinity College when it was moved from its original location in Randolph County.<sup>17</sup> J. A. Robinson, editor of the Durham Daily Sun, wrote on August 21, 1889, for the Baltimore Manufacturers Record, in an article titled "Advantages of Durham" that

"the people are energetic, progressive, and extend a cordial welcome and cooperation to manufactures and capitalists. No man desires to start business in a languid town, or one cut off from lively railroad competition. He wants to get into a live, lusty, bristling, stirring place, where the people are active and will give a hearty cooperation to new industries. Durham is the place."

The article noted that the town had factories for wood-work, cotton and woolen manufacture, farming utensils, canning industries, and all classes of tobacco production, and the town benefited from advantages including good location, nearby raw materials, mild climate, and people well disposed to newcomers, especially men of energy and capital.



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The commercial district of the growing town of Durham was filled with two and three-story buildings, which after 1895 were required to be built of brick, due to a fire of the year before.<sup>18</sup> Early pictures show these brick commercial buildings to have been much alike in scale and simplicity of design, and there are in every picture crowded streets filled with wagons and horses and mules, and shoppers on foot, reflecting the active commerce of the town. As the century ended the building styles, as shown in early pictures, became more elaborate. The 111 Building on Main Street is the only surviving commercial building dating from this period (ca. 1894);<sup>19</sup> it once housed Slater's, a prominent local dry goods store.<sup>20</sup>

In the 1880s, too, a few of the tobacco tycoons built mansions for themselves and their families--all now gone. The Sanborn maps of Durham in the 1880s single out from the rest of the houses of the town the "Residence of W. Duke," and "J. S. Carr"; later maps show the new names, "Fairview" and "Somerset Villa" respectively. "Harwood Hall," the mansion of George W. Watts, a partner in the Duke tobacco company, commanded a prominent site southwest of the commercial district.<sup>21</sup>

The 1890s continued the boom time for Durham, and brought further development of the city's public services and facilities. Trinity College, which was located in Durham in 1890, was to be transformed, with Duke tobacco money, into Duke University, one of the leading institutions of higher learning in the country.<sup>22</sup> During the 1890s Watts Hospital, the Durham Public Library, and the Southern Conservatory of Music were established in Durham.<sup>23</sup>

The growing wealth was accompanied by growing cultural aspirations, in which the women of the young city played an important role. Organizations like the Up-to-Date Club, a cultural and literary society, the Lyceum, St. Cecelia Society, Tourist Club, Social Science Club, Canterbury Club, and Commonwealth Club came into existence. The early social and business clubs for both men and women were the basis of some of the most enduring public service organizations in the city.<sup>24</sup>

By 1903 Durham was being called in the national press the "Crossroads of Tobaccoland," and "City of the New South."<sup>25</sup> Heavy emphasis was placed on the development of the financial, commercial, industrial and cultural base of the city and region. The citizens of Durham were proud of these designations and national recognition. Though not a city to keep its eyes on the "Lost Cause," Durham had a distinctly southern flavor and the leaders of big business and commerce, to a man Southerners, tended to bring the new, raw, industrial city into the mainstream of traditional southern life. Attracted to the bustle of the city and to the tobacco giants' national and international offices were ambitious young men from across the state who sought greater opportunity than could be had in the small towns and plantations their families had long dominated. From Warrenton, for example, came George Allen, William Alston, Peter Arrington and others;



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leaving home, these "young men in their flat straw hats, and tight trousers...said, 'good-bye...we're going to New York by way of Durham!"<sup>26</sup> The city was soon dominated by the Democratic Party, which was then reestablishing its ties with big business, to the exclusion of the farmers, who turned to the Populist movement to represent them.

By the turn of the century the character of the commercial section clearly expressed the wealth and energy of the tobacco boom town, and many major buildings were constructed during the 1890-1910 era, opulently expressive of the expansive confidence of the young city. Many of these landmarks have been destroyed in the intervening years, among them the grandly eclectic Hotel Carolina built for tobacco magnate Julian S. Carr about 1891; the splendid Academy of Music financed by the Dukes and built in 1904 (razed in 1924 to make way for the Washington Duke Hotel); the United States Post Office of 1904, an elaborate Second Empire style building with fine stone work, razed in 1934 for the CCB building; and, probably the pièce de resistance of the decade, the Union Station built in 1905 from plans by Milburn and Heister--its Italianate splendor dominated by a 60 foot campanile-like tower--razed in 1967 for a traffic loop.<sup>27</sup>

The surviving structures from this period include the small Tempest Building, originally constructed to serve the growing city as a fire station, and remodeled in Italianate fashion about 1904 by the Washington, D.C. firm of Milburn and Heister whose impact on the city was long-lived and forceful.<sup>28</sup> In 1905, to the west of the recently completed post office, construction was underway on the Trust building, which was then said to be the tallest office building in the state. Architect for the eclectic tower with classical details is said to be Hill C. Linthecum (d. 1919), allegedly a relative of the William Linthecum who designed Duke's cigarette factory in 1884.<sup>29</sup> The Kronheimer Building (now the Raylass Store), built ca. 1904 for the merchantile firm of Benjamin Franklin Kronheimer, was an early focus of sales, typical of the period's commercial construction.<sup>30</sup> Also from this first decade of the century is the now-altered Temple Building of 1909, perhaps designed by Watts Hospital architect Bernard E. Taylor of Boston, and built for John Sprunt Hill, son-in-law of George W. Watts, patron of the hospital.<sup>31</sup>

SECOND BOOM PERIOD: 1910-1940

Durham's wealth in the years during and after the First World War continued to swell, producing a surge of growth that outdid the turn of the century boom. Durham had the same industries, but the national economic development was stimulated by the availability of foreign and domestic markets, and tobacco and textiles were among the most sought after products. There was also readily available raw materials. Further, Camp Butner was located north of Durham in Granville County, and the military personnel joined the financial explosion of the city.

Financial records demonstrate the dramatic growth of the city in this era. In 1916 the capital profits of the city were \$1,600,950, and in 1921 they were \$2,673,075,



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almost double the figures of five years earlier. By 1927 these same figures were \$3,386,009. The bank deposits in 1916 were \$5,910,730; and in 1921 they were \$9,258,030; and in 1927 they had jumped to \$20,536,767.<sup>32</sup>

Building permits in 1923 totaled 360 and involved \$1,462,530, and by 1926 there were 611 permits issued for a total of \$3,371,004. In 1909 there were 3,699 people employed in Durham, and by 1926 that figure had risen to 12,239; and in 1927 the industrial payroll exceeded \$12,000,000, and the industrial products were valued that year at over \$122,000,000.<sup>33</sup>

This period was one of success not only for the white industrial magnates and financiers but for Durham's long-prominent black community as well. The early 1920s saw the construction of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. Built in 1921, it expressed the dramatic progress of Durham's black community.<sup>34</sup> The Mechanics and Farmers Bank Building (the second home office building of the famed North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company) was built in 1921--six floors of limestone and yellow brick with a facade of classical ornamentation. The black press through the years has extolled Durham and its financial center, Parrish Street, as the "Capital of the Black Middle Class," "The Magic City," and the "Black Wall Street of America." The Negro newspaper of Atlanta, speaking for a proud economic elite that persistently challenged Durham's leadership, conceded that "Atlanta yielded only to Durham in economic and industrial progress."<sup>35</sup> The Negroes of Durham, the editor wrote, "are an example for the race...There is more grace, grit, and greenback among the Negroes in Durham and more harmony between the races than in any city in America." The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, founded in 1898, has been called a cornerstone of Negro capitalism in America, and the founding triumvirate, John Merrick, Dr. Aaron Moore, and Charles C. Spaulding are referred to by historian E. Franklin Frazier as the "black Benjamin Franklins." North Carolina Mutual is now the largest black-managed financial institution in the world, and ranks in the top ten percent of all American insurance firms. Walter Weare in Black Business in the New South stated: "Apart from Tuskegee Institute itself, the North Carolina Mutual stands as the most conspicuous institutional legacy of the ideas of racial self-help and economic solidarity..."<sup>36</sup>

By the first decade of the twentieth century blacks owned businesses on Parrish Street in the very heart of the commercial district of Durham. In 1906 when the company planned a new, imposing home office building they considered a location in Hayti, the black commercial area, but white business leaders advised against it, and suggested the Parrish Street location. The new building, completed in 1906, housed the insurance company, lodge halls, two black lawyers, and Dr. Aaron Moore's offices. Within two years the company purchased additional lots and added to its offices, forming a black business district that included two clothing stores, a barber shop, a large drugstore, a tailoring shop, offices of the Negro newspaper, and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank.<sup>37</sup> The Durham Morning Herald, mouthpiece for the prominent white community, heralded the area as a "beautiful business block..." and said of the Durham blacks:



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"these thrifty people...who have not only an eye for business for one for beauty... Not a street in this town would object to having an outside or an interior as attractive as these stores that front Parrish Street.<sup>38</sup>

In 1913 the insurance company, basis for much of this progress, acquired official legal reserve status, and in 1930 achieved actuarial soundness with Asa T. Spaulding, a later company president, becoming the first black actuary in the nation. In its 75th year the North Carolina Mutual Company had 1.7 billion dollars in life insurance in force, 136 million dollars in assets, and more than 850,000 policy holders. In June, 1975, the Durham Morning Herald reported that Durham's three largest black-owned businesses had recent combined assets of 165 million dollars. It went on to add that Chicago's ten largest black companies had assets of only <sup>120</sup> million dollars, while Chicago had seventeen times the black population of Durham.

The 1920s produced more and more amenities provided by the city for its citizens. Capital improvements progress was evident in the paved street system. At the turn of the century there were but a few streets with any pavement, and earlier the streets had been referred to as "a sea of mud." By 1926 there were sixty miles of paved streets.<sup>40</sup> Recreation was not neglected. As early as 1903 Lakewood Park had been established southwest of town by the Durham Traction Company who ran their streetcar lines out to it. By 1927, two other city parks were maintained by the industrial plants for use of their employees plus two 18-hole golf courses, one of which was owned by the city--a gift of a wealthy citizen. There were also a country club, tennis and gun clubs, college baseball, football and basketball, and a professional minor-league baseball team (Piedmont League), with a ball park valued at \$150,000. All this brought people<sup>41</sup> into Durham, who in turn contributed to the growth of the commercial life of the city.

A significant portion of the best of Durham's extant architecture is from the 1910-1940 boom period. During this era, money was made and spent by the tobacco magnates and other on a grand scale; this wealth and the city's resultant self-image are reflected in the architecture of the period--pretentious in scale and generally conservative in style. Church congregations and commercial developers, as well as city fathers, called as architects men of considerable prominence regionally and nationally, including Gothic Revivalist firm Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson; the Beaux-Arts and eclectic firm of Milburn and Heister; southern church architect R. H. Hunt; New York library architect Edward L. Tilton; and the regional firms of Atwood and Nash (later Atwood and Weeks), and Northrup and O'Brien. The buildings they designed for Durham were not trend-setters, but rather handsomely executed expressions of the fashions predominant across the country at the time.

While most of the early twentieth century structures of note are commercial buildings, the four churches of the period are pivotal to the character of the district, as their congregations were pivotal to the social development. Of the major denominations is Durham, the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians have the oldest con-



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gregations of their denominations in the historic district, and each of them is housed in a building designed by a significant architect.

St Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Durham in 1878 by the Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, then deacon-in-charge of the Chapel of the Cross in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and later bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina. The congregation was formally organized in 1880, and built the first sanctuary, a plain wooden building, on the present site.<sup>42</sup> By 1906 the church had outgrown the first building, and the congregation was able to secure a design from the firm of Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson of Boston, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical architects in America.<sup>43</sup>

Cram (1863-1942), a chief exponent of the late Gothic Revival, began his architectural practice in 1889, and was supervising architect for Princeton University from 1907-1929 and construction architect for Bryn Mawr and Wellesley colleges as well as the architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. It was Cram's wife, Elizabeth Carrington Read of Richmond, Virginia, who led Cram to produce St. Philip's Church: Mrs. Cram's niece was married to Shepherd Strudwick of Hillsborough, North Carolina, and the Strudwicks had extracted a promise from Cram that he would design for them a house in Hillsborough in the "Southern idiom." Despite Cram's insistence that he was an ecclesiastical architect and did not do domestic work, the Strudwicks persisted, and in 1906 and 1907 the house which Cram designed for them was built in the town of Hillsborough, twelve miles west of Durham.<sup>44</sup> It was during this time that the congregation of St. Philip's Church was searching for a design for a new church building. Many members of the tiny St. Philip's congregation were related by blood or long friendship to the Strudwick family, and Bishop Cheshire was also a close friend of the family; it is now believed that this connection involved Cram in the design for the new church building. In 1907 Cram edited a publication entitled Christian Art in which he published pictures of his buildings. He published a picture of St. Philip's Church in the magazine during 1907, and in later years told Thomas Yancey Milburn (then president of Milburn and Heister Company of Washington, D.C.), that he did design St. Philip's Church, though the plans and correspondence relating to it have not survived.<sup>45</sup> In 1949 a parish house was completed as a memorial to the men and women of the church who served in the Second World War, with parishioner George Watts Carr as architect. This church building now is the oldest one in the city of Durham in continuous use.

In 1923, Cram again was commissioned to do another Durham church--Trinity Methodist Church, the sanctuary having burned during December, 1922. The new building built on the old site was completed in 1924.<sup>46</sup> Trinity Church, the mother congregation for its denomination in Durham, settled there in 1860 and traces its history to a congregation organized in Orange County in 1830.<sup>47</sup> Of interest to the history of the church is the story of Soong Chiao-chun (Charlie Soong), a homeless Chinese boy whom Julian S. Carr,



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prominent layman in Trinity Church, had provided a home at his palatial "Somerset Villa" and educated at Trinity College and at Vanderbilt Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee. Returning to China, Soong later became an official in the Kuomintang, was treasurer of the Chinese Revolution in 1911, and founded a powerful twentieth century dynasty. His three daughters became the wives of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and H. H. Kung.<sup>48</sup> When Carr and many other Durhamites visited in Shanghai, they found a friend in the Soong family. As late as 1976 Madam Sun Yat-sen, a Peking government leader, spoke to international reporters about her father's close connection with Durham.<sup>49</sup>

The First Baptist Church, situated at the head of Chapel Hill Street, has the most dramatic location of all the churches in the historic district. Organized as the Rose of Sharon Baptist Church in 1845, the congregation moved to Durham about 1850 and is the oldest religious congregation in the city. In 1877 the name was changed to the Durham Baptist Church.<sup>50</sup> In the 1920s, the congregation, needing a new building, employed Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1937) of Chattanooga, Tennessee, a prominent Southern architect specializing in church designs; his long career included designs for notable public buildings in Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. The only other known church building he designed in North Carolina was the Central Methodist Church in Asheville.<sup>51</sup>

The First Presbyterian Church, whose congregation was organized in 1874, was designed by the firm of Milburn and Heister Company of Washington, D.C., and built in 1916 on the site of the earlier church building. The largest single financial backer for the new church was George Washington Watts, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who came to Durham in the 1870s when he joined the firm of W. Duke Sons and Company as a partner. Thomas Yancey Milburn (son of Frank P. Milburn), who is now retired to Durham, was supervising architect for the First Presbyterian Church. Milburn recalled that Watts wanted the best of materials and design for the building. The stained-glass windows in the church were made by the Von Grechton Glass Works in Germany for a congregation in New Jersey which could not pay for them when they arrived in the United States. Milburn, hearing of the windows, notified Watts who dispatched him with a check to purchase the windows, which was accomplished at a fraction of their original cost.<sup>52</sup>

Of all the architects working in Durham in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Frank Pierce Milburn and his partner, Michael Heister, were the most prolific. Their eclectic, often classically derived work seems peculiarly expressive of Durham's aspirations and needs and is thus vital to the character of the city. Frank P. Milburn (1868-1926) is considered to have been the design architect for most of the firm's Durham buildings. In the years 1890-1926 he was one of the leading architects in the South, and his firm was the largest in the South. In 1890 he opened an office in Kenova, West Virginia, but by about 1893 he had moved to Winston, North Carolina, where he was architect for the Forsyth County Courthouse, the Wachovia Bank Building, and a number of



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handsome dwellings. About 1896 his design was chosen for the Mecklenburg County Court-house at Charlotte; here he is also said to have been architect of the first steel frame building erected in North Carolina.

After an active period as a resident of Columbia, South Carolina, Milburn in 1902 moved to Washington, D.C., where he became architect for the Southern Railway Company. During the next fifteen years, he designed nineteen railroad stations (Durham's Union Station among them), twenty-six county courthouses (Durham's among them), fifteen residences, nine college buildings (including many at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at Trinity College in Durham), and many other public buildings throughout the South, as well as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for the Imperial Government of China at Peking (a commission possibly resulting from the connections between Julian Carr and the other Durham tobacconists trading in China, who were patrons of Milburn and Heister Company, and their old friend, Charlie Soong).<sup>53</sup>

Milburn and Heister's chief work in Durham was not religious but rather intensely secular--among their major designs were businesses and institutional buildings that made the city work. Here not the romantic Gothic but the imposing Renaissance palaces of Italian merchant princes, or the republican centers of the classical world served as satisfying models for a city of burgeoning wealth and increasingly substantial self-image.

Prominent among their commercial designs was the eight-story First National Bank Building of 1914 (now NCNB). It was soon followed by the Durham County Courthouse, built in 1916, an elaborate, well-executed Neoclassical Revival building suggestive of a Renaissance palazzo--a suitably impressive structure for the center of government in the "City of the New South." The firm also remodeled the old Durham High School building (built rather simply in 1904) in a classically oriented fashion in 1924. The Alexander Motor Company, an elegant commercial building, was a later representative of the firm's work for the private sector--built 1923-1924.

Especially expressive of Durham's ebullient mood and cultural appetite in the 1920s is the Durham Auditorium (now the Carolina Theatre), built between 1924 and 1926. The building is an artifact of the days when national theatre and movie stars came and went with regularity, and when limousines, formal dress, and the glitter of nights at the theatre was a part of the pre-depression world. Such noted stage stars appeared here as Lillian Gish and Louis Calhern in "Life With Father," Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine in "There Shall Be No Night," Katherine Hepburn in "The Philadelphia Story," and Tallulah Bankhead in "Little Foxes." The original Broadway casts of "Oklahoma" and "Hellzapoppin!" stopped here on their first national tour, and there were also dog shows, Olympic divers who dived into a pool on the stage, and a thirty-five girl chorus line. Duke University's own Johnny Long got his start here before starting his band on the road to fame during the Great Band Era. The glamor of the 1920s was epitomized on opening nights when the private boxes and dress circle were filled with the formally dressed members of Durham society, and the waving gloved arms of the ladies made the orchestra section look like a "sea of swans."<sup>54</sup>



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Rivalling the impact of Milburn and Heister on Durham was the architectural firm of Atwood and Nash (later Atwood and Weeks). T. C. Atwood, an engineer living in Durham, teamed up about 1922 with Arthur C. Nash of Chapel Hill, an architect. Together they had a productive, if short, career, with their principal commissions being located in Durham, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. At Chapel Hill they designed a large number of classically derived campus buildings, most with McKim, Meade and White as consulting architects. John Sprunt Hill of Durham, chairman of the university building committee, also commissioned the firm to design a commercial building for him in downtown Durham. This building was built for speculative purposes, and was first occupied by Tilley's, a large and elegant department store.<sup>56</sup> It is now the Young Men's Shop, but is referred to as the Old Hill Building.<sup>55</sup>

Later Arthur C. Nash withdrew from the firm as a full partner, and became a consultant to the new firm of Atwood and Weeks, in which Raymond Weeks of Durham had replaced Nash.<sup>57</sup> Raymond Weeks is largely responsible for the Durham Post Office, completed in 1934. The architectural grandeur of the post office was particularly appropriate to its pivotal role in the city's dominant tobacco industry. It is said that when the post office was opened, at a cost of over a million dollars, a representative of the American Tobacco Company stepped up to James A. Farley, then postmaster-general, with a check to pay for the tobacco stamps which were required by law to be placed on each pack of cigarettes and purchased at the post office. This check was large enough to pay for the building.<sup>58</sup> It was not an unusual event in the 1960s for each major tobacco company in Durham to spend a half-million dollars each day at the post office on tobacco stamps.<sup>59</sup> American Tobacco Company and the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company each produce over ninety million packs of cigarettes each day.<sup>60</sup> The Durham Post Office is also the port of entry for foreign tobacco, and houses a customs office. Raymond Week's work in Durham also included the Durham Armory (incorporating a former City Market building).

When Durham needed a new library, which was built in 1921, Edward L. Tilton (1861-1933) of New York City, who specialized in library buildings, was commissioned. Tilton's early experience with McKim, Meade and White in New York City was followed with classes at the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1890 Tilton opened an office in New York City. Tilton, known for his library designs, executed commissions in Springfield, Illinois; Providence, Rhode Island; Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Michigan; Baltimore, Maryland; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Atlanta, Georgia; and in Asheville, North Carolina, where he was responsible for the design of the Pack Memorial Library on Pack Square. The Durham Public Library was designed for the Carnegie Foundation, who was principally responsible for the erection of the building.<sup>61</sup>



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The Winston-Salem, North Carolina firm of Northrup and O'Brien came to Durham in the late 1920s to lay out and design houses, club house, and other facilities for the Forest Hills subdivision southwest of the business district. When that venture went bankrupt, and the depression hit in 1929, the firm withdrew from the Durham market. Their Durham office manager, George Watts Carr, who had studied architecture through correspondence, then took over that practice, and was for the rest of his long life one of the best known architects in the city, and his firm survives him. Northrup and O'Brien are responsible for the design of the sixteen-foot addition to the Trust Building, completed in 1932, which was the first introduction into Durham of the Modernistic style, then flourishing in the major cities of the country. In 1933 that firm designed the handsome and more ornate Snow Building on Main Street at <sup>62</sup>Five Points (now Muirhead Plaza) but Carr completed the work, at a cost of \$100,000.

The largest and most ambitious building in Durham designed in the Modernistic style, and the centerpiece of the city skyline, is the Hill Building, which originally housed the Home Savings Bank and Trust Company. This seventeen-story skyscraper was built from 1935 to 1937, and was architecturally a joint venture. Though George Watts Carr, a relative of the Hill family, is credited on the cornerstone as architect, there were other more prominent architects working on this building: The New York City firm of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, was principally responsible for the exterior design, and it is <sup>63</sup>believed that they furnished a good deal of the interior design.

Shreve, Lamb and Harmon were among the most prominent architects of their time. The firm of Shreve and Lamb was formed in 1920, and Harmon was taken into partnership some years later. Under the name of Shreve and Lamb the firm had designed the soaring Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem in 1929, which served as a phototype for the Empire State Building, the world's tallest structure when completed in 1931.

The Hill family, for whom the office building was built, was well traveled and sophisticated, and wanted the grandest in design and construction. <sup>64</sup>George Watts Carr, a relative of the family, acted as supervising architect for the building, and the firm of George W. Kane Construction Company of Durham received the building bid. It was the largest construction project in Durham's history, and engineers and technical experts were called in from New York to consult at every stage of the project. This building was the last great commercial building built in Durham before the Second World War, and it was the capstone of the pretensions that Durham had of being an urban metropolis. Relatively little construction occurred in the post-1940 era in the central business district. Mid-twentieth century urban renewal efforts destroyed much of the perimeter of the business area. With the exception of some 1970s construction, the core remains much as in its 1930s heyday.

In 1974 the Historic Preservation Society of Durham was organized with the purpose of saving the cultural heritage of the city. The loss of the Union Station in 1967 and the Washington Duke Hotel in 1975 has been a force in making the citizenry of Durham more



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aware of their architectural heritage. The Durham Preservation Society now has seven hundred and fifty members--the largest local preservation society in the state. One of their interests has been the revitalization of the urban center of the city and the creation of an urban historic district.<sup>65</sup>

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> North Carolina Collection (University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill) Clipping File, hereafter cited as Clipping File.

<sup>2</sup> Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert Ray Newsome, History of a Southern State: North Carolina, pp. 365-367; hereafter cited as Lefler-Newsome.

<sup>3</sup> Flowers, John Baxton, III and Marguerite Schumann, Bull Durham and Beyond, (an unpublished manuscript that will be published in 1976), hereafter cited as Bull Durham and Beyond.

<sup>4</sup> Boyd, William Kenneth, The Story of Durham: City of the New South, (Durham, 1925), p. 29, hereafter cited as Boyd.

<sup>5</sup> Durden, Robert F., The Dukes of Durham, 1865-1929, (Durham, 1975), p. 12, hereafter cited as Dukes of Durham.

<sup>6</sup> Boyd., p. 59.

<sup>7</sup> Boyd., p. 60.

<sup>8</sup> Boyd., p. 61.

<sup>9</sup> Boyd., p. 83.

<sup>10</sup> National Register nomination for the Bull Durham Tobacco Factory, Survey Section, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

<sup>11</sup> Boyd., p. 97.



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<sup>12</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond and records in the Duke University Manuscript Department, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

<sup>13</sup> Boyd., p. 105.

<sup>14</sup> Corbett, David LeRoy, The Formation of North Carolina Counties 1663-1943, (Raleigh, 1969), p. 94, hereafter cited as Corbett.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 94.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., pp. 94-95.

<sup>17</sup> Dukes of Durham., p. 92-93.

<sup>18</sup> Clipping File.

<sup>19</sup> Sanborn Maps, North Carolina Collection, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, (Durham Series), 1893.

<sup>20</sup> The City of Durham Illustrated: A Commercial, Financial and Manufacturing Review, (Durham, 1910), p. 23, hereafter cited as The City of Durham.

<sup>21</sup> "Birds Eye View of the City of Durham, North Carolina, 1891," a map published by Ruger and Stoner, Madison, Wisconsin, on file in the Archives Section of the Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

<sup>22</sup> Dukes of Durham, and Boyd. Both books make this statement abundantly clear.

<sup>23</sup> The City of Durham., p. 11.

<sup>24</sup> Boyd., pp. 259-262.

<sup>25</sup> Clipping File.

<sup>26</sup> Polk, Mary, The Way We Were, p. 103-104.



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- <sup>27</sup> Interview with Wyatt Dixon, Durham historian; Thomas Yancey Milburn, president of Milburn and Heister Company of Washington, D.C., now retired to Durham; and the Sanborn Map Collection, North Carolina Collection, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, (Durham Series).
- <sup>28</sup> Clipping File.
- <sup>29</sup> Clipping File.
- <sup>30</sup> Clipping File.
- <sup>31</sup> Interview with George Watts Hill, Durham banker, Durham, North Carolina.
- <sup>32</sup> Durham, North Carolina: A Center of Industry and Education, (Durham, 1926), p. 42.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>34</sup> Weare, Walter B., Black Business in the New South: A Social History of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, (Urbana, Illinois, 1973), pp. 116-119, hereafter cited as Black Business in the New South.
- <sup>35</sup> Black Business in the New South, p. 4.
- <sup>36</sup> Black Business in the New South, p. VIII.
- <sup>37</sup> Black Business in the New South, p. 76.
- <sup>38</sup> Black Business in the New South.
- <sup>39</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond.
- <sup>40</sup> Durham, North Carolina: A Center of Industry and Education, (Durham, 1926), p. 42.
- <sup>41</sup> Clipping File.
- <sup>42</sup> Boyd., pp. 195-196.



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<sup>43</sup> Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles, 1970), pp. 145-146, hereafter cited as Withey.

<sup>44</sup> Interview with Mary Claire Engstrom, PhD., Chapel Hill, North Carolina, who received her information from Shepherd Strudwick of Hillsborough, North Carolina.

<sup>45</sup> Interview with Thomas Yancey Milburn, former president of Milburn and Heister Company of Washington, D.C., now retired in Durham, North Carolina.

<sup>46</sup> Plans in the church archives.

<sup>47</sup> Boyd., pp. 188-189.

<sup>48</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond.

<sup>49</sup> Clipping File.

<sup>50</sup> Boyd., pp. 185-187.

<sup>51</sup> Withey., pp. 309-310.

<sup>52</sup> Interview with Thomas Yancey Milburn.

<sup>53</sup> Wodehouse, Lawrence, "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), a Major Southern Architect," *The North Carolina Historical Review* (July, 1973), pp. 289-303.

<sup>54</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond.

<sup>55</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond, p. 82.

<sup>56</sup> Interview with George Watts Hill, Durham, North Carolina.

<sup>57</sup> Interview with George C. Pyne, Jr., Durham, North Carolina.

<sup>58</sup> Bull Durham and Beyond.



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- <sup>59</sup> Interview with the Postmaster of Durham, North Carolina.
- <sup>60</sup> Information supplied by the public relations sections of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, and the American Tobacco Company, Durham, North Carolina.
- <sup>61</sup> Withey., p. 601.
- <sup>62</sup> Interview with George Watts Hill, Durham, North Carolina.
- <sup>63</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>64</sup> Cornerstone of the Hill Building, Durham, North Carolina.
- <sup>65</sup> Interview with Margaret Davis Haywood (Mrs. Egbert L.) founding president of the Historic Preservation Society of Durham, North Carolina.



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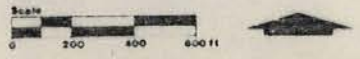




ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS & SITES

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|--|---|
| 1. MUIRHEAD PLAZA (FIVE POINTS AREA)             | 14. DURHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE            |
| 2. DURHAM CITY HALL (DURHAM'S FIRST HIGH SCHOOL) | 15. K & M BLDG (OLD FIRST CITIZEN BANK) |
| 3. CAROLINA THEATER (OLD DURHAM AUDITORIUM)      | 16. OLD DURHAM FIRE STATION             |
| 4. CITY AUDITORIUM (OLD ARMOY)                   | 17. S. H. KRESS                         |
| 5. POST OFFICE                                   | 18. BALDWIN                             |
| 6. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH                          | 19. RCHS (OLD FIRST NAT. BANK BLDG.)    |
| 7. TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH               | 20. MECHANICS & FARMERS BANK            |
| 8. ST. PHILIP EPISCOPAL CHURCH                   | 21. CCB (NEW HILL BLDG.)                |
| 9. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH                     | 22. TRUST BLDG                          |
| 10. DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY                        | 23. GUARANTY STATE BANK (TEMPLE BLDG)   |
| 11. FORMER ALEXANDER MOTOR CO.                   | 24. YOUNG MEN'S SHOP (OLD HILL BLDG)    |
| 12. JOHNSON MOTOR CO.                            | 25. SHOW BLDG                           |
| 13. PUBLIC SERVICE CO. (OLD DURHAM BUR BLDG.)    |   |

PLANNING DIVISION  
CITY OF DURHAM, N. C.



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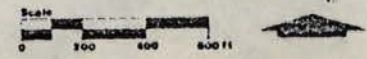
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| 4. CITY AUDITORIUM (OLD ARMORY)                  | 17. S. KRESS                          |
| 5. POST OFFICE                                   | 18. BALDWIN                           |
| 6. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH                          | 19. MCHRS (OLD FIRST NAT BANK BLDG.)  |
| 7. TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH               | 20. MECHANICS & FARMERS BANK          |
| 8. ST. PHILIP EPISCOPAL CHURCH                   | 21. CCB (NEW HILL BLDG.)              |
| 9. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH                     | 22. TRUST BLDG                        |
| 10. DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY                        | 23. GUARANTY STATE BANK (TEMPLE BLDG) |
| 11. POMMER ALEXANDER MOTOR CO.                   | 24. YOUNG MEN'S SHOP (OLD HILL BLDG.) |
| 12. JOHNSON MOTOR CO.                            | 25. SHOW BLDG                         |
| 13. CHAS. HERRING CO. (OLD DURHAM BUS BLDG.)     |                                       |

*Photographs  
Green - originally submitted photos  
Purple - recently 8"*

*Braham  
10-31-77*

PLANNING DIVISION  
CITY OF DURHAM, N. C.



NOV 1 1977







AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-560  
PHOTOGRAPHER Jo Ann Sieburg-Baker  
PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976  
SUBJECT Alexander Motor Co.  
Johnson Motor Co.

Main Street # 2  
Durham County, Durham # 3

NOV 1 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District  
Loc. Durham County, NC  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 10717

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
Raleigh, N. C.

AUG 26 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-8-1286

PHOTOGRAPHER JOANN SIEBURG-BAKER

PHOTO DATE April, 1976

SUBJECT Durham County Courthouse

Main Street  
Durham County, Durham

# 9

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC

# 2 of 17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RA' EIGH, N. C.

SEP 2 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION

AUG 29 1977







AUG 29 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-555

PHOTOGRAPHER JoAnn Sieburg-Baker

PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976

SUBJECT Streetscape: Kress, Baldwins, Baldwins Annex

Main Street

Durham County, Durham

# 18

# 20

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number

NOV 1 1977

Title:

Downtown Durham

Historic District

Loc.

Durham County, NC

# 30717

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

SEP 14 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-8-1284

AUG 9 9 1977

PHOTOGRAPHER JoAnn Sieburg-Baker

PHOTO DATE April 1976

SUBJECT Snow Building # 37

Main Street

Durham County, Durham

NOV 1 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC

#40817

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

SEP 3 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION





The Young Men's Shop

The m V



AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-556

PHOTOGRAPHER JoAnn Sieburg-Baker

PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976

SUBJECT "Old" Hill Building

Main Street # 30

Durham County, Durham

NOV 1 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number NOV 1 1977  
Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District  
Loc. Durham County, NC

# 57/17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

M06 20 1170

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-8-1288

PHOTOGRAPHER JOANN SIEBURG-BAKER

PHOTO DATE April, 1976

SUBJECT Central Carolina Bank

111 Corcoran Street # 54

Durham County, Durham

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number

Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC #60717

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

SEP 14 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION





CAROLINA

DURHAM AUDITORIUM

CAROLINA

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOOS NEST

CAROLINA

Wm. S. Totten, Realtor

Wm. S. Totten, Realtor

EXIT



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number

Title:

Loc.

Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Durham County NC  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

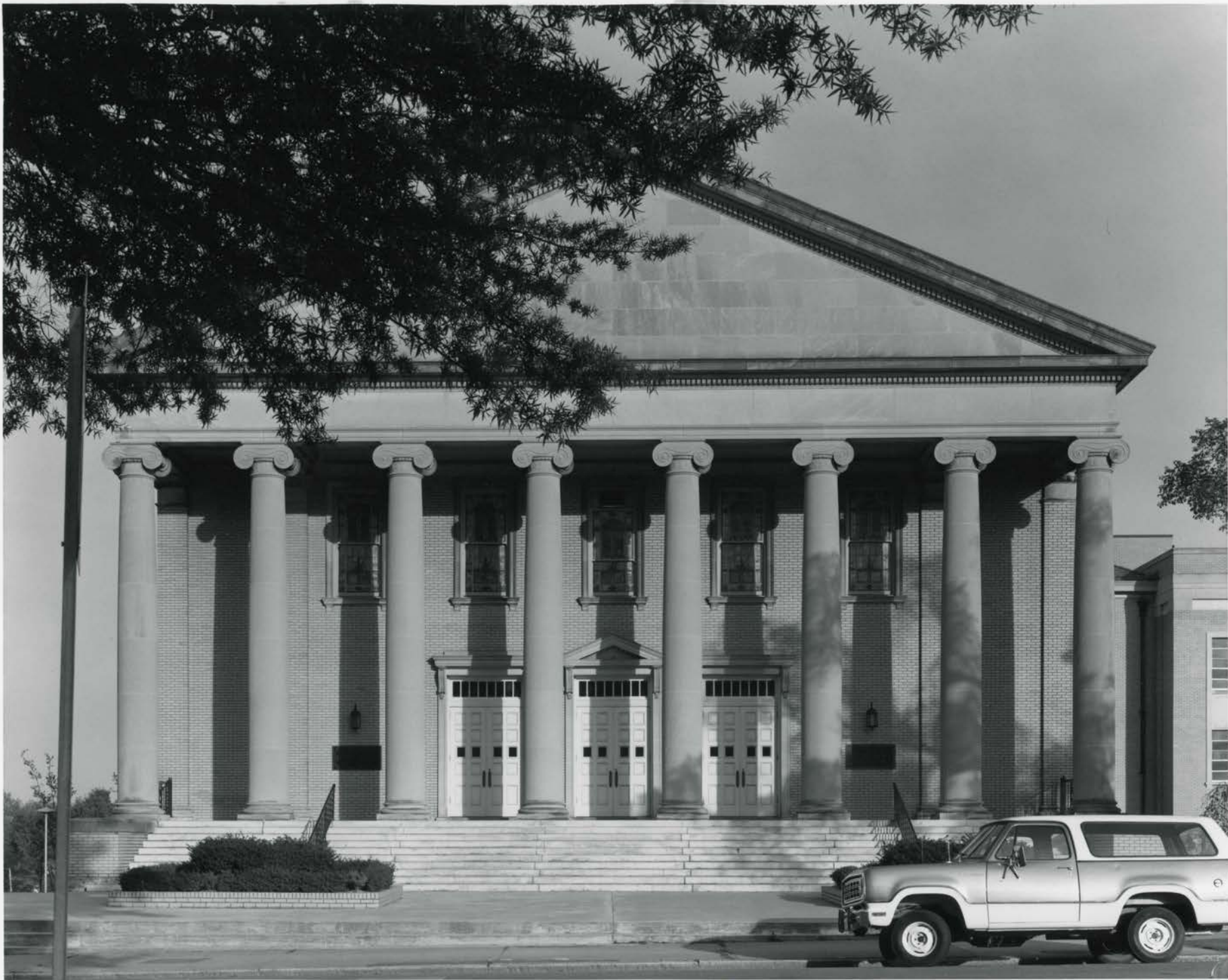
# 70717

NOV 1 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-543  
PHOTOGRAPHER JoAnn Sieburg-Baker  
PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976  
SUBJECT Durham Auditorium  
Roney street # 152  
Durham County, Durham

AUG 29 1977







AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-541

PHOTOGRAPHER JOANN SIEBURG-BAKER

PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976

SUBJECT First Baptist Church

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

E. side Cleveland Street # 149  
Durham County, Durham

NOV 1 1977

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number

Title:

Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Loc.

Durham County, NC

# 8717

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

AUG 26 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-542

PHOTOGRAPHER JOANN SIEBURG-BAKER

PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976

SUBJECT Trinity Methodist Church and W. side Church Street

Durham Co., Durham

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

# 146 (church)

# 145	}	Stores
# 144		
# 143		
# 123		

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number

Title: Downtown Durham  
Hst. District

Loc. Durham County, NC #9 of 17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

AUG 26 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







OCT 27 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N-11-8-1387

PHOTOGRAPHER Dr. Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Streetscapes - Durham

Historic District  
Durham Co.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

143 back

146 (back of church)

①

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, N.C.

# 10817

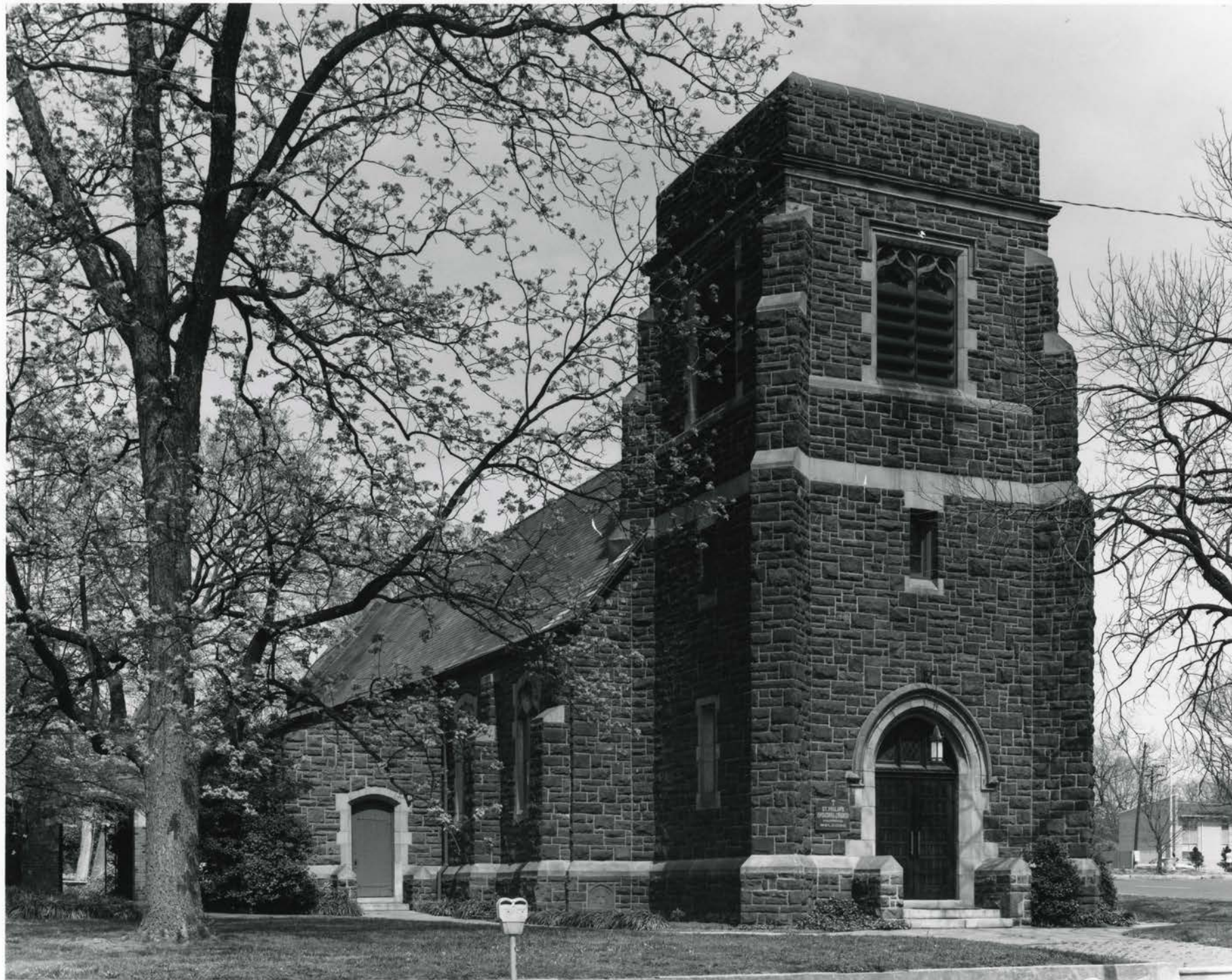
FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

1387







AUG 29 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 76-3-536  
PHOTOGRAPHER JoAnn Sieburg-Baker  
PHOTO DATE April 8, 1976  
SUBJECT St. Philip's Episcopal Church  
Main Street  
Durham County, Durham # 75

NOV 1 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_ NOV 1 1977  
Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District  
Loc. Durham County, N.C. #110717  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

SEP 3 1976

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC SITES SECTION







OCT 27 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1382

PHOTOGRAPHER Mr. Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Street-scapes - Durham

Historic District

Durham Co.

Durham

③

NOV 1 1977  
# 76

# 147

# 149

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Down Town Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC.

H 12 of 17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

1382







NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1405

OCT 27 1977

PHOTOGRAPHER McC. Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Streetscapes - Durham

Historic District  
Durham Co.

NOV 1 1977

# 59 Central Bank

# 178  
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(4)

NPS Number NOV 1 1977

Title: Downtown Durham

Historic District # 13 of 17

Loc. Durham County, N.C.

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

1405







OCT 27 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1391

PHOTOGRAPHER Mr. Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Streetscapes - Durham  
Historic District  
Durham Co.

NOV 1 1977  
#103

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(5)

NOV 1 1977

NPS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Downtown Durham  
Historic District  
Loc. Durham County, NC  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#140717  
FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

77-8-1391

OCT 27 1977





GFC LOANS

GFC LOANS

NO PARKING  
ANY TIME

CHRISTIAN-  
HARWARD

MERCHANT AND FARMER BANK



OCT 27 1977

NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1402

PHOTOGRAPHER McC. Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Streetscapes - Durham

Historic District

Durham Co.

7

NOV 1 1977

# 81 (garage)

# 113 (refaced)

# 114

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number NOV 1 1977

Title: Downtown Durham

Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC

# 15 of 17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

1402







NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1385

OCT 27 1977

PHOTOGRAPHER Nick Smith

PHOTO DATE 9/77

SUBJECT Streetscapes - Durham

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic District

NOV 1 1977

Durham Co.

# 76

Durham

# 173

(2)

# 54 (distant "CCB")

NPS Number NOV 1 1977

Title: Down town Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC

# 16 of 17

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

13852







NEGATIVE NUMBER N-77-8-1392  
PHOTOGRAPHER Art Smith  
PHOTO DATE 9/77  
SUBJECT Streetscapes

OCT 27 1977

NOV 1 1977

Durham Co.

140

# 77 (garage)

(6)

NPS Number NOV 1 1977

Title: Down town Durham  
Historic District

Loc. Durham County, NC

#178717

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FROM DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.

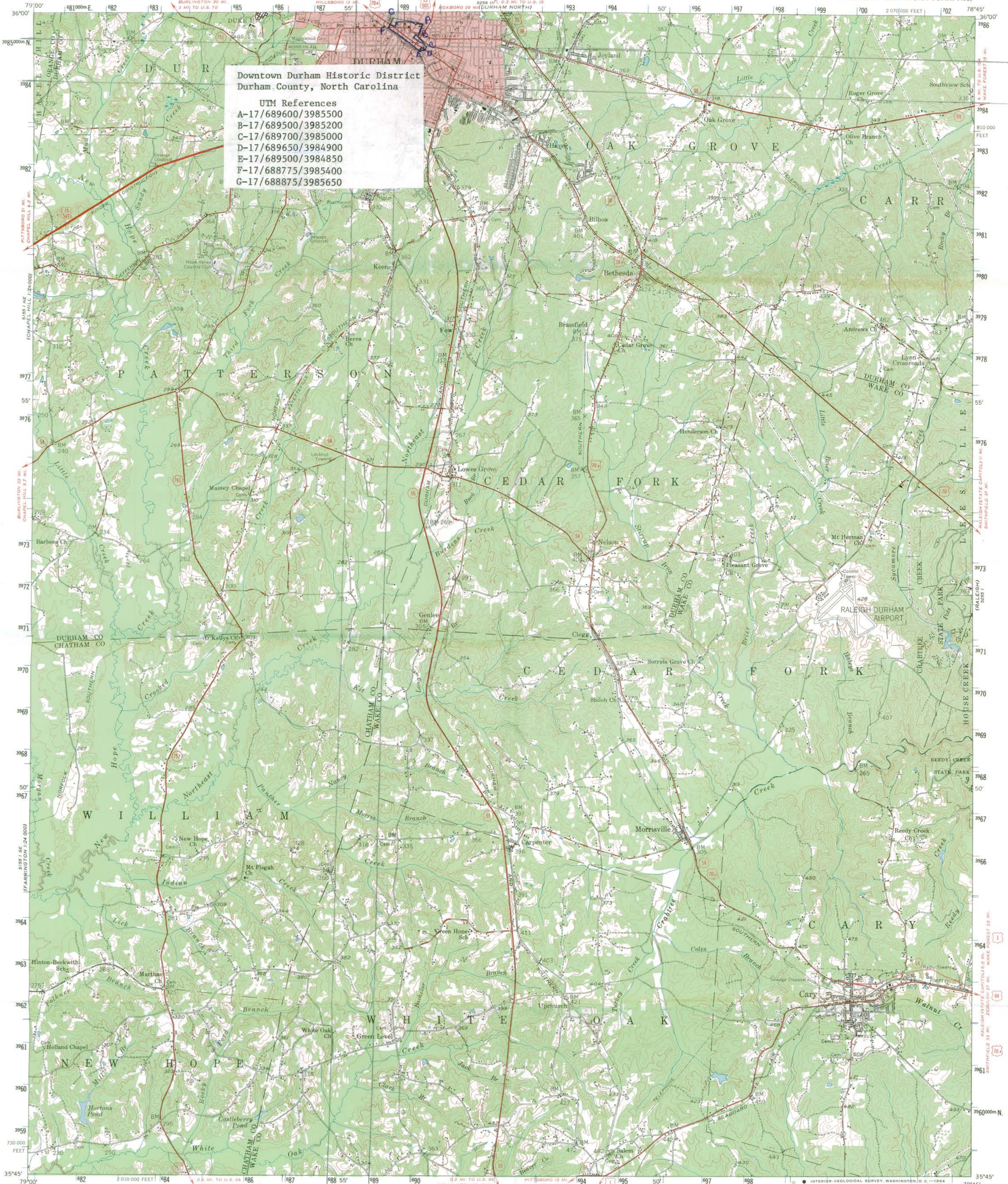
OCT 19 1977

PRINT BY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

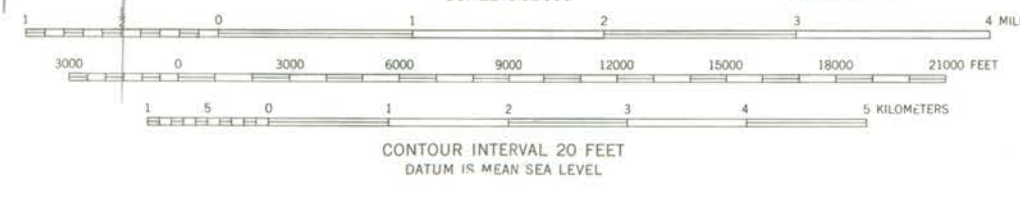
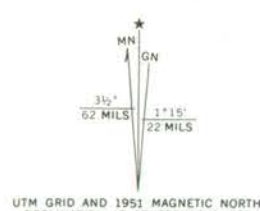
1392  
+



SEE II  
FOR EDWARDS



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey  
Topography by plane-table surveys 1939-1941  
Revised 1951  
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system  
Red tint indicates area in which only  
landmark buildings are shown  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route		State Route



FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DURHAM SOUTH, N.C.  
N 3545-W 7845  
1951  
AMS 5255 IV-SERIES 1742

RECEIVED  
AUG 29 1977  
NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 1 - 1977  
Doc





KEY

- 1895-1940
- 1940-1976
- DATE UNKNOWN
- PARK
- PIVOTAL BLDG INTRUSION
- BUILDING REMOVED
- NO COLOR

1 INCH = 200 FT







PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES





MORGAN ST

MANNING PL

CHAPEL HILL ST

MARKET ST

CORCORAN ST

ORANGE ST

PARRISH ST

PETTIGREW ST

VIVIAN ST

BLACKWELL ST

DILLARD ST

VGUM ST

MAIN ST

LEABODY ST

QUEEN ST

LIBERTY ST

CLEVELAND ST

HOL

7

4

5

6

2

3

1





NOV 1 1977





# National Register of Historic Places

## Archivist note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2012



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pettigrew Street on the south, Great Jones Street on the west, Morgan Street on the north, and the east parcel line of St. Philip's Church on the east. n/a  not for publication

city or town Durham n/a  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Durham code 063 zip code 27701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jessie Crow SHPO 8/30/12  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
NC Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - 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:)

**Additional Documentation Approved**

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall 10.24.12



Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

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

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

n/a

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

122

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- GOVERNMENT: fire station

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: post office

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
- LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls BRICK
- roof ASPHALT
- METAL
- SLATE

**Narrative Description**

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



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 6 Page 1

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

**Historic Functions (cont.)**

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: post office

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

EDUCATION: school

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility

HEALTH CARE: medical business/office

DEFENSE: arms storage

LANDSCAPE: Parking lot

TRANSPORTATION: road related

**Current Functions (cont.)**

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

EDUCATION: education-related

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility

LANDSCAPE: Parking lot

TRANSPORTATION: road-related



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

**Architectural Classification (cont.)**

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

**Materials (cont.)**

Foundation:

CONCRETE  
METAL: Steel

Walls:

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

**Description**

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

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



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

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

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

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

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

### **Inventory**

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



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

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

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

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

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

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



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

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

**E. Chapel Hill Street, North Side**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Alley

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

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

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

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

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



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

**E. Chapel Hill Street/South Side**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

**W. Chapel Hill Street/South Side**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Vacant lot

**N. Church Street/West Side**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

**City Hall Plaza/North Side (formerly Holloway Street)**

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

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



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

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

**City Hall Plaza/South Side (formerly Holloway Street)**

Fire Station No. 1/Tempest Building

102 City Hall Plaza

1924, 1970, 2008

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

Contributing Building

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Cleveland Street/East Side**

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

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

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

Parking lot



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**Cleveland Street/West Side**

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

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

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

Parking lot



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**N. Corcoran Street/East Side**

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

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

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





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**N. Corcoran Street/West Side**

**Hill Building**

111 N. Corcoran Street

1937, ca. 1961

Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, architect

George Watts Carr, supervising architect

George W. Kane, general contractor

Contributing Building

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

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

**S. Corcoran Street/East Side**

Parking lot



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**S. Corcoran Street/West Side**

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

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

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

**Foster Street/East Side**

Parking lot

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

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



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

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

**Foster Street/West Side**

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

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

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



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**Holland Place/East Side**

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

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

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

Parking lot

**E. Main Street/North Side**

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

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



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

Parking lot

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Commercial Building  
117 E. Main Street  
ca. 1888, ca. 1925, ca. 1940  
Contributing Building

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

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



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

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

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

Parking lot

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

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

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



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

**First Presbyterian Church, Parish House, and Weekday School Building**

301 E. Main Street

1916, 1922, 1964

Milburn, Heister and Company, architect

Contributing Building

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

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

**Durham Public Library**

311 E. Main Street

1921, 1997

Edward L. Tilton, architect

Contributing Building

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



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

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

**Parking lot**

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

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

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



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

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

**E. Main Street/South Side**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Parking lot



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

**Parking lot**

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

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



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

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

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

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

Parking lot

**W. Main Street/North Side**

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

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



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

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

**Commercial Building**

112 W. Main Street/109 W. Parrish Street

ca. 1898, ca. 1960, ca. 1990

Noncontributing Building

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

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

**Commercial Building**

114 W. Main Street/111 W. Parrish Street

ca. 1915, ca. 1960, ca. 2005

Contributing Building

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Vacant lot

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Parking lot

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

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



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

**W. Main Street/South Side**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

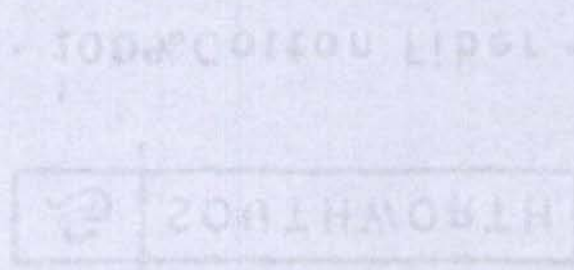
This four-story, twice-remodeled building now features glass-and-steel curtain walls accented with large stuccoed panels at the second story and blue- and rose-colored tiles at the ground floor and along narrow verticals at the façade and street-facing north elevation. The ground-floor glass curtain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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

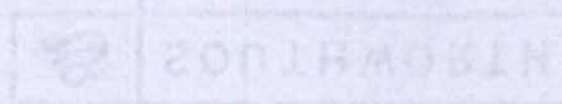
This two-story painted brick commercial building has five bays across its wide façade. Late twentieth-century storefronts fill each bay at the ground floor; replacement brick pilasters with tile details divide the bays. Stuccoed storefront spandrels and signboards finish the ground-floor treatment. Brick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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

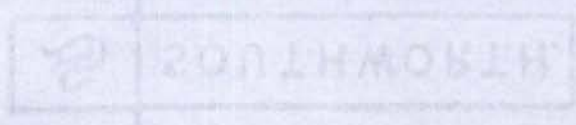
Commercial Building  
351 W. Main Street  
ca. 1923, ca. 2000  
Contributing Building

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

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

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

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





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

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

Vacant lot

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

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

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

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

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



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

**N. Mangum Street/East Side**

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

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

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



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(former) Police Headquarters/City Hall Annex

314 N. Mangum Street

1965

George Watts Carr, architect

Watson Engineers, consulting engineer

William Muirhead Construction Company, contractor

Noncontributing Building

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

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

Rotary Park

Bounded by W. Chapel Hill, N. Mangum, and Morgan streets

1973

Noncontributing Site

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

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



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**N. Mangum Street/West Side**

Vacant lot

Parking lot

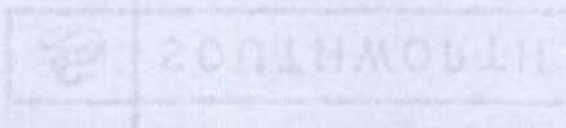
Wilson Building  
401 N. Mangum Street  
1925, ca. 1990  
Contributing Building

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

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

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

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





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

Parking lot

**S. Mangum Street**

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Market Street/West Side**

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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



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**E. Morgan Street/North Side**

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

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

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

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

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



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**W. Morgan Street/South Side**

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

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

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

Parking lot

**Morris Street/East Side**

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



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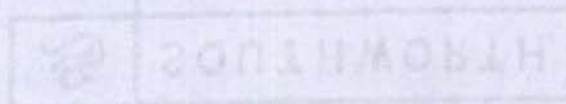
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This often-altered, two-story, stucco-clad building features elevations fronting both Morris and Chapel Hill streets at the prominent Five Points intersection. A cutaway corner has double-leaf glazed wood doors with round-arched replacement transom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

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

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

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





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

(former) Durham City Hall  
120 Morris Street  
1906, 1926, 1988

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

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

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

**Orange Street/West Side**

Commercial Building  
111 Orange Street  
ca. 1910 ca. 1960, 2010  
Contributing Building

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

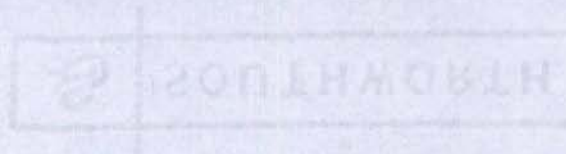
**E. Parrish Street/North Side**

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

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

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

Parking lot





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

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

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

**E. Parrish Street/South Side**

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

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

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



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

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

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

Alley

Law Building  
120 E. Parrish Street  
1979  
Noncontributing Building

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

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



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

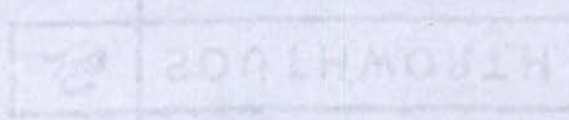
This two-story brick commercial building has been resurfaced with new brick veneer. Ground-floor door and window openings feature round-arches filled with fanlights over paneled doors and 12/12 windows. Second-story 6/6 windows are set into segmental-arched openings with brick sills and soldier course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

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

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

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

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





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**W. Parrish Street/North Side**

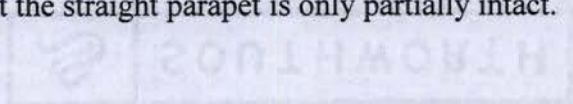
Clements Building  
104 W. Parrish Street  
1908, ca. 1980, 1990, ca. 2005  
Contributing Building

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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



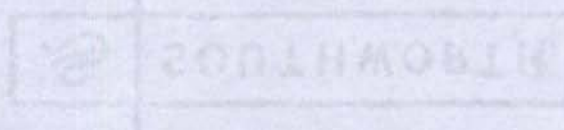
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Chapel Hill Street just outside of the commercial business district. The current windows, installed around 2010, replaced metal awning windows installed around 1950. Other changes to the ground floor likely date to 1965, when Mechanics and Farmers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

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



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

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

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

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



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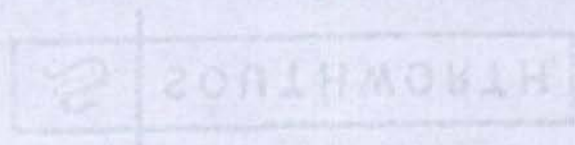
Benjamin C. Woodall is listed at 118-120 W. Parrish Street as a harness and saddle maker in the 1919 City Directory, but 120 likely referred to the building now known only as 118 W. Parrish. A single-story frame livery stable stood at this location as early as 1907, according to Sanborn maps. The 1937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

**W. Parrish Street/South Side**

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

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

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





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

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

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

**Rigsbee Avenue/East Side**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Parking lot

Parking lot

**Rigsbee Avenue/West Side**

WSSB Radio Station  
211 Rigsbee Avenue  
1948, 2008  
Noncontributing Building

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



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

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

**S. Roxboro Street/East Side**

Parking Deck  
173 S. Roxboro Street  
1955  
Contributing Structure

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

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



Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
 COMMERCE  
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION  
 POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
 RELIGION

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1880 to 1962

**Significant Dates**

n/a

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Atwood and Weeks, architect  
 Carr, George Watts, architect  
 Cram, Ralph Adams, architect

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Durham County Library, Durham, NC



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**Architects (cont.)**

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

**Engineers**

Ashmead, Henry C.  
Watson Engineers

**Contractors/Builders**

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

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Summary**

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



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

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

### **Historical Context, 1938-1962**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup> Anderson, 329.

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

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



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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> *Durham Morning Herald*, March 25 and 26, 1959.

<sup>9</sup> Anderson, 367-370.



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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> *Durham Morning Herald*, March 26, 1959; Anderson, 342.

<sup>11</sup> Anderson, 329; Open Durham Blog.



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

### **Architectural Context, 1938-1962**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>15</sup> Historic photographs of all three buildings are available at the Open Durham blog at [www.opendurham.org](http://www.opendurham.org), accessed February 10, 2012.



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

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



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**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 71.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

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

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street &amp; number \_\_\_\_\_

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_

zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



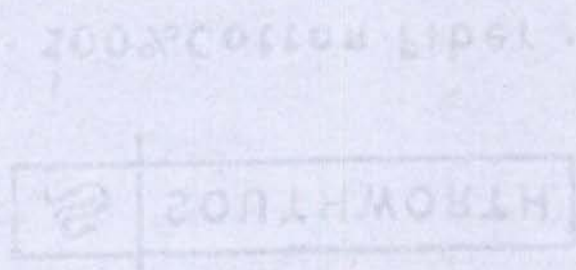
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 101 Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC

**UTM References (cont.)**

5	17	688760	3985640
6	17	688820	3985800

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





**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation

Section number Photos Page 102 Durham County, NC

Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

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

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

- Photo 1: South side of W. Main Street, looking southwest.
- Photo 2: North side of E. Chapel Hill Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 3: East side of Rigsbee Avenue, looking northeast.
- Photo 4: North side of Parrish Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 5: North side of W. Main Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 6: St. Philip's Church, looking northeast.
- Photo 7: East side of Mangum Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 8: South side of W. Main Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 9: Church Street, looking north.
- Photo 10: Durham Public Library, 311 E. Main Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 11: Durham Sun Building, 310 E. Main Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 12: Hill Building/Tilley's Department Store, 307-311 W. Main Street, looking southwest.
- Photo 13: L.D. Rogers Furniture Store, 107-109 E. Parrish Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 14: Carolina Theatre, 309 W. Morgan Street, looking west.
- Photo 15: Baldwin's Department Store, 107-109 W. Main Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 16: Snow Building, 331-335 W. Main Street, looking southwest.
- Photo 17: National Guard Armory, 212 Foster Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 18: Hill Building, 111 N. Corcoran Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 19: Jack Tar Motel, 202 N. Corcoran Street
- Photo 20: First Union National Bank, 301 W. Main Street, looking southwest.







D. 2012. 7. 16

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 1







D. 2012. 7. 17

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.

Durham NC Durham County

Photo 2







D.2012.7.18

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.

Durham NC

Durham County

Photo 3







D. 2012.7.19

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 4





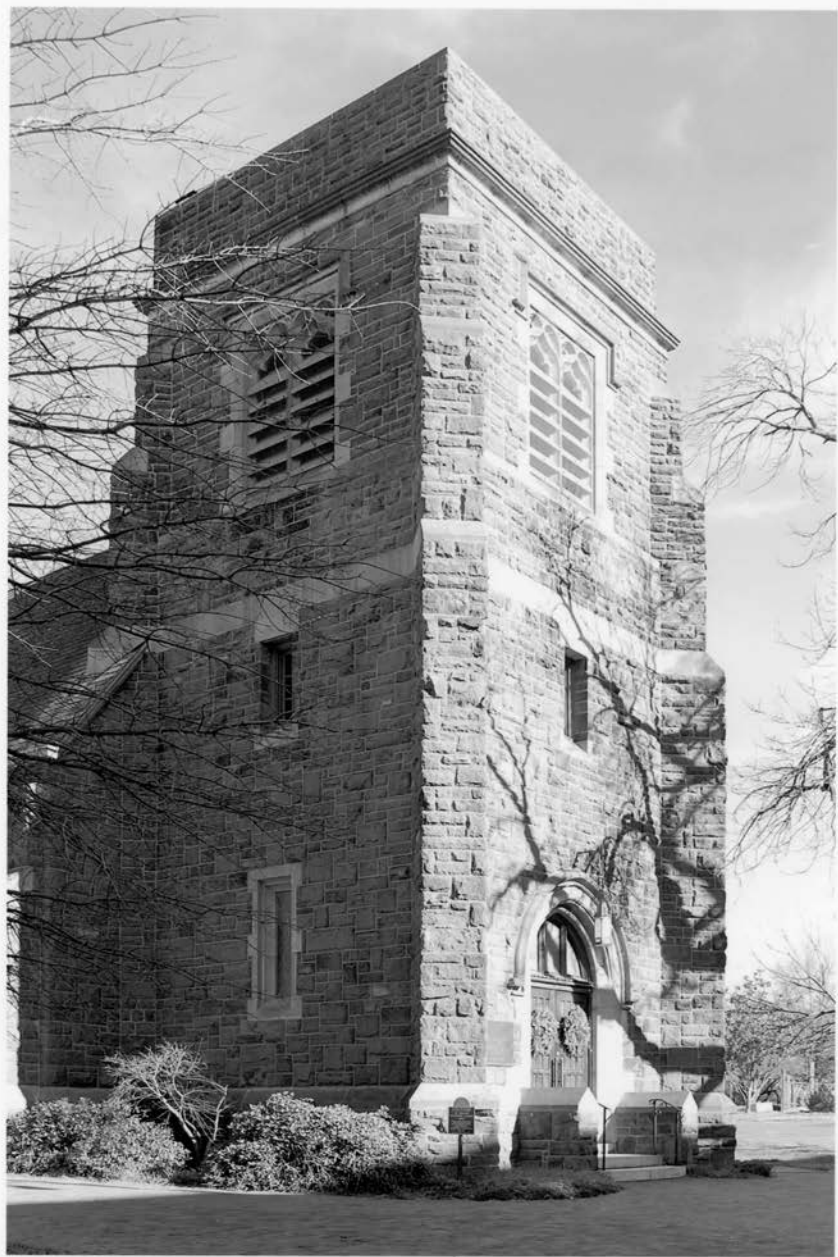


D. 2012. 1. 20

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 5







Downtown Durham Historic District  
Durham NC Add.Doc.  
Durham County

Photo 6







Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 7



*Kennerly*  
FURNITURE CO.  
CREDIT *Easy* TERMS

**BOOK EXCHANGE**  
*The South's Greatest Book Store Est. 1933*

FOODSALE  
1919-2012  
919-321-8827

Welcome to  
City Centre  
Market

DELAN

FURNITURE





D. 2012. 7. 23

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 8







D. 2012.7.24

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC                      Durham County

Photo 9







D-2012-7-29

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 10







D. 2012. 7. 26

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.

Durham NC      Durham County

Photo 11







D. 2012.7.27

Downtown Durham Historic District  
Durham NC  
Durham County  
Add. Doc.

Photo 12



ROBERTT & WITTENBERG ATTYS 683-2436

PEPSI  
**Pepsi-Cola**

AT FOUNTS OR IN BOTTLES.

don't forget  
**WRIGLEY'S**  
TOBACCO  
MINT

GUM

Chewy

Chewy





Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 13







D-2012-7-29

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.

Durham NC Durham County

Photo 14







D. 2012. 2. 30

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 15







D. 2012. 7. 31

Downtown Durham Historic District  
Add. Doc

Durham NC  
Durham County

Photo 16







Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 17







D. 2012. 7. 33

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 18







D. 2012. 7. 34

Downtown Durham Historic District Add. Doc.  
Durham NC Durham County

Photo 19







D.2012.7.35

Downtown Durham Historic District  
Durham NC  
Durham County

Add. Doc.

Photo 20





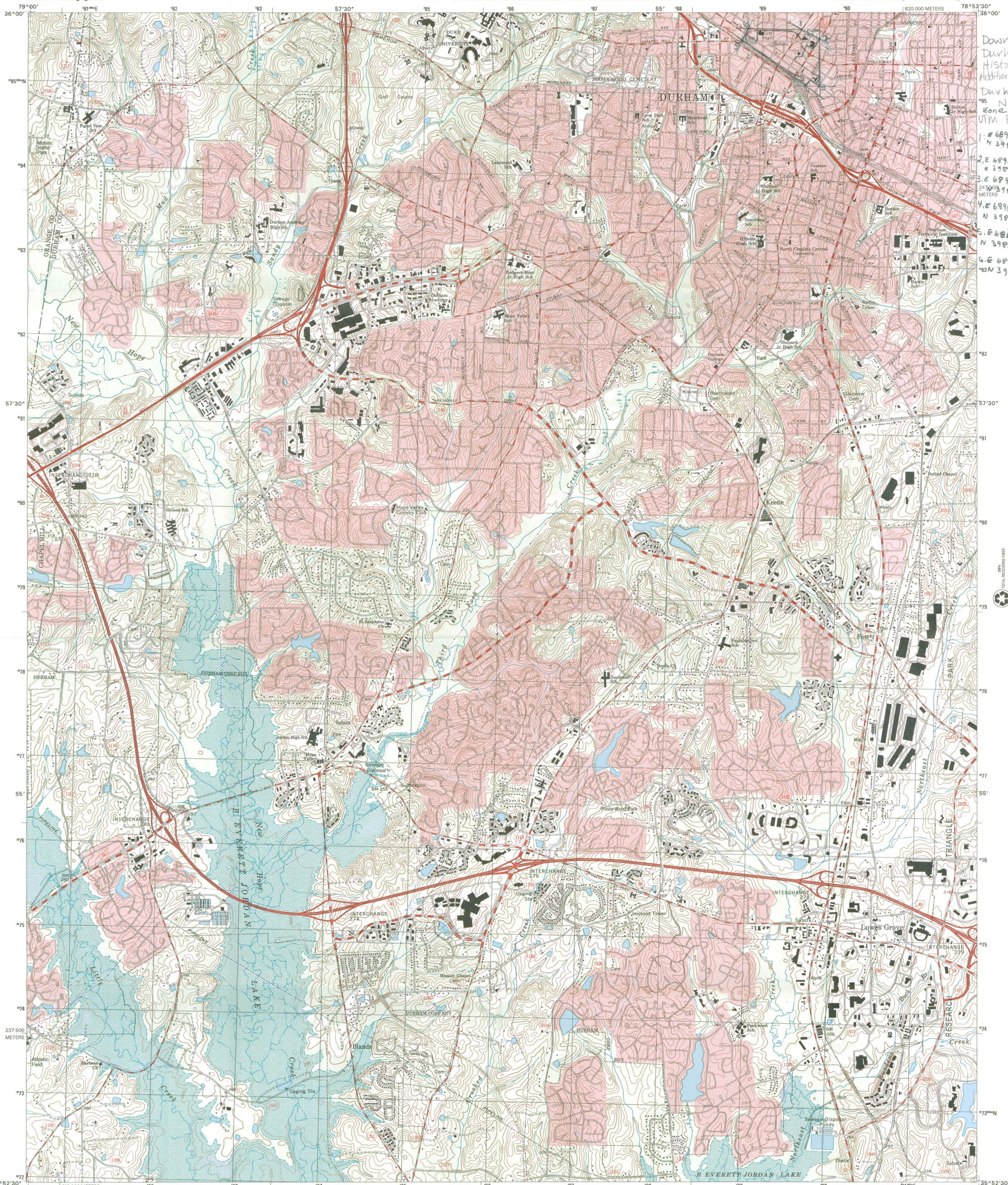
**Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation  
Durham County, NC**

C = Contributing Resource  
 NC = Noncontributing Resource  
 — = National Register Boundary  
 <1 = Photo View

0 100 200 400 Feet







Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation Durham Co., NC Zone 27 UTM Reference: 1. E 689460 N 3985800 2. E 689680 N 3985680 3. E 689680 N 3985980 4. E 689520 N 3985120 5. E 689740 N 3985640 6. E 689820 N 3985800

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Topography compiled 1972. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 2002 and other sources. Survey Control current as of 1973. Boundaries current as of 2003.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17S. 2 500-meter ticks: North Carolina Coordinate System of 1983. North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation. Houses of Worship, Schools, and Other Labeled Buildings verified 1973.

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
(TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, SUBTRACT 1 FOOT)  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Hillsborough
			2 Northwest Durham
			3 Northeast Durham
4		5	4 Chapel Hill
			5 Southeast Durham
			6 Ferrington
			7 Green Level
6	7	8	8 Cary

SOUTHWEST DURHAM, NC  
2002  
NIMA 5255-IV NW-SERIES V842

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ISBN 0-607-08934-8



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.



Early 20<sup>th</sup> century (before 1900-1920)

2, 3, 5, 9, 17

19, 20, 21, 23, 24

25, 27, 30, 32

36, 38, 40, 48, 51

53, 56, 57, 58, 61,

67, 68, 69, 72, 73

75, 84-A, 84-B, 86

94, 95, 96, 98, 99,

104, 105, 106, 107, 111,

114, 116, 117, 119, 120

121, 122, 123, 131, 132

135, 137, 138, 140, 141

143, 144, 146, 149, 152

161, 172, 176

66

19 pivotal

Early to Mid

6, 7, 11, 13

14, 18, 33, 34

37, 41, 54, 83,

88, 97, 102, 103,

127, 129, 133,

134, 136, 142

145, 148, 154,

155, 159, 163

164, 165, 167, 170

171, 177, 178, 7

96-A, 96-B, 96-C

97-E

40

6 pivotal

Contemporary

8, 26, 29

43-B, 64, 71

76, 77, 78,

81, 92, 101,

147, 173

17

15

Refaced, unknown  
Altered, or junk

12, 15, 16, 22

31, 35, 43, 49

50, 59, 60, 62

66, 79, 84, ~~84~~

85, 87, 89, 90

91, 93, 109, 110,

113, 115, 126,

139, 174, 175

29



Durham

Property Downtown Durham Historic District

State N. C.

Working Number 8.29.77.1375

ref. # 77000998

**TECHNICAL**

Photos 10 plus 7 (10.27/77) *average*  
Maps 2

**CONTROL**

*pl*  
8.31.77

**HISTORIAN**

*suggested redrawing boundaries & need average. Also more photos needed of streetscapes & intrusions. There seem to be an awful lot of recent (post 1927) Franklin structures & parking lots. After info rec'd will make decisio*

9.21.77

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

*Carefully written & documented. Photo documentation of Chapel Hill st is inadequate - Majority of buildings in that area are 1940-1976 will call after 2nd Review - Discussed with state. Buildings in question consist of good contemporary call. city hall and an office building which were under construction when nomination was being prepared. ~~the~~ The structure in center of district is 1950s hotel of 'good' Fifties design. Major intrusions are marked. I'm satisfied with the boundaries after discussing it with state.*

*See Note - ~~needed~~ conference Brannan 10.31.77 9/19/77*

**ARCHEOLOGIST**

*~~Handwritten notes~~*

**OTHER**

*- See telephone report following Ricey's questions. I told for photos. 9/21/77*

*Talked w/ McEldin Smith 10/21. ~~Appending~~ additional photos seven 8x10 of NE region of intrusions. Hard there is much pressure on office because of desire to make NK announcement at local ceremony first wk of November*

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_  
Review \_\_\_\_\_

*After photos sent, this seems to be a mid 20<sup>th</sup> district of bldgs less than 50 yrs old. The only sense I get of bldgs that it is a downtown area of a city. Boundaries can't be withdrawn. I would suggest rejecting ~~and~~ they could wait a few yrs until more of the bldgs are 50 yrs old or more*

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

*Return or Reject  
Franklin  
10.31.77*

**BRANCH CHIEF**

*Accept  
LEBMA  
11/1/77*

**KEEPER**

*Wm  
11/1/77*

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Register Entry 12.6.77

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_  
Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

Entered NOV 1 1977

INT:2106-74



I have had great problems with assessing the eligibility of the proposed Durham Historic District. Despite additional photos and extensive conversations with the N.C. staff, I still do not get any true sense of this being a National Register district under current criteria.

My basic feeling is that this is a 1970s city that, despite the presence of many older structures, lacks any real feeling of district ambience. The architecture reflects each decade of Durham's growth but <sup>only</sup> it in no way gives/a sense of the early twentieth century or even a cohesive sense of anything except the 1970s.

Therefore, I do not feel that this nomination should be accepted.

*William H. Brannan*  
10.31.77





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
Department of Cultural Resources  
Raleigh 27611

James E. Holshouser, Jr.  
Governor

Grace J. Rohrer  
Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Larry E. Tise, Director

August 23, 1977

Dr. William J. Murtagh  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
18th and C streets, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We are enclosing a nomination for the Downtown Durham Historic District in Durham County, North Carolina, to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find this nomination in order. If there are any questions, please call us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Larry E. Tise".

Larry E. Tise  
State Historic Preservation Officer

LET/dk

enclosures

cc: Hon. Robert Morgan  
Hon. Jesse Helms  
Hon. Ike Andrews





# CITY OF DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

August 12, 1977



OFFICE OF  
CITY ATTORNEY  
P.O. BOX 2251  
27702

Ms. Deborah P. Kaczynski  
Survey Secretary  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

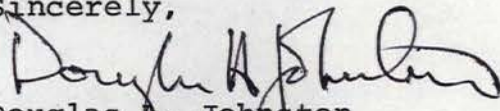
Re: National Register in Durham CBD

Dear Ms. Kaczynski:

Enclosed is a computer print out of the names and addresses, listed for tax purposes, of property owners within the area shown on the enclosed map. Your description of the National Register District should be checked against it. This list is not the product of a title search, but was generated by the City administration at the request of the City Council to be used in a local mailing of notice and information on the same subject. There were a few complaints from property owners who had listed their property for tax purposes in names and addresses other than their own.

Subject to these caveats, I hope this list will be of some use. The duplicate names indicate ownership of more than one parcel.

Sincerely,

  
Douglas A. Johnston  
Assistant City Attorney

DAJ/shq

Enclosures

cc: Larry E. Tise, Director of Division of Archives and History  
Bruce Mangum, County Tax Supervisor



## National Register of Historic Places

### Archivist note to the record

25 pages of property owner identifiable information was removed



H34(880)

*Listed*

SEP 13 1977

*Durham Co  
N.C.*

*Frandsen  
Cole for Herrington  
Greenberg for  
Murtagh  
Wilson for Rogers  
K. Myers 9/9  
F. Wood  
Whelan 9/12*

Honorable Ike Andrews  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you for your letter of August 23 about the nomination of the Downtown Durham Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Property owners are given a 30-day period to present written comments on the significance of the property prior to professional review of the nomination at the National Register. When this period has passed, the nomination will be expedited. We will notify you by the usual form notification if the Downtown Durham Historic District is included in the National Register.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

/Sgd/ Jerry L. Rogers  
Acting Associate  
Director

bcc:  
Dr. Larry E. Tise  
Director  
Division of Archives and History  
Department of Cultural Resources  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 )  
Regional Director, Southeast Region )

001-Reading File  
700 760 880  
190) 160)

FNP:BFrandsen:cac:9/8/77

✓ (BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 880)

*cg 9/9*



IKE ANDREWS  
4TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA  
228 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 225-1784

COMMITTEE ON  
EDUCATION AND LABOR

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C. 20515**

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
ROOM 115, 100 PARK DRIVE  
P.O. Box 12075  
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, N.C. 27709  
(919) 549-8411

101 FEDERAL BUILDING  
ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27203  
(919) 625-3060

August 23, 1977

The Honorable William J. Whalen, Director  
National Park Service  
Interior Building  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Whalen:

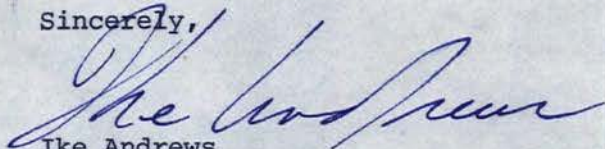
It is my understanding that Dr. Larry Tise with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office has presented an application for the downtown district of Durham, North Carolina to be included in the National Register of Historic Places. I am anxious to add my endorsement of this application.

It is my understanding that arrangements for a significant ceremony have been planned by the City of Durham for October to celebrate inclusion in the National Register of this unique downtown historic district. I have been told that because of some unexpected delay, the State did not forward Durham's application to Washington until very recently, and that the festivity planners were not aware of the delay.

We would greatly appreciate your assistance in expediting approval of the application submitted by the City of Durham to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Ike Andrews  
Member of Congress

IA:khd





ment of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 14 1977  
DOWNTOWN DURHAM  
ST. DIST.

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

formed by State or local represent-  
luded in a district that has been  
n the National Register which is  
eemed worthy of keeping for the  
ior. This nomination is pending

potential benefits and provisions  
ne district including your property  
te for nomination, we are sending  
If you wish to make comments about  
ve to the National Register "Criteria  
leaflet), we will be pleased to  
valuation of placing your property  
should be made within 30 days of  
e addressed to Dr. William J.  
ster, National Park Service, Depart-  
C. 20240.

rehabilitation may be obtained  
, Office of Archeology and Historic  
Department of the Interior,

gister program or the implementation  
ons of the Tax Reform Act should  
he National Register. Inquiries  
t (see address label) and property

Sincerely yours,

*William J. Murtagh*  
William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register

RETURN TO SENDER  
UNDELIVERABLE AS  
ADDRESSED TO FORWARD TO FORWARDS

Mrs. Della M. Proctor  
1300 Edgevale Road  
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Re: Downtown Durham Historic District

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INT-417







# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
H34-880

SEP 14 1977  
DOWNTOWN DURHAM  
HIST. DIST.

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures



TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Catherine Biskin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Downtown Durham H.D.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Catherine strenuously objected to cutting out the center section of the district because, after careful study, they felt that it ~~was~~ <sup>expressed</sup> the latest evolution of the 20<sup>th</sup> century district. New Bldg. were for the most part complimentary.

They were also opposed to drawing in the southern boundaries since it was felt the parking lots protected the historic fabric. The P.R. tracks were not included because it is a commercial district.

any dates that are known in inventory.

Aceage will be submitted.

More photos will be submitted buildings.

Durham  
1) Justification of boundaries drawn & suggest redrawing  
- seem to be # of intrusions & parking lots  
2) Aceage  
3) More photos especially street scenes & of intrusions  
4 - Besides # of

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Braham

TITLE

Arch (his)



blue shaded properties on key, those shaded yellow date from 1895-1940, problem w/ 50 yr rule. Need to have more dates

When known given  
Cotton given

919-733-4763



DATE 9/21/71

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL 12:45 AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Catherine Bisher

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Downtown Durham H.O.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Catherine strenuously objected to cutting out the center section of the district because, after careful study, they felt that it ~~was~~ <sup>expressed</sup> the latest evolution of the 20<sup>th</sup> century district. New Bldg. were for the most part complimentary.

They were also opposed to drawing in the southern boundaries since it was felt the parking lots protected the historic fabric. The R.R. tracks were not included because it is a commercial district.

any dates that are known ~~with~~ are included in inventory.

Average will be submitted

More photos will be submitted on questionnaire buildings.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Braham

Arch (his)

N.R.



# Commercial Realty Co

October 3, 1977

Dr. William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Certified # 074011

Re: H34-880

Dear Sir:

We're writing in response to your letter of September 14, 1977, concerning property located in the Downtown Durham Historical District. Harold L. Kadis and Robert S. Kadis are the owners of a building located at 330 1/2 West Main Street, Durham, North Carolina.

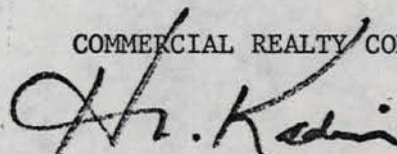
We're writing to protest the inclusion of this particular property in the Downtown Durham Historical District for the very basic reason that, in our opinion, the building is of no historical value.

We are actively engaged in the real estate business and are the owners and developers of several properties. It is our opinion that including properties which are approximately 50-60 years old in a historical protective status, will ultimately be counter-productive in that it will become more difficult, if not impossible, to ultimately demolish properties which have functional and economic obsolescence, in order to replace them with new economically viable development or redevelopment. It is manifestly apparent to most knowledgeable real estate investors, that property of this sort will have limited, and possibly declining, economic justification for reinvestment of additional capital required for rehabilitation. In substance, it is our conclusion that it is more economically feasible to demolish properties of this sort and reconstruct to meet the current functional requirements of the market place, as opposed to remodeling or reconditioning the existing property which will generate little or no increased rental yield.

We will appreciate any consideration that you may give to our protest of this inclusion.

Very truly yours,

COMMERCIAL REALTY COMPANY



H. L. Kadis

HLK:slj



North Carolina National Bank  
P.O.Box 120  
Charlotte, NC 28255  
Telephone 704 | 374-5000

UP  
10-26  
Handy



October 17, 1977

Dr. William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: Downtown Durham Historic District  
H34-880

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

In confirmation of my recent telephone conversation with your office, North Carolina National Bank heartily supports the nomination of the reference district for inclusion in the National Register. It is hoped that your office will soon act favorably upon the nomination.

The bank is currently planning rehabilitation of its building in this district, and in this planning is being guided by the Standards for Rehabilitation as established by the Department of the Interior.

Very sincerely yours,

*L C McLean*

L. C. McLean  
Assistant Vice President

LCM:md

cc: Mr. Sandbeck  
Mr. Hazeltine





THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D OCT 19 1977

\_\_\_\_\_  
THE \_\_\_\_\_ (ATTACHED)

\_\_\_\_\_  
THE \_\_\_\_\_ (SENT)

\_\_\_\_\_  
THE \_\_\_\_\_ (ATTACHED)

DATE AC. WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_\_

INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_



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



October 21, 1977

Bill Brabham  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Bill:

Enclosed are 1) seven additional pictures of the Durham Historic District, 2) a photocopy of the color coded map that you have in hand with pictures keyed in red, and 3) a list of pictures and brief explanation of their content.

I am sure that you will agree with us, after looking at the pictures and map, that the area in question ought to be included. The pictures should illustrate the points we made to you on the telephone last week at some length.

The acreage of the district is approximately seventy-two.

As you know there are compelling reasons to hasten the review of this nomination. We will greatly appreciate your expediting the process. As I plan to be out of the office on October 25 and possibly October 26, you should contact Catherine Bishir if you have any further questions.

Sincerely yours,

H. McKelden Smith  
Archeology and Historic Preservation  
Section  
(919) 733-4763



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D OCT 26 1977

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

33-1113

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... of the ...

NOTE: ...

... of the ...

...





NORTH  
CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
CULTURAL  
RESOURCES

Raleigh,  
North Carolina  
27611

Division of  
Archives and History  
Larry E. Tise, Director

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Governor



Photographs - Durham Historic District

1. On left is Trinity Methodist Church (designed by Ralph Adams Gram). On right is side view of the new Durham City Hall which is almost complete. This is one of the best modern public buildings in the state.
2. On left is the city hall. On right is the new police station. On right (background) is a multi-deck parking garage. In the background is the tower of the Central Carolina Bank, a skyscraper designed by Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon. The terrace of the police station in the foreground connects with the city hall.
3. On right is the side terrace of the police station. On rear left is the First Baptist Church. Center building (middle ground) is the new firehouse.
4. On left is part of the Central Carolina Bank. On right is a combination parking garage and office/hotel building. This building dates from the 1950s. It has shops on the ground level with parking and hotel above. In the background is a collection of buildings which now house the Durham newspaper offices. This picture shows the irregularity of Durham's street pattern. The street the photographer is standing on is Parrish Street, known as Black Wall Street, because of its considerable importance in the history of black capitalism. (See significance).
5. On right is a parking garage. In rear is the United States Post Office, a fine classical style building with intact interiors. This street was once open to traffic but is now a pedestrian street.
6. This view shows the same parking garage as in #5 from a different side with renovated buildings in the background. At the time the picture was taken, the parking lot was being extensively relandscaped. The city is adding granite paving and retaining walls and planting additional trees, etc.
7. On left is the hotel/office building and parking garage shown in #4. The tall building on the right is the old North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, a National Historic Landmark.



TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name) ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

N.C.  
McKeldon Smith  
Brent Glass  
Natherine Burt  
etc.

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Durham Her. District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Extensive discussions over qualities, ambience, etc. of district. We had earlier questioned boundaries & ~~made a list of~~ "contemporary but comparable structures." Also questioned early to mid century qualities - where the buildings - 1950ish or what. He said this rather ambiguous classification dealt with smaller commercial structures built in 20's, 30's, 40's in brick-terracotta style with decorative cornices, etc. that give overall feel & coherence of 1900 - 1930 city - with latter day buildings.

McKeldon reiterated his and SHPO's opinion that district was eligible & would be a very great mistake not to accept it. Brent Glass called + recused the Durham nomination. He said that he understood how we could have problems with the nomination, but they had considered and worked on this for 2 years before deciding to ~~submit~~ submit it.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL TITLE OFFICE

Braham  
Over  
NR



Brent feels that this district represents the type of areas which now have to be dealt with and which protection and recognition of N.C. is so vitally needed. They feel that waiting for more of the 1930s buildings to meet the age criterion will result in more demolition, etc.

I suggested local ordinance, etc.

Brent said that they had undertaken extensive P.R. to sell this nomination to Durham - but he realized it wasn't up to us to bail them out.

He suggested an on site inspection before <sup>our</sup> rejection of the nomination.

McEldon Smith 10.31.77

Thursday is Durham Day - parade, Congressional representative, certificate on behalf of Gov't, Legitt + Myers (biggest industrial supporter in W.C.) having big cocktail party for all of downtown. Invitations gone out.

- Very afraid to destroy N.C. credibility -

~~Not~~ ~~local~~ ~~fault~~. ~~The~~ ~~local~~ N.C. office told them at any earlier date that district would make it.

- Discussed political repercussions in W.C., etc.



DATE 10-31-77  
TIME OF CALL AM PM

1. CALL

Bill-

let's do  
this as  
soon as  
Dr M. comes  
in

ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

town District

3. SUBJECT

4. DETAILS

won  
Cet  
Del  
al  
approves

C.S.

put this  
with file

District -  
do get nominated.  
Yr of hearings -  
on - Set up a  
week since City now

Several weeks ago - asked for  
expedited review. Their whole  
reputation ~~was~~ at stake -  
if district is not listed.  
Promised Larry that we  
would review the district 1st  
thing tomorrow morning & try to call  
him immediately after seeing  
Dr Munday

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

C. Shull

TITLE

OFFICE



TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Larry Tise

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Durham Historic District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Durham Historic District -  
working for 3 yrs to get nominated.  
City opposed. Yr of hearings -  
Durham nomination - Set up a  
celebration this week since City now  
approves. Several weeks ago - asked for  
expedited review. Their whole  
reputation ~~was~~ at stake -  
if district is not listed.  
Promised Larry that we  
would review the district 1st  
thing tomorrow morning & try to call  
him immediately after seeing  
Dr Munsy

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

C Shull

TITLE

OFFICE



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **NORTH CAROLINA**

Date Entered **NOV 1 1977**

Name

Location

**Downtown Durham Historic District**

**Durham  
Durham County**

Hon. Robert B. Morgan

Hon. Jesse Helms

Hon. Ike F. Andrews

Regional Director, Southeast Region

880

Mott/js

11/2/77

Also Notified

State Historic Preservation Officer

Dr. Larry E. Tise

Director, Division of Archives  
and History

Department of Cultural Resources

109 East Jones Street

Raleigh, North Carolina 27611



VILLA



TEMPESTA

Tempest Villas, Ltd.  
1307 North Mangum Street  
Durham, North Carolina  
27701

November 10, 1977

William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: H34-880 (DOWNTOWN DURHAM HIST. DIST., Durham, North Carolina)

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Regarding any future correspondence [with TEMPEST VILLAS, Ltd.],  
please make note of our new mailing address:

Tempest Villas, Ltd.  
1307 North Mangum Street  
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

*Roddy Tempest*  
Roddy Tempest  
Tempest Villas, Ltd.

RT:mc



Multiple resource?

Dr. Mantogh

Dr. Tise is absent.

And needs your decision  
by 2:30.

I will provide details.  
Lebovich

I am in the  
conference room







# NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: Downtown Durham Historic District  
 ② OTHER NAMES:  
 ③ date of entry: NOV 1 1977  
 ④ county code: 063

⑤ LOCATION street & number: reverse side  
 city / town: Durham  
 vicinity of:  
 state: NC  
 county: Durham  
 ⑥ NPS REGION: Southeast

⑦ OWNER  PRIVATE  STATE  MUNICIPAL  COUNTY  MULTIPLE  FEDERAL (agency name)  
 ⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:

⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS  HABS  HAER  NHL  
 ⑩ FUNDED?  YES  NO  
 ⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT: 4th  
 ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION:  STATE  FEDERAL  
 if state who prepared form?

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT?  YES, NAME:  
 ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK?  YES, NAME:  
 ⑮ ACREAGE:  
 LOCAL  PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION  
 excellent  deteriorated  
 good  ruins  
 fair  unexcavated  
 altered  original site  
 unaltered  moved  
 reconstructed  unknown  
 excavated  
 ⑰ features:  
 INTERIOR:  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1  
 NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-4  
 NOT APPLICABLE-7  
 EXTERIOR:  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2  
 NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-5  
 NOT APPLICABLE-8  
 ENVIRONS:  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3  
 NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-6  
 NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS  YES-Restricted  YES-Unrestricted  No Access  Unknown  
 ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE  YES  NO  
 ⑳ SAVED?  YES  
 ㉑ IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT?  yes  no

㉒ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:  
 ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2  
 ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1  
 AGRICULTURE-3  
 ARCHITECTURE-4  
 ART-5  
 ENGINEERING-11  
 ENTERTAINMENT-26  
 EXPLORATION-12  
 HEALTH-27  
 INDUSTRY-13  
 EDUCATION-10  
 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15  
 LAW-16  
 LITERATURE-17  
 MILITARY-18  
 MUSIC-19  
 PHILOSOPHY-20  
 POLITICS / GOVT.-21  
 RELIGION-22  
 SCIENCE-23  
 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24  
 SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30  
 TRANSPORTATION-25  
 RECREATION-28  
 SETTLEMENT-29  
 URBAN PLANNING-31  
 OTHER (SPECIFY)  
 ㉓ CLAIMS: explain  
 'first'   
 'oldest'   
 'only'

㉔ functions  
 WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:  
 CURRENTLY:  
 ㉕ dates of initial construction:  
 major alterations:  
 historic events:  
 ㉖ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

㉗ architectural style(s):  
 ㉘ architect:  
 ㉙ master builder:  
 ㉚ engineer:

㉛ landscape architect / garden designer:  
 ㉜ interior decorator:  
 ㉝ artist:  
 ㉞ artisan:  
 ㉟ builder/contractor:

㊱ NAMES give role & date  
 PERSONAL:  
 EVENTS:  
 INSTITUTIONAL:

㊲ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP



5. Roughly bounded by Peabody, Morgan, 444 Seminary, Cleveland, Parrish, and Queen Sts.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Durham Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Durham

DATE RECEIVED: 9/07/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/24/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 77000998

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 10.24.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor  
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

August 30, 2012

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: Downtown Durham Historic District, Additional Documentation, Durham County

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is the above referenced nomination to be approved for the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nomination to be in order. If you have any questions please call Ann Swallow, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeffrey J. Crow".

Jeffrey J. Crow  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JJC/jct: enclosures