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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 Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation
other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by North Street, Carolina Avenue, Cameron Street, and Columbia Street N/A not for publication
city or town Chapel Hill N/A vicinity
State North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27514

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.)

Heerin Cherry, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/23/15
Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.

other,
(explain):

Accept AD

Jan Holt
Signature of the Keeper

4-16-2014
Date of Action

Name of Property _____

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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 185 | 69 | buildings |
| 2 | 0 | sites |
| 2 | 1 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 189 | 70 | 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

49

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling _____
- Domestic: multiple dwelling _____
- Domestic: secondary structure _____
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store _____
- Commerce/Trade: department store _____
- Social: meeting hall _____
- Government: post office _____
- Religion: religious facility _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling _____
- Domestic: multiple dwelling _____
- Domestic: secondary structure _____
- Commerce/Trade: financial institution _____
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store _____
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant _____
- Social: meeting hall _____
- Government: post office _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival _____
- Bungalow/Craftsman _____
- Other: Minimal Traditional _____
- Other: Ranch _____
- Modern Movement _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

c. 1905 – 1964

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Curtis, C. C.
Hodges, Philemon

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
Name of Property

Orange County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 100.59 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>17</u> | <u>675400</u> | <u>3976160</u> | 3 | <u>17</u> | <u>675560</u> | <u>3976340</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>17</u> | <u>675450</u> | <u>3976390</u> | 4 | <u>17</u> | <u>675690</u> | <u>3976220</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 Heather Wagner Slane
organization hmvPreservation date November 25, 2014
Street & number P. O. Box 355 telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

Name _____
Street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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.

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Section 6: Function or Use

Historic Functions (cont.):

Recreation and Culture: theater

Landscape: garden

Current Functions (cont.):

Religion: religious facility

Landscape: garden

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification (cont.):

Shingle Style

Queen Anne

Other: Period Cottage

Georgian Revival

Classical Revival

Greek Revival

Neoclassical Revival

Materials (cont.):

Foundation: Stone

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood: Shake

Walls: Aluminum

Walls: Synthetics: Vinyl

Walls: Asbestos

Walls: Wood: Log

Roof: Wood shingle

Roof: Metal

Roof: Stone: Slate

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Narrative Description:

When the Chapel Hill Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, it included the oldest, central section of the University of North Carolina campus, a significant portion of the residential area along East Franklin and East Rosemary streets to the north of the campus that was developed concurrent with the university, and the resources in and around Battle Park on the east side of the campus. The nomination included only a partial inventory list (49 properties were listed individually in the inventory, though 114 primary resources exist within the boundary) and a period of significance from 1793, the beginning of construction at the University of North Carolina, to an unspecified ending date in the early twentieth century with the 1920s or 1930s implied; the historical narrative ends in the early 1930s, though the 1949 Morehead Planetarium on the campus was specifically called out as an important resource.

This document provides additional documentation for the Chapel Hill Historic District nomination, including a complete inventory for the district with descriptions and contributing status given for all resources within the original district boundary. It also extends the period of significance for the Chapel Hill Historic District to 1964 with a discussion of the continued educational and architectural significance of the original district to the mid-1960s. Thus, the period of significance established by this additional documentation is c. 1793 to 1964. The expansion of the University of North Carolina facilities and programs in the twentieth century, especially in the 1920s and the post-World War II era, is indicative of its continued educational significance. Further, the development of the residential area of the original district, intricately tied to the growth of the university during the expanded period of significance, is an architecturally significant collection of buildings, including examples of both vernacular and nationally popular architectural styles.

The Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase expands the boundary of the Chapel Hill Historic District to include three adjacent areas: 1) the commercial corridor along East Franklin Street, a portion of which was included in the original district boundary, 2) residential development north of the district, including two early twentieth-century subdivisions, and 3) residential development east of the district. These areas were likely excluded from the original boundary because the buildings are predominantly from the twentieth century, many of them less than fifty years old when the district was created, and are simpler in form and detail. However, collectively they illustrate the continued residential development of the area through the mid-twentieth century and the historic commercial core of the town. An assessment of the potential for an expansion of the district farther south into the university campus was not feasible at this time given the available resources.

The Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase section of this document includes a full inventory of the 197 primary resources, as well as descriptions of secondary resources and a characterization of the streets included in the expansion area. The growth of Chapel Hill in the early twentieth century followed national trends with buildings constructed in the popular Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage,

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and Ranch styles. Further, Cobb Terrace and Tenney Circle, at the northwest and northeast corners of the Boundary Increase, respectively, employ designs standards for residential developments that had become typical by the early twentieth century. Thus, the period of significance for the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase is c. 1905 to 1964 and this document provides context for the early and mid-twentieth-century architecture and community planning in the expansion areas.

INVENTORY LIST

The inventory list of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation is divided into two sections. The first section updates and expands the inventory presented in the 1971 Chapel Hill Historic District. The original nomination included a partial inventory with names, dates, and descriptions of significant structures, each of which were assigned a number that has been noted in parenthesis in the updated inventory list. The updated inventory list includes a brief summary of moved or demolished resources within the district boundary, full descriptions of all resources, and assigns a contributing or non-contributing status to each resource. Property descriptions are arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Buildings on the University of North Carolina campus have been separated from the other resources and have been listed first, though also arranged alphabetically by street name. Additional information regarding the buildings on the University of North Carolina campus was derived from the 2003 "University of North Carolina Historic Preservation Survey" conducted by the Campus Historic Preservation Manager and Facilities Planning Department. Information about the monuments and sites on campus was taken from the University of North Carolina Library website. Properties individually listed in the National Register or designated as a National Historic Landmark are identified in the individual entries.

The second section of the inventory list provides a complete inventory for the resources located within the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase. It begins with a description of the overall character of the expansion area and includes full descriptions of all resources and assigns a contributing or non-contributing status to each resource. The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets.

For both sections of the inventory, building names and construction dates were derived from Sanborn maps, county tax records, and architectural analysis. Proper names are given to buildings only when the respective survey file or the below-listed sources cite the initial occupant or a long-term occupant within the period of significance. Commercial buildings are typically not named, unless a name appears on the building itself, because their occupants have changed frequently. Because no city directories exist for Chapel Hill before the 1950s, buildings that have not been previously researched have not been assigned names in this inventory. M. Ruth Little's *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill North Carolina, 1795-1975* [Little] and the "[Triangle Modernist Houses](#)" website [TMH] provided additional

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information for the inventory. Dates and building histories for properties on Hillsborough Street were taken from a 2006 North Carolina Study List application for a proposed expansion of the district. Local historian Bernard Lee Bryant's "Occupants and Structures of Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina at 5-Year Intervals, 1793-1998" [Bryant], did not list buildings by address until 1928, though his research was applied to residences in the 200-600 blocks of Franklin Street. Posted signs indicating the name and age of a house or building in the district are also noted in the inventory. Information not otherwise cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

Properties in both sections of the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of historic integrity. All contributing resources were constructed during the periods of significance, ca. 1792 to 1964 and c. 1905 to 1964, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Changes to institutional buildings on the University of North Carolina campus – within the boundary of the Chapel Hill Historic District – commonly include the installation of new doors and accessible ramps. Additionally, renovations and additions from the early and mid-twentieth century, within the extended period of significance for the district, have sometimes removed historic fabric or recreated historic elements that had previously been removed. These changes, alone or in combination, do not significantly affect the overall historic integrity of the structures, nor render them non-contributing. For example, Gerrard Hall (160 East Cameron) was constructed in 1822-1837 and had a portico installed on its south elevation in 1844; the portico was removed about 1900 and a newly designed portico installed in 1930. The building is a contributing resource. In several instances, significant additions constructed after the period of significance have obscured or overwhelmed the historic structure. Memorial Hall (140 East Cameron Avenue) received a significant addition in 2003-2004 that wrapped the historic building on three sides rendering the building non-contributing. However, a c. 2009 addition to Bynum Hall (222 East Cameron Avenue) is located at the rear of the building and is considerably narrower than the original structure, making it difficult to see from East Cameron Avenue, and thus, the building remains contributing.

Churches within the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase often have substantial additions, sometimes larger than the church itself. However, these additions are generally set back from the historic facades and have materials and detailing to match or complement the historic structure. Thus, unless the material integrity of the church building itself has been diminished through alteration, the churches are contributing. The 1925-26 University United Methodist Church was enlarged significantly during the period of significance with a 1961 classroom wing that is connected to the historic sanctuary by a side-gabled hyphen near the rear of the property, creating a small courtyard between the buildings. The 1962 University Presbyterian Church (209 East Franklin Street) replaced an early church on the site that

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already had additions dating to 1920 and 1959. The church was enlarged again in 1999, and while the latest addition is located at the front of the site, abutting Franklin Street, it has a lower roofline than the 1962 church and is connected via the side of the church, so the building remains a contributing structure.

Common changes to residential buildings within the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase include the installation of vinyl or other synthetic siding, painting of masonry, replacement windows and doors, replacement of original roof materials and porch posts, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. These changes alone or in combination do not typically render a property non-contributing; a building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c. 1915 Mrs. Blanche Patterson House (229 East Franklin Street) had replacement siding and windows, but retains its original form and fenestration so is contributing. However, resources are non-contributing when the fenestration has been altered, a front porch has been enclosed or replaced with a new porch with a different roof form, or the main roofline has been altered. For example, the c. 1930 house at 413 Hillsborough Street has replacement windows and doors and has had its front porch fully enclosed with plywood sheathing, rendering the building non-contributing.

Additions to residential buildings in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase are also common and are sometimes significant in size, though if additions are set back from the façade of the building or if the changes and additions fall within the period of significance, the building is contributing. The c. 1912 Charles C. Mangum House (510 East Franklin Street) has a two-story, gabled wing at the rear with a projecting two-story, side-gabled addition extending from it; however, the additions are set back from the façade and clearly differentiated from the historic structure, so the building remains contributing. If additions are made to the front of the structure, or a rear or side addition extends above the main roofline of the historic house or otherwise dwarfs the historic structure, it is non-contributing. For example, the c. 1936 S. J. Brockwell House (211 Henderson Street) has replacement siding, door, and windows, as well as a large addition, which extends the façade and roofline, and nearly doubles the width of the house.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the district and illustrates the changing use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is typical, though many were replaced during the period of significance or rehabilitated and returned to their historic configuration in recent years, and thus the buildings contribute to the district's significance. If a building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, historic storefront configuration, architectural detailing, and, for multi-story buildings, its upper-level fenestration, it is a contributing resource. For example, the c. 1945 commercial building at 101-103 East Franklin Street has replacement storefronts, including a metal pent roof over the east storefront, yet it retains its original second-floor fenestration and is thus, a contributing building. Conversely, the c. 1945 commercial building at 118 East Franklin Street, which also has a replacement storefront, has had its side-gabled roof removed, leaving only a parapet on the façade, and is, therefore, non-contributing.

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It should also be noted, that all buildings in the district have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise indicated. All outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted, and pre-fabricated sheds were considered to be temporary and thus were not surveyed or included in the inventory.

Chapel Hill Historic District Inventory List

Changes that have occurred since the listing of the Chapel Hill Historic District in 1971 are addressed below and include the demolition and relocation of historic buildings, as well as the rehabilitation of historic structures and construction of new structures within the district. Demolition of historic buildings within the district since 1974 occurred primarily to accommodate the construction of new buildings or building additions. Demolition dates were derived from the North Carolina SHPO survey files, which included photos from 1974, 1992, and 2002. New construction dates were derived from county tax records. Demolitions include:

- Houses at 120 South Boundary Street and 522 and 524 Hooper Lane demolished between 1974 and 1992, Brooks Hall constructed on the site in 1993
- House at 205 East Rosemary Street, demolished between 1974 and 1992, addition to 207 East Franklin Street constructed on the site
- House just west of 229 East Franklin Street, demolished in 1995, parking lot on the site
- Lutheran Parish House, east side of Pickard Lane just south of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, demolished in 1978, parking lot on the site
- Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity House at 227 East Rosemary Street, demolished about 2000, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church constructed on the site in 2007-2008
- Lutheran Campus Ministry house at 306 East Rosemary Street, demolished after 1974, Campus Ministry and Christian Education building constructed on the site in 1979
- Martin-Dey House at 401 East Rosemary Street, demolished after 2006, site remains vacant

One building has been moved outside the district:

- The Huskey House, moved in 1977 from 215 East Rosemary Street to 303 Henderson Street, just outside the district, a new house was constructed on the site; the Huskey House was enlarged significantly at its new site and was subsequently excluded from the historic district boundary increase

Many structures have been rehabilitated or enlarged since the listing of the Chapel Hill Historic District in 1971. Additionally, new buildings have been erected on previously vacant land as well as on the sites of historic houses that were demolished to allow for the new construction. However, the majority of post-1970 construction has occurred outside of the district and the boundary increase area, on low-lying lands

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to the north and east. Additions and newly constructed buildings within the district boundary are noted in the inventory list.

The Chapel Hill Historic District includes ninety-two primary contributing resources, including eighty-eight buildings, three sites, and one structure. The twenty-two non-contributing primary resources include twenty-one buildings and one site. Secondary resources include twenty-three contributing resources and twenty-five non-contributing resources, most of them sheds and garages in the residential section of the district, or monuments and sites located on the University of North Carolina campus. Within the district boundary are forty-nine resources identified as contributing in the 1971 Chapel Hill Historic District nomination, including one property individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and two National Historic Landmarks listed below:

- 1795 Old East (NHL1965), 203 East Cameron Street
- 1851 Playmakers Theater (NHL1973), 202 East Cameron Street
- 1924-25 Chapel of the Cross (NR1972), 304 East Franklin Street

University of North Carolina Campus

300 S. Boundary Street – Forest Theater (No. 48) – 1918, 1940

C – Structure

Located near the intersection of South Boundary Street and Country Club Road, the Forest Theater, also known as Koch Memorial Theater, anchors the west corner of Battle Park. The amphitheater, constructed of local stone, is set below street level and is accessed via Country Club Road by stone steps with stone knee walls. Two stone rooms, each with joist pockets indicating that they had roofs at one point, flank the entrance, which has stone cheek walls and a large wood lintel from which hangs a sign that reads “The Forest Theatre.” Each of the rooms has wood-framed door and window openings that likely initially served as ticket or concession windows. Beyond the entrance, stone terraced seating extends even further below street level with three sets of stone steps and a stone wall that encircles the seating. A stone tower on each side of the seating houses lighting and cameras for the performances. The stage is generally round with a pea gravel surface, a stone wall across the front of the stage, stepped stone walls at the sides and rear, and stone wing walls flanking the stage. Three doorways, each with a heavy wood lintel lead to the backstage. The center entrance has a pair of double-leaf batten wood doors that lead to a later, wood-framed enclosure behind the stage. The enclosure has a shed roof, vertical plywood sheathing, and batten shutters covering the window openings.

The theater was named for Professor Frederick H. (Proff) Koch, founder of the Carolina Playmakers. Completed in 1918, the first performances given in the amphitheater in Battle Park was The Taming of the Shrew in 1919. The theater was remodeled in 1940 at a cost of \$20,000, the funds being supplied by the Works Projects Administration. The theater is used for various outdoor functions, including annual plays performed by the Carolina Playmakers.

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300-block S. Boundary Street – Battle Park (No. 47) – 1796, c. 1880 **C – Site**

The forty-five-acre tract of forested land is a wooded refuge nestled between the University of North Carolina campus and the Gimghoul neighborhood with street frontage along South Boundary Street, Country Club Road, Raleigh Road, Park Place Lane, and Glandon Drive. The wooded area has pea-gravel paths, a modern kiosk with maps of the park, and several clearings with modern wood benches. The only structure within the park is the Forest Theater at 300 South Boundary. At the intersection of South Boundary and Country Club Road, a plaque affixed to a large stone provides the name and history of the park.

Battle Park is the last remaining portion of the original forest that surrounded the town and university. Most, if not all, of the land included in Battle Park is part of the land donated by Hardy Morgan to the university in 1796. Through a complicated chain of transfers, part of the land now within the park was held by other parties, being known as the Cameron property, but in 1909 it returned to university possession. At several points the forested area has been threatened. In 1832 President Caldwell, "outraged by the depredation of the villagers in the woodlands of the university...recommended, but without avail, the employment of a forest ranger to put a stop to the abuse." In 1880 a sale of university lands was held to satisfy claims of Mildred Cameron and D. L. Swain (loans that had been made to enable the completion of New East and New West in the 1850s). After an appeal by Cornelia Spencer, Paul Cameron of Hillsborough took over the lands, much of which lay in the present Battle Park area, saving the woodlands from possible destruction. The only part of the park not owned by the university is a small tract of land acquired by the Junior Order of Gimghouls to afford the site for Gimghoul Castle. Battle Park is named in honor of Dr. Kemp Battle, who put considerable time and care into the maintenance of the park during his presidency (1876-1891) and afterwards. Dr. Kemp Battle loved these woods and spent long hours there, clearing paths with his hatchet, "making bridges and seats and introducing his friends and students to his favorite spots" to which he gave names like "Vale of Ione," "Dogwood Dingle," and "Anemone Spring."

135 E. Cameron Avenue – Mary Ann Smith Building (No. 25) – 1901 **C – Building**

The Mary Ann Smith Building is a two-and-a-half-story brick building built in the Jacobethan Revival style. The building is nine bays wide and five bays deep with a steeply pitched, hipped, slate roof with a wide denticulated cornice on the façade and rear elevations that wrap around the corners of the building and extend across the front and rear of the side wings. There are four parapeted gabled dormers on the façade flanking a projecting, Flemish-gabled two-and-a-half-story entrance bay and one each on the side elevations of the main block. Cast-stone coping is located on the dormers and Flemish gables. The one-over-one wood-sash windows have flat stone arches with exaggerated keystones and stone windowsills that form continuous bands across the façade. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door with wide one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part multi-light transom. A pressed-metal, paneled entablature over the entrance bears the name of the building and is supported by stylized, pressed-metal pilasters. There are three windows centered over the entrance, at the second-floor level, and paired sixteen-light casements in each dormer. Hip-roofed dormer vents are

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located partway up the roof slope. Two-and-a-half-story, Flemish-gabled wings project from the right (north) and left (south) elevations, each with a parapeted gabled dormer on the façade and rear elevation and an arched Flemish-gable on the gable end, typical of the Jacobethan style. Entrance stoops at the first-floor level of the side wings have paired one-light-over-two-panel doors with four-light transoms flanked by narrow one-over-one windows. The basement level has coined and banded brick and one-over-one windows with stone lintels. A four-bay-wide, two-story wing projects slightly from the rear elevation with two parapeted gabled dormers and a vent centered near the ridgeline. Exterior metal fire stairs on the north and south elevations lead to third-story modern fire doors. A basement-level entrance on the rear (west) elevation has a paneled door with a three-light transom.

Designed by Frank P. Milburn and completed in 1901, the Mary Ann Smith Building was originally built as a dormitory for sixty-five men and was the fourth building built on the campus after the Civil War and the reopening of the university. The building was constructed using a fund set up by the university in the name of Mary Ann Smith, a resident of Raleigh and the daughter and heiress of Richard Smith, a prominent North Carolina merchant. In 1861 Miss Smith bequeathed in her will half of her estate to the university for the endowment of "such a chair as shall teach both the science of Chemistry and its application to the useful arts." However, when Miss Smith died in 1891 the University decided instead to use much of the money for construction of badly needed buildings to serve the expanding student population and curriculum. In 1900, University President Francis Preston Venable recommended to the Board of Trustees that more dormitory space should be built due to the expansion of the student population. The Board of Trustees once again utilized the Mary Ann Smith Fund, authorizing the treasurer to collect no more than \$18,000 out of the fund for a dormitory on campus to be named in honor of Mary Ann Smith, the first building on the campus to be named for a woman.

In the early twentieth century the front doors were raised three feet to match the finished floor height. In addition, the interior stairs leading to the lobby were removed and exterior brick and concrete steps were added to the front of the building. The building served as a dormitory for undergraduate men until 1931 when it was converted into a graduate club and a graduate dormitory. In 1945 the building became a dormitory for women and remained so until 1964 when it was converted into an office building for the university. In 1974, the Department of Computer Sciences occupied the building and in 1980 the first and second floors were used to house the classes for Operational Research and Systems Analysis.

140 E. Cameron Avenue - Memorial Hall (No. 12) – 1931, 2003-2004 NC – Building

Enlarged significantly in 2003-2004 [Little] with additions that wrap the building on three sides, Memorial Hall was constructed as a three-story, seven-bay-wide Neoclassical-style building with the center five bays projecting slightly. It has a brick veneer and a stone cornice and parapet partially obscuring the hipped metal roof. It has replacement windows throughout with stone headers and stone aprons at the first floor level. A two-story, hexastyle portico on the façade is supported by Tuscan columns and has a stone balustrade at the roofline. It shelters three double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel doors, each with a four-light transom and stone lintel. The heavy dentil cornice at the top of the portico continues across the façade and wraps around the right (west) and left (east) elevations.

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The building has been enlarged to the sides and rear with a three-story bay added to the right and left elevations, stepped back slightly from the façade. The first- and second-floor windows, window lintels, and parapet on these bays match those on the original structure, though the cornice atop the second floor is narrower than the original structure. There are blind window panels on the third floor of these wings and three-part windows on the side elevations of the third floor. On the first-floor, three-part windows on the side elevations have paneled aprons and large paneled fans above. Adjacent to these bays, and stepped back even further from the façade, are projecting three-story stair towers with two-story blind window panels on the façade and two-story-tall windows above emergency exits on the side elevations. At the third-story, above the cornice, there are blind window panels on the façade and fixed twenty-four-light windows on the side elevations. Projecting from the rear (south) of the building is an original three-story wing. Original windows on the right elevation of this wing have been bricked in and there are one- and two-story additions to its right and left sides, respectively. A four-story, windowless addition is located at the rear of the building with a two-story, windowless wing at its rear. The building was constructed in 1931, replacing an earlier Memorial Hall that stood on the site, but was razed in 1930.

145 E. Cameron Avenue - Hill Hall (No. 24) – 1907, 1930, 1963, 1978**C – Building**

Hill Hall is a two-story, Classical Revival-style building with a raised basement, buff-colored brick exterior, modillion cornice, and truncated, hipped roof with terra cotta Spanish tiles and small, shed-roofed dormers. The building is five bays wide and three bays deep with the center three bays projecting slightly and ornamented with Ionic pilasters set on limestone bases with a large dado limestone molding that supports the pilasters. The pilasters define three bays of windows with recessed, molded openings and decorative, paneled wood spandrels between the floors. Windows are four-over-four wood-sash windows flanked by one-over-one windows and with three-part multi-light transoms on the first floor and decorative keystones at the second floor. Basement-level windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel door with a multi-light transom and classical molded-brick surround with a pediment supported by consoles. There is a cast-stone cartouche centered in the pediment and cresting atop the pediment. The side elevations are similar to the façade in detail, though the center bay is not recessed, with the outer bays having paneled spandrels and decorative keystones at the windows. An original three-bay deep wing spans nearly the full width of the building on the rear (west) elevation and has four-over-four and three-over-three windows with transoms at the first-floor windows. Entrances at the basement-level and first-floor of the side elevations of this wing have one-light-over-one-panel and one-light-over-two-panel doors. Constructed in 1930, a two-story-with-raised-basement auditorium addition at the rear has a truncated-hip-roofed wing and is five bay deep with canted corners at the northwest and southwest corners. The wing has paired, full-height nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with six-light transoms. The rear two bays of each side elevation are blank brick panels.

The building was enlarged to the south in 1963 with a two-story, side-gabled hyphen that connects to a two-story, hip-roofed wing. The red-brick Colonial Revival-style hyphen and addition are distinctly different in design from the original building, are deeply recessed, and are perceived as a

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separate building when viewed from McCorkle Place. The hyphen is six bays wide with eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows at the first floor and eight-over-eight windows at the second floor, all with flat brick arches. Centered on the east and west elevations of the hyphen are one-light-over-one-panel doors with two-light sidelights and three-part transoms in pedimented surrounds with wide cornices. The two-story, hip-roofed south wing is five bays wide with projecting pedimented gabled bays on the east and west elevations, a wide cornice, brick quoins at the corners, and brick pilasters on the north and south elevations. There is a single multi-light fanlight in each gable and a six-sided, copper-roofed cupola with louvered vents is centered on the ridge of the slate roof. This wing has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the east elevation, a cast-stone watertable, and paired three-panel doors with seven-light transoms in a pedimented surround on the west elevation of a flat-roofed, projecting bay on the east end of the south elevation.

Hill Hall was the first consolidated library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Designed by Milburn and Heister, it was originally named Carnegie Library after the benefactor of the building, the noted philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. With the completion of Wilson Library in 1929, the building was converted for use by the Music Department, was enlarged with the 1930 Atwood and Nash-designed auditorium wing to the west and was renamed Hill Hall after James Sprunt Hill who funded the rehabilitation and addition. The red-brick south wing was added in 1963 to serve the growing needs of the Music Department. In 1978, it was determined that the parapet of the original building with stone detailing was unstable; the parapet was removed, the cast stone ornament stored, and the roof extended out to meet the cornice.

160 E. Cameron Avenue - Gerrard Hall (No. 7) – 1822-37, 1844, 1900, 1930 C – Building

Begun in 1822, Gerrard Hall is a simple, two-story, side-gabled, Greek Revival-style building with a stone foundation and brick laid in common bond and covered with lime wash. The building, which faces south, away from Cameron Avenue, is seven bays wide and two bays deep with a standing-seam metal roof and wood cornice with partial cornice returns composed of simple ovolo and cove moldings. The building features nine-over-six wood-sash windows with simple flat arches and stone windowsills. The south elevation has a two-story, three-bay-wide, pedimented portico supported by Ionic stone columns and sheltering a six-panel door with two-panel blind transom above. Ramps with stone cheek walls were likely added in the late twentieth century. The east and west elevations have two entrances, each with a double-leaf six-panel door with two-panel blind transom, flat arch lintels, and granite thresholds. On the east elevation, a marble plaque has the following inscription, "Gerrard Hall 1822 To do Justly and to Love Mercy and to Walk Humbly with Thy God." The inscription reflects the original function of the building as the second chapel on campus.

Gerrard Hall, begun in 1822, was designed by William Nichols, the architect of Old West and renovator of Old East, and the North Carolina State Architect from 1815 to 1827. It was named after Major Charles Gerrard, a Revolutionary War hero and one of the first benefactors of the university, and was originally built as the second chapel for the university, replacing Person Hall. It has also been used as a lecture hall. Three United States presidents, James K. Polk (Class of 1818), James Buchanan, and

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Woodrow Wilson, have spoken in Gerrard Hall. A full-height portico was added by A. J. Davis in 1844 as an early attempt by President Caldwell to change the formal orientation of the University Campus from north to south. However, the portico was removed from the building around 1900, when it was deemed unsafe due to its rotting structure. Atwood and Nash designed the current portico in 1930. Gerrard Hall is the only building on campus that does not have bathroom facilities. The building is wired for electricity, but the system is very basic.

175 E. Cameron Avenue - New West (No. 10) – 1861, 1923**C – Building**

Designed by William Percival and constructed as a companion to New East, New West is nearly identical in form and detail. The most significant difference being that New West, sited on a slightly higher grade, was constructed as a three-story building so that the rooflines of the two buildings would align. The three-story, hip-roofed building has tripartite massing with a roughly square core and three-story wings, with slightly lower rooflines, projecting from the east and west elevations. It has a stone foundation and stuccoed exterior with stylized Doric pilasters separating the five bays of the center section of the building with pilaster caps that match the cornice of the side wings. It has two interior stuccoed chimneys, a terre metal roof, and a wide cornice on the center section that is supported by scrolled brackets. The upper two floors are expressed as a piano nobile, with molding that wraps the entire building, matches the cornice on the side wings, and separates the upper floors from the first floor. Six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the side elevations, have heavy stone windowsills throughout and decorative recessed panels above and below the third-floor windows in the center section and below all of the first-floor windows counteract the verticality of the pilasters. A two-panel door centered on the south elevation, facing Cameron Avenue, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a five-light transom, and a Doric-order, pedimented stone surround. A matching door on the north elevation has a blind two-panel transom and no decorative surround. A single entrance on the west elevation has a paneled door. A hip-roofed viewing room centered on the roof of the building has a terre metal roof, eight-light clerestory windows on the north and south elevations, and louvered vents on the east and west elevations and was used as the Dialectic Debate Room.

New East was built immediately before the Civil War by William Percival. Percival was a master of proportion and massing, and his juxtaposition of the New East and New West is, in effect, a *tour de force* in the uses of these most important design principles. The building was renovated by Atwood and Nash in 1923 with the addition of the fire escapes and windows on the east and west elevations and the classical surrounds to the building entrances. The original interior, with the exception of the Dialectic Society Room, was also completely remodeled in 1923 for the Department of Psychology by Atwood and Nash. The Dialectic Debate Room retains its historic finishes and form.

180 E. Cameron Avenue - Y.M.C.A Building (No. 13) – 1904**C - Building**

The YMCA building faces north toward Cameron Avenue, in the center of the historic campus. The Collegiate Gothic-style building is two stories tall with a raised basement and a steeply pitched, slate-covered, hipped roof. The YMCA is rectangular in plan, five bays wide and four bays deep, with a

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one-story, gymnasium wing at the rear. The building has a stucco exterior with simple quoins emphasizing the corners of the building, a projecting water table, and projecting molded belt courses at the second-floor level and above the second-floor windows. The center bays of the façade project slightly and feature a one-bay-wide, one-story, cast stone entrance with a Gothic-arched entry and the letters YMCA in the cornice. The door, recessed within the entrance is a replacement one-light-over-one-panel door (replaced between 1974 and 2002) with original one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a multi-light, pointed-arch transom. The entrance is flanked closely by single windows and has a group of four windows above it at the second-floor level, each with pointed-arch panes in the upper sash. Gabled wall dormers that are integral with the parapet are centered on the façade, right (west), and left (east) elevations, with interior chimneys flanking the dormers on the side elevations. Windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the facade, with single-light transoms and crosssetted window hoods. At the rear (south) elevation, a gabled gymnasium is four bays deep with a standing-seam metal roof and tall pointed-arch, multi-light, wood-sash windows with arched drip mold window hoods. An uncovered terrace with stuccoed walls and steps was constructed on the rear elevation since 2002 and provides access to two pairs of doors added since 2002. Additionally, stone walls and graded brick paving at the front of the building post-date 2002.

The cornerstone indicates that the building was constructed beginning in 1904, though campus facilities records date the building to 1907. This structure, designed by Frank P. Milburn, is a restrained example of the Jacobethan Revival / Collegiate Gothic Revival style that was popular for collegiate building in the first decades of the twentieth century. The basis of the design lies in the relationship of geometric masses rather than in elaborate ornamentation and varying textures. It is the simplicity of design and the subtle play of projected and recessed masses that make this building an unusual and outstanding example of the style. The building was undergoing renovation, including repairs to the stuccoed exterior at the time of the 2002 survey.

181 E. Cameron Avenue - Person Hall (No. 6) – 1797, 1886, 1892, 1936 C – Building

Constructed in three stages, the front (east) part of the one-story, I-shaped building faces McCorkle Place and is five bays wide and two bays deep. Measuring thirty-six by fifty-four feet, it is of Flemish-bond brick construction with a stone foundation and projecting brick water table. It has a standing-seam metal roof with boxed eaves, partial cornice returns, and arched fourteen-over-eight wood-sash windows in arched brick openings with stone windowsills. The eight-panel door, centered on the façade, has an arched ten-light transom and fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stair. An 1886 gabled hyphen at the rear connects to an 1892 side-gabled wing on the west elevation, resulting in the current "I" shape. The rear hyphen and wing are of common-bond brick construction, but match the front section in scale and detail with arched fourteen-over-eight wood-sash windows on the rear wing. The six-bay-deep hyphen originally had fenestration matching the façade and rear wing, but in 1936 the walls were largely rebuilt above the water table and the openings enclosed with brick masonry, resulting in blind round-head brick arches, when the building was converted into an art gallery. The rear wing is similar to the original east wing, but is only four bays wide with arched windows. Doors on the west

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elevation of the original building and east elevation of the rear wing, as well as on the south elevation of the hyphen are all six-panel doors with arched fanlights, matching the height of the arched windows, and with fluted pilasters. There is a slate terrace on the north elevation of the building and sculptures and monuments set near the building on the north and south elevations. Solar panels were removed and arched roof vents on each side of the hyphen have been added since 2002.

Person Hall was the second building built on the University of North Carolina campus and is the second oldest state university building in the United States. It is the only building on the campus that reflects the Colonial and Early Republic vernacular architecture found in the state at the time of its construction. The east wing of the present I-shaped building was completed in 1797, built by Philemon Hodges, a free African American mason/builder from Hillsborough, under the supervision of Samuel Hopkins. It was named after its benefactor, Revolutionary General Thomas Person and was originally built as the first university chapel at the urging of Samuel McCorkle, one of the original founders of the university and a Presbyterian minister. In 1882, Person Hall was gutted by fire; its structure was rebuilt through a generous contribution from Durham industrialist Julian Carr. In 1886, a large addition was constructed to the rear (west) for the building's conversion to the first dedicated chemistry laboratory on campus. Later in 1892 Person Hall was enlarged with another western addition, which matched the size of the original building. In 1936, with WPA funds, Person Hall was converted into an art gallery at which time all of the current windows were likely installed. Affixed to the south wall of Person Hall are a pair of stone gargoyles and a stone statue of the thirteenth-century Archbishop of Canterbury Steven Langton, which were removed from London's Westminster clock tower and brought to the United States in 1933 by Katherine Pendleton Arrington, a benefactor of the renovation of Person Hall that resulted in its conversion to an art gallery.

NC-Object – Memorial to Founding Trustees, 1995 – Located on the north side of Person Hall, the marble obelisk is nineteen-feet tall and, on a bronze plaque, bears the names of the fifty-five members of the university's first Board of Trustees who governed the university from 1789 to 1795. A bronze profile of William Richardson Davie tops the obelisk, which is flanked by marble benches. The monument was dedicated in 1995 as part of the university's bicentennial celebration.

193 E. Cameron Avenue - Old West (No. 3) – 1822, 1844, 1993**C – Building**

Old West, directly across the quadrangle from the older Old East, was built in 1822 to match the opposite structure, which was enlarged and remodeled in that year. The three-story, front-gabled building is fifteen bays wide with a sandstone foundation, painted brick exterior and a low-pitched, gabled roof with pedimented gables. The metal terne roof has eight interior brick chimneys and the stylized classical cornice designed by Davis is composed of elaborate sawn brackets, a flat fascia, and a large half-round copper gutter with copper downspouts. The building is approximately forty feet wide and one hundred and twenty-five feet long. The long east and west facades are rather plain and unadorned; they are composed of fifteen bays with nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor, nine-over-six windows on the second floor, and six-over-six windows on the third floor, all with brown or rust color sandstone windowsills and flat-arch brick lintels. At the eighth and thirteenth bays of the east and west

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elevations are simple entrance doors comprised of eight-panel doors with six-light transoms. Each entry has a later stoop of Mount Airy granite with modern metal railings, with the exception of the south entrance on the west elevation, which has a modern accessible ramp. The south façade, facing Cameron Avenue, has two bays of double-hung windows. The north façade that faces McCorkle Place was constructed in 1844 and is composed of three recessed bays. The center bay has raised paneled spandrels and sash windows, which span from above the first-floor entry up to the third floor. New doors, installed in 1993, are ten-panel doors flanked by five-panel blind sidelights. During the 1993 renovation, a hip-roofed square cupola with six-light windows on each elevation was added to the north end of the building. The interior of the building is composed of a double-loaded center corridor with simple, unadorned rooms flanking the corridor.

Old West is one of the original four buildings built on the University of North Carolina campus. Its placement along with the South Building and Old East formed the original quadrangle of the University, which later became McCorkle Place. Designed by William Nichols in 1822, Old West is virtually identical to Old East except for the bond of the brick (Old East is Flemish; Old West is common). In 1844, both buildings were given a five-bay extension on their north ends as well as a bracket cornice by A. J. Davis. It became the home of the Dialectic Society until 1861 when the Society relocated to New West, their present and permanent home. Old West was extensively remodeled in 1923 by Atwood and Nash who removed the old timber structure and replaced it with a new concrete slab structure for fireproofing. Old West was renovated again by Dodge and Associates in 1993 for the bicentennial of the University of North Carolina, at which time the masonry paint was applied to the exterior.

199 E. Cameron Avenue - McCorkle Place – mid-1800s**C – Site**

Once referred to as “The Noble Grove,” McCorkle Place was given its name in the 1930s and is at the heart of the University of North Carolina’s historic campus. The university’s north quadrangle is an open, tree-lined space with Franklin Street at the north end and the Old Well at the south end. A stone wall along Franklin Street functions as the front entrance to the university, dividing McCorkle Place from Chapel Hill’s downtown. Brick paths cross the space, which is home to several old trees and monuments dating to the 1800s, located mostly in the center and south end of McCorkle Place. From McCorkle Place, visitors can view many of the architectural styles that have been popular on the university campus throughout the years. The area is framed by the university’s oldest buildings, including Old East, Old West, and Person Hall. In addition to these Federal-style structures from the Early Republic, McCorkle Place is also framed by Jacobethan-, American Renaissance-, and Colonial Revival-style buildings.

C-Site – Davie Poplar (No. 1), pre-1873 – The giant listing tree centrally located in McCorkle Place is sometimes called a yellow poplar because of its soft yellow wood, but in fact is a member of the magnolia family. According to area legend, Revolutionary War General William R. Davie selected the site for the university from his vantage point below the tree. While the tree has suffered damage over the years and a thin cable attached to a neighboring tree helps to stabilize it, this venerable ivy-entwined tree with its “umbrageous limbs” remains, accompanied by Davie Poplar Jr. and Davie Poplar III. The tree is marked by a small plaque and a stone bench stands at its base.

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C-Site – Davie Poplar Jr., 1918 – Located east of Davie Poplar, the smaller tree was grafted from a shoot of its parent tree and planted east of it on March 16, 1918, by the class of 1918. A bronze plaque affixed to a stone marks the tree.

NC-Site – Davie Poplar III, 1993 – Located near Davie Poplar Jr., Davie Poplar III, also a descendant of the original Davie Poplar, was planted in 1993 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the university. A bronze plaque affixed to a stone marks the tree.

C-Structure – Old Well (No. 5), 1897 – Framed by Old East, Old West, and South Building, across Cameron Avenue, the tholos temple-form cover consists of a circular stylobate bearing eight fluted Doric columns supporting a triglyph bracketed cornice and entablature and a low dome with a flat-lock-seam copper roof. It rests on a stepped black granite base and has a water fountain at its center. Based loosely on a design by university president Edwin Anderson Alderman to replace the nineteenth-century well structure and to beautify the campus, the Old Well has long been the dear and enduring symbol of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Like many similar landscape ornaments, which were popular in America in the nineteenth century, it is based on precedents found in English and French eighteenth-century gardens and temples from Greek shrines, including the Tholos at Epidaurus, the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, the Pietro Montorio by Bramanti, and finally, the Temple of Love at Versailles.¹ The area around Old Well was extensively landscaped in the 1950s with brick installed surrounding the monument.

C-Object – Joseph Caldwell Monument (No. 11), 1858 – Located at the center of McCorkle Place, the Joseph Caldwell Monument stands halfway between South Building and Franklin Street and replaces an earlier sandstone obelisk. The white marble obelisk stands over twenty feet in height on a brick platform and features a tablet on which are a railroad wheel, an engineer's transit, and the Bible, emblems of Dr. Caldwell's service to the state and to religion. Inscriptions on the monument memorialize Dr. Caldwell, his wife, and her son (also a university president), as well as Dr. Caldwell's contributions to the development of the university. Caldwell came to the University of North Carolina in 1796 and served as the university's president from 1804 to 1812 and again from 1816 to 1835. Caldwell and his family are buried beneath the monument. The original monument was relocated to Old Chapel Hill Cemetery.

C-Object – Monument of the Confederate Soldier/Silent Sam (No. 26), 1913 – A bronze statue of a Confederate soldier with his rifle poised for action stands atop a marble pedestal on the green that slopes gently down to Franklin Street. Commonly called "Silent Sam", the monument is dedicated in honor of the university students who fought and died as Confederate soldiers in the Civil War. The large bronze relief panel beneath the statue shows a woman (representing the state of North Carolina) encouraging a seated student to drop his books and join the cause. It was erected by the United Daughters

¹ Along with the Old Well, Alderman had a new entry built for the north entry door of the South Building based on the main entry of Westover in James City County, Virginia. The entire expense of the doorway and the Old Well cost \$500.00. When criticized by a professor for spending precious funds on "geegaws" when the money could be applied to the purchase of more important items such as sewers and electricity, Alderman replied to the professor that it was "none of his damn business."

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of the Confederacy and was designed by John Wilson. The soldier is "silent" because he does not have a cartridge box on his belt, so cannot fire his gun.

NC-Object – Unsung Founders Memorial, 2005 – The monument, built to honor "The People of Color Bound and Free – Who Helped Build the Carolina That We Cherish Today", consists of a marble tabletop supported by more than one-hundred bronze figures and surrounded by five black marble seats. The monument was the gift of the Class of 2002 and was designed by Korean artist Do-Ho Suh.

200 E. Cameron Avenue - South Building (No. 4) – 1798-1814, 1897, 1927 C – Building

Begun in 1798 to close the south end of the original quadrangle of the university, South Building dominates the old section of the campus by virtue of its size and Federal-style design. The building, which faces both McCorkle Place to the north and the later Polk Place to the south, is three stories high on a raised basement. It measures 120 by fifty feet and is eleven bays wide and three bays deep with a pedimented, side-gabled roof. The load-bearing masonry structure has a sandstone foundation, red brick walls that have been lime washed, a projecting brick water table, and replacement six-over-six wood-sash windows with parged splayed lintels and limestone windowsills.² The standing-seam metal roof has two interior brick chimneys and at the center of the roof is an octagonal louvered cupola with an ogee-shaped copper roof. The center three bays of the north elevation project slightly under a pedimented, front gable. Centered on this wing, the double-leaf six-panel door has a stylized fanlight and a classical limestone surround from 1897 with fluted Corinthian pilasters, a wide cornice, and a broken pediment. The surround, a copy of that at Westover, Virginia, derived from Plate XXVI of *Palladio Londinensis*, may have been added at the same time, but it appears more likely that it was installed as early as 1897.³ On the south façade is a heroic Ionic stone tetrastyle portico added in 1927, which shelters a double-leaf six-panel door with a multi-light starburst-pattern transom and limestone surround with a wide cornice supported by consoles. There is a single window in each gable as well as windows at the basement level. The stone dentil molding that encircles the building and the pedimented gables was added in 1927.

South Building, formerly known as the "Main Building," was one of the first buildings constructed on the campus of the University of North Carolina. The cornerstone was laid in 1798 although the building was not completed until 1814. The building originally held dormitories, recitation rooms, and the Dialectic and Philanthropic halls until they were moved to Old East and Old West in 1848. The building was updated in 1897 and again in 1927 when the portico on the south elevation was added by architects Atwood and Nash with supervising architects McKim, Mead, and White. Steps and a wall terrace, in addition to stone trim elements, were also added in an effort to transform South Building from its plain beginnings into a building suitable for the expanding and more prosperous University. The southwest corner room of the third floor was where James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, roomed as a student at Carolina.

² An 1888 engraving shows nine-over-six wood-sash windows.

³ A 1923 letter from President Alderman indicates the Westover door was added during his 1897 beautification of the campus.

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Orange County, North Carolina**202 E. Cameron Avenue – Playmakers Theatre (Smith Hall) (NHL1973) (No. 8) –****1850, 1923-25, 1982****C – Building**

One of the finest temple-form buildings in North Carolina, the building is three bays wide and six bays deep with a stuccoed exterior scored to resemble cut stone, wide eaves supported by sawn modillions, and doors with slight crosssetting. The façade is dominated by a prostyle tetra-style portico set on a local sandstone base. The pediment with simple moldings and curved modillions along the rakes of the tympanum is supported by fluted columns with unique Corinthian-like capitals in which the usual acanthus leaves are replaced by wheat and corn, representing crops grown in the state. It shelters a large double-leafed eight-panel door with five-light transom that is flanked by a box office ticket window on the left (south) side and a glass display case of similar size on the right (north) side. The side elevations feature large nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with Doric-style pilasters defining the bays. The rear (west) elevation has a centered, double-leaf, eight-panel entrance with moveable two-panel doors above.

Playmakers Theatre (Smith Hall) is one of two National Historic Landmarks on the University of North Carolina campus. It is a significant example of the work of the noted nineteenth-century American architect Alexander Jackson Davis and the unique capitals make a truly American architectural statement, representing a combination of the principles of Greco-Roman democracy and the iconographic images of the State of North Carolina.

Playmakers Theatre (Smith Hall) played a very salient role in the history of the university and the state of North Carolina. It was named in honor of Major Benjamin Smith, a Revolutionary War hero and the first major benefactor of the university, who gave over twenty thousand-acres of land warrants in northwest Tennessee to the university. In the months shortly after the end of the Civil War, Union cavalry occupied the campus including Smith Hall. During the Reconstruction period in North Carolina the university was closed and Smith Hall was among other buildings on campus that fell into disrepair. After Reconstruction, Smith Hall would house the state's first agricultural station, and continued to serve as the university's library as well as a laboratory and bathhouse. In 1907, Smith Hall became the home of the Law School after the second library, Hill Hall, was built.

Smith Hall underwent several significant alterations when it was converted for the Law School to the performing arts theatre for the Carolina Playmakers in 1923-1925. Originally, Davis designed the front portico in antis, which was defined by the first pilaster of the north and south facades and smaller doors flanked the large center door. In order to gain space during the conversion of the building into a theatre, the east facing exterior wall was moved forward and thus covered the in antis gesture of the original design. The small display case and ticket window replaced the doors. Playmakers Theatre was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973. In 1982, the exterior stucco finish and the Corinthian column bases were restored under the direction of the Restoration Branch of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

203 E. Cameron Avenue - Old East (NHL1965) (No. 2) – 1793, 1822, 1844, 1993 **C – Building**

Old East is nationally significant as the oldest building on the University of North Carolina campus and the oldest state university building in the United States. The three-story, front-gabled building is

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fifteen bays wide with a sandstone foundation, painted brick exterior and a low-pitched, gabled roof with pedimented gables. The metal terne roof has eight interior brick chimneys and the stylized classical cornice designed by Davis is composed of elaborate sawn brackets, a flat fascia and a large half-round copper gutter with copper downspouts. The building is approximately forty feet wide and one hundred and twenty-five feet long. The long east and west facades are rather plain and unadorned; they are composed of fifteen bays with nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor, nine-over-six windows on the second floor, and six-over-six windows on the third floor, all with brown or rust color sandstone windowsills and flat-arch brick lintels. At the eighth and thirteenth bays on the first floor are simple replacement entrance doors comprised of eight-panel doors with six-light transoms. Each entry has a later stoop of Mount Airy granite with modern metal railings and stair geometry. The center entrance on the east elevation has a projecting, flat-roofed porch on full-height brick walls sheltering the entrance and modern ramps and metal railings providing access. The south entrance is sheltered by a shallow shed roof on brick pilasters and a similar treatment has been given to a window on the north end of the elevation to provide symmetry. The south façade, facing Cameron Avenue, has two bays of double-hung windows. The north façade, constructed in 1844, faces McCorkle Place and is composed of three recessed bays. The center bay has raised paneled spandrels and sash windows, which span from above the first-floor entry up to the third floor. New doors, installed in 1993, are ten-panel doors flanked by five-panel blind sidelights. During the 1993 renovation, a hip-roofed square cupola with six-light windows on each elevation was added to the north end of the building. The interior of the building is composed of a double loaded center corridor with simple, unadorned rooms flanking the corridor.

The building was completed in three separate building campaigns. The original two-story, ten-bay structure was designed by James Patterson and completed in 1793 and measured 96 feet, 7 inches by 40 feet, 1½ inches. William R. Davie, "the Father of the University of North Carolina," laid the cornerstone in a Masonic ceremony on October 12, 1793. The building was designed to face east as was customary in the practice of Orientalization. In 1822 Captain William Nichols, the state architect of North Carolina, added a third story to the building due to overcrowding during the university's first growth spurt, as well as to match Old West, which was constructed at that time. The building was at that time rather plain in detail and what was said about Harvard's early buildings could have also been said about Old East: "It looked as though it meant business and nothing more."

In 1844 noted American architect Alexander Jackson Davis expanded the building by adding a three-story addition at the north of the building. While expanding the size of the building, Davis changed the style and character of it as well. He lime washed the building, introduced a low-sloped gable roof with elaborate brackets, and added the porches to the east elevation. The original north façade had recessed brick panels defined by simple rustic pilasters. In the center of the new façade, Davis designed a large window that spanned from the first floor door opening up to the third floor. Overall, Old East was similar to its counterpart Old West in its unadorned and stark style and reflected the general ideas of campus building throughout the United States during the Early Republic period. Atwood and Nash extensively remodeled Old East in 1923, removing the old timber structure and replacing it with a new concrete slab structure for fireproofing. Old East was renovated by Dodge and Associates in 1993 for the

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bicentennial of the University of North Carolina at which time the masonry paint was applied to the exterior of the building.

207 E. Cameron Avenue - Alumni Building (No. 18) – 1898, 1939, 1973 C – Building

One of the most impressively detailed buildings on the University of North Carolina campus, the Alumni Building is a three-story-on-raised-basement, Beaux Arts-style building with a granite foundation, buff-colored brick veneer, and terra cotta detailing. The hip-roofed building has tripartite massing with the center five bays of the eleven-bay-wide façade projecting slightly under a higher hipped roofline and all of the bays separated by two-story, brick pilasters with Greek key details at the caps and rondels between them. The basement has one-over-one wood-sash windows and first-floor windows are single one-over-one windows on the center four bays and paired one-over-one windows with transoms separated by Doric pilasters and topped by elaborate Doric entablatures with stylized triglyphs on the outer bays. Second-floor windows are one-over-one windows with arched upper sashes in arched brick surrounds with two-story brick pilasters supporting the arches. There is a narrow molded band between the second and third floors, with short one-over-one windows at the third floor, which was added in 1939, and a dentil cornice at the eaves. The center section of the building has a heavy denticulated modillion cornice and round windows at the third-floor level. A three-bay-wide, two-story, pedimented portico dominates the façade and has a denticulated modillion cornice at the pediment, which is supported by Kentucky sandstone Corinthian columns set on Mount Airy granite piers. It has terra cotta panels in the pediment and entablature, with a decorative shield with the date 1898 on it and the words Alumni Building, respectively. The portico shelters a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with a solid panel above topped by a multi-light transom. A molded hood tops the assembly and the entrance is flanked by two windows on each side, one of which is under the portico. The second-floor windows flanking the portico have decorative pedimented and arched hoods, cartouches above crosssetted surrounds, and faux balconies. Ground-floor entrances on the right (south) and left (north) elevations have three-panel doors with one-light sidelights and multi-light transoms in a granite surround with dentil cornice. The rear elevation mirrors the façade with the exception that the basement level is constructed of red brick, there is no portico, and the only entrance is basement level paired doors at the southeast corner.

Designed at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century by Frank P. Milburn in the eclectic Beaux Arts style then popular and completed in 1901, the building exhibits the wealth of classically derived ornamentation, including a portico, modillion/dentil cornice, pediment, and elaborate window treatments typical of the style. It shares many of the traits found in other Milburn designed buildings on campus, such as buff colored brick and cast stone trim elements. The building has housed a variety of offices, classrooms, and laboratories over the years. Designed by Atwood and Weeks, the interior was renovated and the extra story was added in 1939. The interior was renovated again in 1973.

222 E. Cameron Avenue - Bynum Hall (No. 15) – 1905, 1937, c. 2009 C – Building

Constructed in 1905 as a gymnasium, this two-story-with-raised-basement building is nine bays wide and four bays deep and faces Cameron Avenue from the south side of the street overlooking a

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fountain. The building has a buff brick masonry veneer with terra cotta-colored masonry joints, a projecting brick water table, and brick quoins at the corners. The low-pitched, hipped roof is partially obscured by a brick parapet. The façade of the building is highly decorated with details that wrap around the front bay of the side elevations. It has a higher parapet with heavy terra cotta cornice with both dentil and modillion moldings. Replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows have molded brick surrounds and limestone windowsills and the first-floor windows have one-light transoms and applied wood cornices. Second-floor windows have crosstetted brick surrounds. The center three bays project slightly under a pedimented portico supported by brick columns on square brick piers with Ionic capitals. The portico shelters a six-light-over-one-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The door, located between the basement and first-floor level, is flanked by paired one-over-one windows with one-light transoms and all three bays have blind-arched brick surrounds. Projecting bricks at the basement level giving the illusion of larger masonry units, and the rear three bays of the side elevations are separated by brick pilasters and have a dentil cornice at the parapet. The side elevations have paired one-over-one windows at each level with spandrel panels between the first- and second-floor windows and replacement arched fanlights over the second-floor windows. The same window treatment extends to the rear (south) elevation where a two-story-with-raised-basement addition has architectural details matching the original building.

Designed by Frank P. Milburn in the eclectic Beaux Arts style then popular, the building exhibits a wealth of classically derived ornamentation and it shares many of the traits found in other Milburn-designed buildings on campus. Bynum Hall was named for William Preston Bynum Jr., trustee of the university from 1909 to 1926, and was originally built for use as the first gymnasium on the University. In addition to a gymnasium room, the building originally contained a swimming pool, a running track, locker rooms, and shower baths. With the construction of Woollen Gymnasium in 1937, the building was converted to office use with a floor being constructed to divide the gymnasium into two spaces. The building currently houses the Graduate School, Grant Resource Office, and Cashier's Office. According to aerial photographs, the rear wing was constructed between 2008 and 2010.

222 E. Cameron Avenue - Fordham Court - 1998**NC - Site**

A small plaza between the Carr Building, Bynum Building, and Playmakers Theater, Fordham Court includes a fountain enclosed with a low circular stone wall. Brick pavers surround the fountain and two sets of terraced stone seating are located at the northeast and northwest sides of the court, facing the fountain. Grass, trees, and low shrubs are located around the perimeter of the court, along the road. A small plaque north of the fountain indicates that it is Fordham Court, constructed in 1988 in honor of Chancellor Emeritus Christopher C. Fordham III and Barbara B. Fordham.

223 E. Cameron Avenue - New East (No. 9) - 1859, 1923-1928**C - Building**

Constructed just before the Civil War, New East, and its companion building, New West, are examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, combining aspects of both the Romano-Tuscan and North Italian modes. The four-story, hip-roofed building has tripartite massing with a roughly square core

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and four-story wings, with slightly lower rooflines, projecting from the east and west elevations. It has a stone foundation, stuccoed exterior with projecting watertable at the top of the first-floor level, and stylized Doric pilasters separating the five bays of the center section of the building. It has two interior stuccoed chimneys, a terne metal roof, and a wide cornice on the center section that is supported by scrolled brackets. The upper two floors are expressed as a piano nobile, with a dado molding matching the cornice on the side wings, separating them from the lower two floors. Six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the side elevations, have heavy stone windowsills throughout and decorative recessed panels above and below the fourth-floor windows in the center section and below all of the second-floor windows counteract the verticality of the pilasters. Centered on the north and south elevations are single four-panel doors with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and five-light transoms. The door on the south elevation, facing Cameron Avenue has a pedimented, Doric-order stone surround. A hip-roofed viewing room centered on the roof of the building has a terne metal roof, eight-light clerestory windows on the north and south elevations, and louvered vents on the east and west elevations and was used as the Dialectic Debate Room. Modern metal fire stairs are located on the east and west elevations.

New East was built immediately before the Civil War by William Percival. The refined use of proportion and scale and the lack of any elaborate ornament, save the simple Italianate bracket cornice, make New East one of the most architectonic buildings on the campus. The building was renovated by Atwood and Nash in the 1920s with the fire escapes and windows on the east and west elevations added in 1923. Atwood and Nash also added the classical surround to the building entrance in 1925. The original interior, with the exception of the Dialectic Society Room, which retains its original finishes and form, was completely remodeled in 1928 for the Department of Psychology by Atwood and Nash.

230 E. Cameron Avenue - Carr Building (No. 14) – 1900**C – Building**

The only Richardsonian Romanesque-style building on the University of North Carolina campus, the three-story Carr Building is nine bays wide. The building has a grey brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and a hipped roof obscured by a parapet with a stamped metal cornice interrupted by parapeted gables centered on each elevation. The one-over-one wood-sash windows have one-light transoms and rough-faced sandstone headers and windowsills. The main entrance, a replacement door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom is centered on the west elevation and is recessed within concentric brick arches supported by eight small Ionic columns with terra cotta foliate detailing in the spandrels and entablature. A modern concrete ramp with metal railings has been installed to access the entrance. The words "The Carr Building" are in a terra cotta panel directly above the entryway and a decorative terra cotta panel with floral motifs extends between the second and third floor of the middle three bays, directly above the entrance. A second entrance on the north elevation, facing Cameron Street, is similarly detailed, though the replacement door is not recessed. On the side (north and south) elevations, the center bay of second and third floor feature grouped windows with two-over-two windows flanked by one-over-one windows, spandrel panels between the floors, and a cornice above

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the third-floor windows. There is a Palladian window in each gable and the south elevation features an entrance with two-light transom and a two-over-two window in the center bay.

Constructed as a dormitory and named after General Julian S. Carr, president of the UNC General Assembly, the building was completed in 1900 during the last year that Edwin Alderman was President of the University. The building's medieval flavor and Romanesque motifs give it an almost religious appearance. Not only was the architectural style of the building new to campus, but the building's function was also a new approach. The Carr Building was the first building on campus to be used exclusively as a dormitory; previously, dormitories and classrooms were coupled in the same building. It quickly became known as the most modern dormitory on campus. The Carr Building has undergone multiple renovations in its lifetime. The building has been renovated several times during the twentieth century, though no substantial changes are known.

231 E. Cameron Avenue - Howell Hall (Chemistry Building) (No. 17) – 1906, 1930s, 1960

C – Building

Designed at the turn of the twentieth century by Frank P. Milburn in the Beaux Arts style then popular, Howell Hall is a two-story brick masonry building with a raised basement. The buff-colored brick exterior is seven bays wide and five bays deep with the bays divided by Doric pilasters and the end bays projecting slightly. It has a molded belt course beneath the first floor and a metal terne roof behind a brick parapet with heavy pressed-steel modillion cornice. Each bay has two nine-light windows at the basement level and two sets of paired two-light casement windows, each with a two-light transom, at the first-floor level. Paired two-light casement windows at the second-floor level align with those on the first floor and are separated from them by paneled wood spandrels and topped by a fixed fanlight. The entire first- and second-floor window configuration has an arched brick surround. The end bays feature single paired casement windows at the first-floor level topped by a paneled spandrel and single-light fanlight; above it are three narrow blind arches separated by Doric pilasters. The entrance, centered on the west elevation, has replacement, aluminum-framed glass doors that are inset within a brick surround with stone pediment on scrolled consoles and is accessed by a tall stair. The side elevations are similar in detail with a narrow center bay with a single window at the first and second floor and a basement-level double-leaf entrance. Exterior metal fire stairs are located on both side elevations. The rear of the building is similar in detail, but without the arched surrounds and fanlights. An original one-story laboratory wing (now an auditorium) projects from the rear (east) elevation, with windows on the rear of the main block, above the roofline of the wing, paired four-light casement windows with transoms. The rear wing is four bays deep with paired one-over-one windows with arched fanlights in each bay, separated by full-height pilasters. The east bay on each side elevation has a door with transom accessed by a stone or brick stoop and with a bricked-in window opening above. The rear elevation features three blind arches, likely infilled with brick when the building was converted from laboratory use. The low gabled roof on this wing has gabled dormer vents and a simplified cornice at the parapet.

Howell Hall, built in 1906, was the first building built on campus from a direct appropriation from the State of North Carolina. Originally built for the Department of Chemistry and referred to as the

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Chemistry Building, the original rear wing appears as a laboratory for the building on the 1911 Sanborn map. The School of Pharmacy moved into the building in 1925 and named it Howell Hall after the first dean of the Pharmacy School. The current windows were installed in the 1930s and the building was renovated again in 1960 for use by the School of Journalism.

235 E. Cameron Avenue - Davie Hall (No. 16) – 1908, 1967**NC – Building**

The original section of Davie Hall faces west and is tucked behind a massive 1967 addition that fronts on Cameron Avenue, largely obscuring the historic building. The three-story, hip-roofed Beaux Arts-style building has a buff brick veneer and standing-seam metal roof. The building is seven bays wide and three bays deep with Doric pilasters dividing the bays. The first floor features brick quoins, paired one-over-one windows, and a projecting brick cornice between the first and second floors. Centered on the façade, a one-light-over-one-panel door has a cast-stone surround with a pedimented surround. Second-floor windows are paired with a continuous stone sill that forms the base of the pilasters, and blind arches alternating brick geometric shapes and stone keystones above each pair of windows. Paired windows at the third-floor level are topped by a stripped down brick denticulated entablature which is capped with a pressed painted-steel cornice. The left (north) and rear (east) elevations have detailing matching the façade. Later entrances, replacing centered windows, at the left (north) elevation are accessed by an exterior metal fire stair. A one-story hyphen at the second- and third-floor levels of the right (south) end of the building connects to a large 1967 wing.

The three-story addition to Davie Hall is of concrete and brick construction with a flat roof behind an unadorned parapet. The wing has continuous windows around the second- and third-floor levels with brick knee walls, single-light transoms, and projecting concrete bris soleil between the windows. Fixed windows wrap the corners of the building. The first floor is inset, creating a cantilevered building on an inset base. The first floor has continuous ribbon windows at the top of the brick wall and an entrance tucked into the base on the south elevation, facing Cameron Street. The two pairs of aluminum-paned glass doors flank a wide fixed-glass pane on the south elevation and open to a continuous stone terrace with a low concrete railing that extends across the south, west, and east elevations.

The 1908 Davie Hall was designed by Frank P. Milburn in the Beaux Arts style and named for William Richardson Davie, the Father of the University of North Carolina, Revolutionary War Hero, and Governor of the State of North Carolina. The building was originally used by the Botany Department, but is now the Psychology Department. In 1967, the south section of Davie Hall was torn down and replaced by a Brutalist-style building designed by Brian Shawcroft, of Holloway-Reeves Architects, and is the first Modern building on the campus. The large addition has significantly compromised the historical integrity of the original building.

170-174 E. Franklin Street - Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Hall (No. 23) – 1912 C – 3 Buildings

Constructed concurrently, with matching architectural styles and limestone details, Battle Hall, Vance Hall, and Pettigrew Hall are examples of the Jacobethan Revival style. The three-story, buff-

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colored brick buildings are placed end to end, with Vance and Pettigrew halls facing east onto McCorkle Place and Battle Hall facing north onto East Franklin Street, resulting in an L-shaped configuration. Each side-gabled building is five bays wide and double-pile with a raised basement, projecting stone watertable, beltcourse at the third-floor level, and limestone coping at the parapet. Each has one-over-one wood-sash windows with molded, crosssetted limestone lintels and a parapeted front gable with a single-diamond-paned window. The buildings have parapeted side gables as well and a crenelated parapet extending around the corners of the building, partially obscuring the gabled roof. The projecting center bay on each building spans the second and third floors with diamond-paned double-hung windows with diamond-light transoms. There are paneled stone spandrels above each set of windows with "gargoyle" metal downspouts that drain water from the roof. At the first-floor level, the double-leaf multi-light diamond-paned-over-two-panel doors have matching sidelights and are located in a limestone surround with crosssetted hood and stone quoins. Pettigrew Hall has small parapeted gables at the outermost bays, in lieu of the crenelated parapets in the respective bays of Battle and Vance halls. A brick archway extends between Vance and Battle halls. The south elevation of Pettigrew Hall, the west elevation of Battle Hall and the rear elevations of all three buildings are less detailed, lacking the crosssetted limestone lintels, but have parapeted center gables and small gables on the outer bay of each building, one-over-one windows, stone watertables and beltcourses, and exterior metal fire stairs.

Constructed as residence halls for male students, the three buildings, designed by Milburn and Heister & Co. of Washington, D.C. were completed in 1912. They are named for Zubulon Baird Vance, former student of the university, and Governor of North Carolina during the Civil War, Kemp Plummer Battle, President of the University of North Carolina from 1876 to 1891, and James Johnston Pettigrew, a former student of the University of North Carolina. This complex, an example of the Jacobethan Revival style with its complex roof lines, gargoyles, and diamond-paned bays, is illustrative of the preferred collegiate architectural style prior to World War I. The buildings were converted to office use in 1968.

176 E. Franklin Street - Hyde Hall - 2003**NC - Building**

Hyde Hall, located on the west side of McCorkle Place, is composed of three building units, all with red-brick veneers and standing-seam metal roofs. A two-story, front-gabled wing (with a gable-on-hip-roof at the rear) faces McCorkle Place and is three bays wide and four bays deep with two-over-four windows on the first-floor and four-over-four windows with two-light transoms on the second floor. At its rear (west), a two-story, flat-roofed hyphen has entrances on its north and south elevations, each with a twelve-light French door with four-light sidelights and a multi-light fanlight. The south entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on full-height brick piers with modillions at the roofline. The hyphen connects to a two-story hip-roofed wing that extends to the south, creating an L-shape with the two wings. This wing is seven bays wide and three bays deep with details matching that of the front wing. It has an entrance on the south elevation and a one-story, projecting bay window on the north elevation. Within the ell created by the two wings is a one-story, hip-roofed octagonal pavilion that is connected to the front-gabled wing by a flat-roofed one-story hyphen with eight-light French doors in arched openings. The pavilion has six-over-six-over-six triple-hung windows, a wide fascia with brackets, and an exterior

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hexagon-shaped, brick chimney on its west elevation. Atop the hipped roof is an octagonal cupola with diamond-light windows and a hipped roof. A brick lattice wall extends partially around a courtyard formed by the front-gabled wing and hip-roofed pavilion. The building was completed in 2003 and named for Barbara Rosser Hyde and J. R. "Pitt" Hyde III, alumni of the university.

NC-Object – Conversation Sculpture, 2002 – Designed by Thomas Sayre in 2002, these stacked stones are located in the garden of Hyde Hall, home of the Institute of Arts and Humanities (IAH). The sculpture, which invites someone to sit on the single stone and "converse" with the stone tower, commemorate the retirement of IAH founder Ruel Tyson.

210 E. Franklin Street - Graham Memorial (No. 22) – 1931, c. 1998 **C – Building**

Graham Memorial is a two-story, Neoclassical-style, Flemish-bond brick building with a hipped slate roof and two interior brick chimneys. The building is eleven bays wide and three bays deep with limestone pilasters defining most of the bays. The pilasters support a wide, denticulated limestone cornice with a brick parapet with limestone detailing above. The façade is dominated by a full-height octastyle portico with Roman Doric limestone columns supporting a flat roof topped by an open limestone and brick balustrade that aligns with the brick parapet. The seven-bay-wide portico has a coffered ceiling and shelters three entrances, each with a replacement six-panel door flanked by paneled blind sidelights and topped by a multi-light fanlight. The building has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, limestone windowsills, flat brick arches with limestone keystones, and limestone panels between the first- and second-floor windows. On the north and south elevations, the limestone pilasters support a denticulate pediment with a fanlight in the slightly projecting, pedimented gable. Entrances centered on the north and south elevations have replacement six-panel doors and blind sidelights and fanlights matching those on the façade. On the rear (east) elevation, the middle seven bays are separated by limestone pilasters and have an open balustrade at the parapet. At the first-floor level, the middle three bays each have replacement paired twelve-light French doors with ten-light transoms and arched fanlights. The third, fourth, eighth, and ninth bays have wide fifteen-over-fifteen windows with arched fanlights and paneled aprons. Doors on the rear elevation open to a full-width terrace constructed about 1998 as part of the renovation of the building. The terrace has a stone floor supported by stone piers with a limestone balustrade with decorative bronze light fixtures.

Designed by Atwood and Nash and constructed as the first student center of the University, Graham Memorial was built in memory of Edward Kidder Graham, the Eighth President of the University, 1913-1918. Graham espoused the need of a student center and social hall at the University. An outstanding example of high Georgian Revival-style architecture on Campus, Graham Memorial was restored in 1998 as the Johnston Center for Undergraduate Excellence.

222 E. Franklin Street - Morehead Planetarium (No. 19) – 1947-1949, 1973 **C – Building**

Completed in 1949 and enlarged in 1973, Morehead Planetarium is one of the last of the major campus structures built in the Neoclassical style. The two-story-with-raised-basement structure is made

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up of two cruciform-plan sections connected by a gabled hyphen. The west end of the building, facing McCorkle Place was constructed in 1949 and features a tall square core with projecting wings that create the cruciform plan. The building has a Flemish-bond, red-brick exterior, a wide limestone cornice with dentil molding on the front wing only, and a batten copper semispherical dome over the core, which is slightly taller than the wings with a tall brick and stone parapet. The front (west) wing has a three-bay-wide façade with a monumental hexastyle Ionic portico and three-bay-wide wings flanking the core just beyond the portico. The main entrance features bronze double-leaf, twelve-light French doors that measure three feet wide by eight feet tall. The doors are inset slightly in a coffered limestone surround with a wide entablature and have a large arched fanlight above. The two-story, pedimented Indiana-limestone portico extends the full three bays of the façade and is supported by six Ionic columns. The portico, accessed by monumental granite steps has a coffered ceiling. Arched windows on the single-bay side elevations are two stories high with limestone arches. The side wings feature a basement level with a projecting cast-stone water table and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the front and eight-over-twelve windows on the side elevations where the site slopes down slightly. Entrances centered on the basement level of each side elevation have paired aluminum-framed doors and wide stone surrounds. The side wings have sixteen-over-sixteen wood-sash windows at the first floor, the center window on the façade and side elevations of each wing with a wide limestone surround with stone cornice and metal balconette. Second-floor windows are eight-over-twelve windows and there is a wide limestone cornice matching that on the façade. It has a lower concrete parapet in front of a metal, hip-roofed third floor with clerestory windows.

An original rear wing appears on the 1949 Sanborn map and is now a hyphen between the two cruciform plans. The hyphen a one-story-with-raised-basement, gabled wing connects the two cruciform plans. It is simpler in detail without windows and with only a simplified limestone cornice without dentil molding or parapet. Limestone panels on the north and south elevations read "Morehead Planetarium" and a basement-level, one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the north elevation of the hyphen, as well as the east and west ends of the west and east wings, sheltering several entrances and supported by simple wood Ionic columns. Several brick lattice walls screen dumpsters and mechanical equipment at the southeast corner of the building.

The 1973 cruciform addition at the east is nearly identical in form but much less detailed, with a copper-roofed observatory in lieu of the centered dome and no hip-roofed third floor. The brickwork, cornice, and window patterns on the side elevations match those of the west wing, including wide limestone surrounds and balconettes on the center window of each side elevation. Basement-level entrances on the side elevations feature recessed, double-leaf ten-light bronze French doors with one-light transoms in limestone paneled surrounds that are flanked by recessed windows with paneled surrounds. The east elevation features a pedimented gabled wing in lieu of a portico with a denticulated cornice matching the portico on the west elevation. It has a large, stylized Palladian window with limestone surround that extends across the first and second floors of the east elevation with the multi-light windows separated by brick pilasters with limestone bases and capitals. The side elevations have a single window at each floor, matching the west wing, with the remainder of the elevation nearly blind.

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The planetarium, designed by Eggers and Higgins Architects from New York, was inspired by the Pantheon and Jefferson's Rotunda at the University of Virginia and is significant as a laudable work of architecture as well as a significant historical site where the Mercury and Gemini astronauts were educated in the field of astronomy. It also bears the distinction of being the first planetarium in the country to be constructed on a college campus. The east section, beyond the hyphen, was built in 1973 and designed by Durham architect Archie Royal Davis and its observatory is where the Morehead Scholarship Program is located.

C-Object - Morehead Sundial, 1949 - Located just north of the Morehead Planetarium, the Morehead Sundial is one of the largest in the world, measuring thirty-six feet in diameter. It has a terrazzo face with the words "Today is Yesterday's tomorrow" and "It is always morning somewhere in the world" inlaid in bronze. The shadow-casting gnomon is twenty-four feet long and twenty-feet tall, pointing to the geographic north pole. The dial has a granite base and is encircled by a radiating brick path and beds of rose bushes with granite benches facing the dial. It was commissioned by John Motley Morehead and designed by Joe Hakan, then chief engineer for campus construction.

100 Raleigh Street - Spencer Hall (No. 20) - 1924, 1958**C - Building**

This three-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Georgian Revival-style residence hall has a nine-bay-wide façade consisting of a three-bay-wide, side-gabled center portion with a three-bay-wide projecting front-gabled wing on each end of the façade and rear elevation, resulting in a H-shaped plan with a brick terrace between the front-facing wings. The Flemish-bond, brick building has flush gables with partial gable returns, gable-end chimneys, and a slate roof with three pedimented dormers on each roof slope. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with stone windowsills, six-over-six wood-sash windows in the dormer, with the exception of the dormers on the rear hyphen and addition, which have louvered vents. First-floor windows have wood aprons and blind brick arches with stone keystones above. There is a continuous stone beltcourse at the third-floor level and twelve-over-eight arched windows in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a double-leaf six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part multi-light transom. It is sheltered by a half-round porch supported by columns with a decorative metal railing at the roofline. Above the entrance, at the second- and third-floor levels are six-over-six windows flanked by four-over-four windows with a wood fan over the second-floor window. On the left (east) elevation, a one-story, flat-roofed sunporch is supported by paired columns and enclosed with six-over-six windows with three-light transoms on paneled aprons. A matching porch on the right (west) elevation is an open porch on grouped columns with a denticulated cornice and a metal railing at the roofline. A later, shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear elevation of the main block between the hyphen and the east rear gable.

A three-story, gabled hyphen at the right rear (southwest) connects to a three-story, side-gabled wing. The rear hyphen and wing, constructed in 1958, match the front in form and detail. On the rear (south) and right (west) elevations, six-panel doors with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part multi-light transoms are sheltered by one-story porticos supported by grouped columns with metal railings at the roofline. An entrance on the left (east) elevation of the hyphen is sheltered by a shed-

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roofed porch on columns. A low stone wall extends along the front and left (east) sides of the property, along East Franklin Street and Raleigh Road.

Spencer Hall was constructed as the university's first dormitory for women and was named for Cornelia Phillips Spencer, the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from a southern institution and also was credited for reopening the university in 1875. It was designed by Atwood and Nash and completed in 1924. It was enlarged in 1958 to house an additional seventy students.

101-103 Raleigh Street and 112 Battle Lane - Alderman-Kenan-McIver Halls - 1939**C - 3 Buildings**

Arranged around a central courtyard, Kenan Hall faces Raleigh Road to the east and is flanked by Alderman and McIver Halls to its north and south, respectively. The three Colonial Revival-style buildings were constructed concurrently and feature similar architectural details and materials, though Kenan Hall varies slightly in design. Each three-story, side-gabled, building features a tripartite configuration with a seven-bay-wide center section flanked by four-bay-wide wings under a slightly lower roofline. Each has a Flemish-bond brick veneer with stone watertable, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, most with flat brick lintels and stone windowsills, a continuous stone beltcourse at the third floor level, and a dentil cornice on the center section of each building. Each slate roof has copper-roofed arched dormer vent and four interior brick chimneys.

A two-story portico spans the middle five bays of the façade and has a wide denticulated cornice supported by Doric columns. The floor of the portico has quarry tile and has a brick base with simple brick steps coming off of the front and one side with a later accessible ramp constructed on the opposite side of each porch. The portico shelters a twelve-light-over-one-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched fanlight that is centered on the façade. Flanking the centered entrance are four pairs of twelve-light French doors, each pair with an arched fanlight. The outer bay of the center section of each building has a wide, ten-over-ten window with paneled apron and blind brick arch above. On the side wings of Alderman and McIver halls, there is a narrow window nearest the main section and a three-part window with a six-over-six flanked by two-over-two windows in an arched opening centered on the first and second floor levels. The three-part window at the third-floor level does not have an arched surround. The gable ends of these two buildings feature partial cornice returns and an entrance centered on the first-floor level with a nine-light-over-one-panel door and three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. On the rear elevation of each building, an entrance is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay-wide portico supported by Doric columns with a railing at the roofline is flanked by ten-over-ten windows with paneled aprons and fanlights at the first-floor level.

Kenan Hall varies only slightly in its details. It has arched multi-light double-hung windows in the dormers, a Chippendale-style railing at the roofline of the portico, and slightly projecting front gables on the side wings in lieu of the three-part windows found on Alderman and McIver. Centered in each front gable is an entrance with pedimented surrounds.

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A stone wall extends around the property at Raleigh Street, Battle Lane, and Country Club Road enclosing an open grassy area to the south of the complex. A lattice-brick wall at the southeast encloses dumpsters between Kenan and McIver halls.

All three buildings were constructed as women's dormitories and illustrate the trend toward were placing residential student living into distinct separate precincts. The buildings, constructed using a Public Works Administration grant form a quadrangle of women's residential halls designed by H. Raymond Weeks with Arthur Nash as the consulting architect.

110 Raleigh Street - Coker Arboretum (No. 21) – 1903-1940s

C - Site

Covering an area of about five acres of which the southern part was originally a swamp and the northern part pasture, the arboretum contains a collection of native and ornamental trees and shrubs that has been described as "one of the loveliest small naturalistic gardens in the United States." It is noted for its pergola covered by three species of wisterias in addition to yellow Jessamine and Lady Banksia roses. Outstanding among the native trees are Walter's pine, Magnolia cordata, and Marshall's thorn (a red haw), and among the shrubs, different species of spice bush, shrubby buckeyes, and the compact evergreen (*Thea sinensis*). Ground covers such as the trailing *Euonymus* and bulbs like the spider lily are found throughout the arboretum. Several open, grassy spaces also exist in the arboretum. Pea gravel and brick paths, some of which are bordered by low stone or brick walls, wind through the space. A stone wall encircles the arboretum, extending along Raleigh Street, Cameron Avenue, and separating the arboretum from the campus and the Chapel of the Cross. Entrances within the stone wall are marked by stone piers with metal gates.

The Arboretum was founded in 1903 by William Chambers Coker who was a professor of botany at the University of North Carolina. The five-acre arboretum serves as an outdoor classroom for the study of native North Carolina plants. In addition, the flourishing green space has become an important part of the campus atmosphere and is frequented by students and visitors alike.

NC-Site – DeBerry Overlook, late twentieth century - Near the east end of the Morehead Planetarium a concrete seal reading "Coker Arboretum 1918" is laid in a brick patio with a low stone wall.

C-Object – Susan Williams Graham Memorial, c. 1916, 1956 – This granite sculpture, located near the Morehead Planetarium, was erected about 1916 to commemorate the untimely death of Susan Williams Graham, wife of Edward Kidder Graham. It features a carved relief of a woman pouring water from a jug and bears the inscription "To keep fresh the memory of Susan Williams Graham." The opposite side of the sculpture reads "The water of truth flow freely, drink when and where you may." The fountain, designed by Roger Noble Burnham, replaced an earlier well and oak trough that stood near the Methodist church on Franklin Street, but was moved to this location in 1956.

C-Structure – Wisteria Arbor, c. 1935 – The wisteria arbor features timbers supporting a timber trellis and covers a pea-gravel path.

NC-Object – Gathering Circle, 1998 – Constructed to commemorate the death of five Phi Gamma Delta members and three additional students, the stone circle consists of multiple stones with a

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slate leaf motif at the center. It is surrounded by a low stone wall and serves as the entrance to the wisteria arbor.

Battle Lane**107 Battle – House – c. 2004****NC – Building**

Located on a flag lot behind the house at 111 Battle Lane, the house is largely obscured by a high fence that surrounds the property. The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has fiber cement siding, vinyl six-over-six windows, an interior brick chimney, and a single-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a projecting one-and-a-half-story, gabled bay on the right (south) elevation facing Hooper Lane. The gabled bay has a one-story, pent roof with a fabric awning sheltering an entrance on the bay and is flanked by shed-roofed dormers with diagonal sheathing. A shed-roofed dormer extends the depth of the left (north) elevation. Windows in the gables and dormers are eight- and nine-light vinyl casement windows. County tax records date the building to 2004.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2004 – Front-gabled frame shed at the southwest corner of the lot has lattice in the gables and a double-leaf entrance on the south elevation.

108 Battle – Thomas Felix Hickerson House – c. 1915, c. 1990**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, deep eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-one windows on the façade, and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side and rear elevations with a number of replacement fixed nine-light windows on that façade and rear elevation, installed between 1974 and 1992 to accommodate window air conditioning units. The entrance, located near the right (north) end of the façade, has a six-panel door flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a truncated-hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. A one-story, projecting, hip-roofed bay near the left end of the façade has a group of three six-over-one windows and a similar projecting bay on the right elevation has a later metal-framed pictures window flanked by operable casements. There are hip-roofed dormers on the façade and right elevation, three and two nine-light windows, respectively. A two-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has an open porch at the first-floor level with the second floor supported by paneled square columns matching those on the front porch. The porch is accessed by two pairs of ten-light French doors and is encircled by a matchstick railing. The second-floor level is fully enclosed with groups of three six-over-six windows on all elevations. The rear of the building features a two-story hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed, porch at the left rear (southwest) that has been enclosed with four-over-four windows on a knee wall. A small projecting, gabled room raised on brick piers, near the center of the rear elevation has a single six-light window in the gable and a sloping roof that shelters a first-floor door on the rear enclosed porch. There is a low stone wall and stone steps at the front and left elevations. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925. It was constructed by Thomas Felix Hickerson, a member of the

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UNC faculty beginning in 1909 who taught engineering and mathematics. It was deeded to the university in 1952 but was not used by the school until Hickerson's death in 1968. Since 1971 it has been occupied by the Center of Urban and Regional Studies.

111 Battle – House – c. 1920, c. 1970**C – Building**

Constructed about 1920, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house faces Hooper Lane to the south. It is three bays wide and double-pile with German-profile weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, deep eaves, partial gable returns, and exterior brick chimneys in each gable. Centered on the façade, the five-panel door is flanked by eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and has a three-part transom. It is inset slightly in a paneled surround with a classical surround on the façade featuring paired columns supporting the entablature. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left (west) elevation is supported by columns and accessed by paired ten-light French doors on the left elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation was enclosed between 1949 and 1992 and has paired fifteen-light casement windows and an inset porch at the right rear. A later one-story, gabled ell projects from the rear elevation with grouped four-light casement windows and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. There is a stone wall along Battle Lane and Hooper Lane and a high stone wall along the driveways at the north and east ends of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed features weatherboards, five-panel doors, and paired twelve-light wood casement windows.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards, a five-panel door, and a six-light fixed window.

115 Battle – Edward Kidder Graham House -1908, 2014**C – Building**

The two-story, cross-gabled, transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with the right (south) two bays projecting under a front-gabled roof. The house has a shingled exterior, wide two-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor and two-over-two wood-sash windows on the second floor. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by two-light-over-two-panel sidelights and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped columns on shingled piers. A pedimented gable marks the entrance to the porch. There are projecting one-story hip-roofed bays on the right and left (north) elevations and tripartite two-over-two windows in each gable. A gabled, screened porch at the right rear (southeast) has been recently reconstructed and a two-story, gabled wing at the left rear was also added as part of the 2014 renovation. The house was built in 1908 for professor of English, Edward Kidder Graham, and his wife, Susan Williams Moses [Little].

NC-Building – Garage, 2014 – One-and-a-half-story garage features a brick foundation, board-and-batten sheathing with wood shingles in the gables, and two-over-one and two-over-two wood windows matching those of the house. It has overhead garage doors on the west elevation and an exterior wood stair to an entrance in the rear (east) gable.

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119 Battle – VACANT

This flag lot is located behind 115 Battle Lane.

203 Battle – Senlac (No. 46) – 1843, 1876, 1920s, 1950s

C – Building

Senlac is impressively sited on a large lot on the east side of Battle Lane, set far back from the street, and facing UNC campus to the west. The two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and is flanked by one-story, hip-roofed wings with wide cornices that project beyond the façade of the house. The house has vinyl siding, boxed eaves on the façade and rear elevation, flush eaves on the gable ends, and three interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a multi-light, three-part transom centered on the façade. The full-width hip-roofed porch is supported by columns and has a brick floor and steps with a modern accessible ramp on its left (north) side. The one-story, hip-roofed wings each have original six-over-six wood-sash windows with drip molding on the façade, replacement four-over-four windows on the side elevations, interior brick chimneys, and full cornice returns on the gable end facing the main house. Entrances from the porch to each wing are six-panel doors with three-light transoms. Behind the left wing is an original one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch; it has vinyl siding between narrow posts, a fifteen-light French door on the north elevation and a pair of four-over-four windows on the east elevation. A near-full-width, two-story gabled rear addition, constructed after 1949, features a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows. A one-story, hip-roofed wing wraps around the southeast corner of the house and rear ell. The south portion was originally an open porch matching that on the northeast corner of the house, but has been integrated into the flat-roofed addition. It has vinyl siding, nine-over-nine windows on the south elevation, and six-over-six windows and a modern loading dock on the east elevation.

Built in 1843 by William Horn Battle, founder of the University of North Carolina law school, the house was the childhood home of William Battle's son Kemp, who was later to become president of the university. Kemp Battle returned to Chapel Hill to assume the office of president after living in Raleigh for several years where he had been a lawyer prominent in political affairs. He decided to purchase the house he had grown up in, to which he was "greatly attached," rather than live in the university-owned residence that usually served as the president's home. He named the house, which he had considerably enlarged and remodeled in 1876, Senlac after the hill where Harold surrendered to William the Conqueror. In the early 1920s the house was further remodeled by Dr. John Booker, husband of Kemp Battle's granddaughter. The one- and two-story rear wings at the rear were added after 1949 [Sanborn 1925, 1932, 1949]. It is now used as the Baptist Campus Ministry.

North Boundary Street

104 N. Boundary – Milton and Carrie Hogan House – 1927

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-story, hip-roofed wings flanking the main section. The house has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with granite windowsills, soldier-course brick headers on the first floor, and a modillion cornice. It has partial gable returns with hipped roofs that wrap the corners of the building and an exterior

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brick chimney on the right (south) elevation flanked by quarter-round windows. The eight-panel door is centered on the façade and is flanked by one-over-one double-hung sidelights. The door is sheltered by a projecting flat-roofed classical surround supported by columns with pilasters and flanking sidelights against the house and a low railing at the roofline. A brick terrace extends the full width of the façade. The one-story wing on the right elevation is supported by full-height brick piers, enclosed with paired ten-light French doors on the façade flanked by ten-light sidelights and topped by a multi-light three-part transom. It has paired nine-over-nine windows on the side elevation and a railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (north) elevation is supported by grouped columns and has a railing at the roofline. A near-full-width, two-story gabled ell at the rear has an inset second-floor porch at the left rear that has been enclosed with siding. A low stone wall extends along the driveway. It was built by Brodie Thompson for Chapel Hill banker, Milton Hogan in 1927 [Little] and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1925 and 1932.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2000 – The one-story, side-gabled, three-bay garage features weatherboards and replacement paired garage doors. A smaller garage appears on the 1949 Sanborn map, the 1974 survey indicates a “peak”-roofed garage, and the 1992 survey notes a two-bay garage.

South Boundary Street**103 S. Boundary – House – c. 1998****NC – Building**

Constructed on a narrow lot, only part of the building is visible from South Boundary Street. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a stuccoed foundation, wood shingles on the first-floor level and weatherboards in the gables. It has six-over-one, aluminum-clad wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gable, and has a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation. The entrance is accessed via a shed-roofed porch on the right (south) elevation. A larger two-story, side-gabled building set at a slight angle is connected to the rear (east) of the building and has matching finishes and knee brackets in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1998.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1998 – Located just southeast of the house, a one-story, frame garage has wood shingles and trim matching those on the house.

105 S. Boundary – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, a decorative scalloped fascia board, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The three-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a flared, metal, hipped roof with scalloped fascia, supported by grouped square posts with lattice between the posts. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (north) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation is a single bay wide. A full-width gabled wing extends from the rear with an inset entrance at the right rear (southeast) and a screened porch at its rear. A low stone wall

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extends across the front of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the house and garage were constructed between 1932 and 1949.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1940 - One-story, front-gabled garage has been converted to an apartment. It has asbestos siding, grouped casement windows and an entrance on the south elevation. The original garage bay on the west elevation is sheltered by an extension of the gabled roof that is supported by large knee brackets.

116 S. Boundary – Brooks Hall – c. 1993**NC – Building**

Home of the University of North Carolina Press, Brooks Hall is a one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed building with a basement level at the rear. The building has aluminum siding with a brick veneer on the lower one-third of the wall and deep eaves. It has paired vinyl casement windows and one-light French doors opening to an uncovered porch that extends across the left (south) end of the façade with a wood railing. There is a projecting, gable-on-hip-roofed wing near the right (north) end of the façade and immediately to its left is an inset entrance bay with full-height glass filling the entire bay. There is a projecting bay near the left end of the façade, a shallow balcony on the left elevation, and a gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the rear. The site slopes down to the rear revealing a basement level at the left rear (southwest) corner. A stone wall extends along the South Boundary Street side of the property. This is like the building that was noted as under construction in the 1992 survey.

124 S. Boundary – Arthur Nash House – c. 1926**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, and flush eaves and exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a six-light transom and pedimented, Classical surround. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation has a full-width, flared shed-roofed porch on square columns sheltering a fifteen-light French door with four-light transom on the façade. The wide rear gable has original wood-sash windows at the first-floor level, replacement, paired slider windows at the second-floor level, and a half-round vent in the pedimented gable. Replacement French doors open to an attached, flat-roofed carport supported by square columns on a stone knee wall. A low stone wall extends along the front and left sides of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932. The house formerly had a 513 South Boundary address.

East Franklin Street**201 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1992****C – Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building has storefronts on both East Franklin and Henderson streets. The building was heavily renovated in 1992, but retains its original window pattern and storefront configuration with brick soldier-course lintels and a corbelled brick parapet. The façade has an inset entrance on the left end (southwest corner) with concrete steps leading to paired one-light doors.

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The inset entry has a multi-light transom above and is supported by a full-height brick pier at the corner. To the right (east) are two replacement display windows with operable hopper windows below and a multi-light transom above, all on a brick bulkhead and sheltered by a fabric awning. Second-floor windows are fixed twelve-light windows with cast-stone sills. The left (west) elevation is nine bays deep with a basketweave pattern and concrete coping at the corbelled parapet. Brick pilasters divide the bays on this elevation, which alternate between having one and three windows each at the second-floor level. The elevation matches the façade in detail with replacement storefront windows throughout the first floor, a multi-light door with single-light sidelights and transom, and fixed twelve-light windows at the second floor. Original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows remain in the rear five bays. The site slopes to the rear and a modern concrete ramp provides access to the rear bays of this elevation with steps accessing the basement level. Window openings on the rear elevation have all been bricked in. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

203 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – 1950s**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, brick commercial building has a Flemish-bond brick veneer, parapeted gables with concrete coping, and a slate roof with a modillion cornice. The storefront opening, which has a splayed brick lintel, has been enclosed with weatherboards and features a fixed multi-light window flanked by recessed entrances with nine-light-over-two-panel doors. Eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have splayed brick lintels and wood windowsills. The building is not present on the 1945 Sanborn map and likely dates to the 1950s.

205 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – 1981**NC – Building**

Constructed in 1981 on the site of an earlier commercial building, this two-story, brick building is three bays wide and eight bays deep with brick pilasters defining the bays, which are corbelled at the top. On the façade, the center bay is a recessed entrance with paired one-light-over-one-panel doors and fixed windows above. The outer two bays, as well as the four front (south) bays on the right (east) elevation have full-height, fixed, aluminum-framed windows with aluminum spandrels between the floors. The rear four bays on the right elevation are defined by pilasters, but are solid brick. While the parcel has always been used commercially, county tax records date the current building to 1981.

209 E. Franklin – University Presbyterian Church – 1920, 1959, 1962, 1999 C - Building

With street frontage on East Franklin, Henderson, and East Rosemary streets and Robertson Lane, this complex of interconnected religious buildings was constructed in phases with the sanctuary dating to 1962, but rear wings having been constructed earlier. Set back from Franklin Street, the front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style brick sanctuary has paired six-panel doors centered on the façade with a classical surround featuring an elaborate broken pediment supported by pilasters. Above the entrance is a fixed multi-light window with molded surround integrated into the pediment below. The façade is dominated by a two-story, pedimented portico with dentil cornice supported by columns and pilasters. Two-story, side-gabled wings project slightly from the right (east) and left (west) elevations, resulting in

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a T-shaped plan with the steeple rising from the intersection of the gabled roofs. The right gable features paired six-panel doors with a one-light transom in a classical surround with broken pediment with an oculus vent above and a wide cornice with brackets and dentils at the roofline. The steeple features a square brick base with dentil cornice. Above the base, the four-sided, frame steeple has arched louvered vents on each elevation and above that the four-sided frame level has canted corners and fixed fifteen-light windows on the elevations. An octagonal level with decorative oval windows supports the spire. The gabled rear of the church is five bays deep with narrow, flat-roofed sections extending to the east and west along the depth of the wing. There are fixed oval windows and a wide cornice with brackets and dentils at the gabled roof and two-story, arched multi-light wood-sash windows with stone sills, keystones, and stringers. The wings have a wide dentil cornice at the flat roof and double-hung windows at the basement level.

At the rear (north) of the sanctuary, fronting on East Rosemary Street, is a two-story brick education wing that was constructed about 1920. The two-story, parapeted side-gabled wing is seven bays wide and is connected to the sanctuary by a tall, two-story, gabled wing. The education wing has a Flemish-bond brick veneer, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows at the first floor, eight-over-eight windows at the second floor, a decorative cornice, and a slate roof. Paired three-panel doors centered on the north elevation are recessed in a paneled surround and have a broken pediment with urn supported by fluted pilasters. Projecting, front-gabled wings flank the building, each three bays wide and four bays deep with pedimented front gables, dentil cornices, and matching brickwork and windows. On the east elevation, where the education wing meets the sanctuary, a three-bay-wide, gabled wing projects slightly to the east with a pedimented gable, dentil molding, and brickwork and windows matching the education wing.

At the west side of the education wing, facing Henderson Street (which is at a slightly higher grade than Franklin and Rosemary streets), a 1959 Student Center and Fellowship Hall addition features a one-story, pedimented front-gabled wing at the right (south) that is seven bays deep with double-hung windows on the south elevation and a one-story-with-basement, flat-roofed classroom wing at the left (north). A pedimented front-gabled entrance wing projects west from the south end of the addition and has paired one-light doors in a modern, multi-paned glass surround that fills nearly one-third of the façade and extends all the way to the wide cornice. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered slate terrace with integral brick planters. The classroom wing to the left is four bays wide with stacked awning windows at the first-floor level that extend all the way to the wide cornice. Paired three-light doors on the right end of the wing have a wide entablature and are accessed by a brick stair with brick knee wall and concrete coping. There is a recessed diamond pattern in the brick below the windows on the façade, a brick knee wall with concrete coping that forms a retaining wall adjacent to a basement stair on the left side of the wing. Basement-level windows on this elevation are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows.

To the left (west) of the sanctuary, facing Franklin Street and very near the sidewalk, is a one-story, front-gabled classroom and meeting wing that is seven bays deep. It has a brick veneer, fixed arched brick windows in the gable, and a projecting bay on the façade with a curved façade, grouped double-hung windows, and a metal roof. Like the sanctuary, the gabled roof is flanked by narrow

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sections of flat roof that extend the full depth of the building. The flat roof on the right (east) elevation is wider and shelters a colonnade supported by brick arches.

A Presbyterian church appears on this site as early as 1911 with the education wing at the rear constructed in 1920; however, that sanctuary burned in February 1958. According to the church's website, the education wing remained and in 1959, the Student Center and Fellowship Hall were completed. Services were held in the Fellowship Hall until the new sanctuary was completed in November 1962. The church was enlarged again in 1999 with the construction of classroom and event space at the southwest corner of the sanctuary, facing Franklin Street.

213 E. Franklin – Village Apartments – c. 1940, c. 2005

C – Building

This three-story, brick apartment building consists of two distinct sections, a hip-roofed section facing Franklin Street and a truncated-hip-roofed section flanked by front-gabled wings, facing Robertson Lane that extends along the left (west) side of the property from Franklin to Rosemary streets. The front wing is seven bays wide and three bays deep with brick quoins at the corners, projecting brick belt courses above and below the first floor, a wide wood cornice, and two hip-roofed dormers on the façade, each with diagonal sheathing and a six-over-six wood-sash window. Centered on the façade is a four-light-over-four-panel door with pedimented surround supported by pilasters. There is an octagonal multi-light window above the entrance, an arched six-over-six window above the octagonal window, and six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout the remainder of the building. The rear (north) elevation features two shed-roofed dormers with four-over-four windows. There is an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two wings and at the rear of that intersection an original inset corner has been modified. The walls have been moved out to be flush with the rear walls of the two wings and have vinyl siding and six-light French doors with matching sidelights at each level and a three-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts.

The truncated-hip-roofed section on the west side of the building is set back slightly from the façade of the other section and features a basement level at the north end. It is thirteen bays wide with projecting, pedimented front-gabled wings at each end of the façade and an original projecting hip-roofed section at the left (north) end. It has brick quoins, projecting brick belt courses above and below the first floor, stucco and round windows in the projecting gables, and six-over-six wood-sash windows elsewhere. A four-light-over-four panel door has a pedimented surround with fluted pilasters, an octagonal window above, and an arched six-over-six window, matching the entrance bay of the Franklin Street-facing section. Constructed after 2002 and replacing earlier hip-roofed dormers, are two wide, shed-roofed dormers on the west elevation, each with five windows, and a modern wood railing at the roof ridge. There is a small shed-roofed dormer on the north elevation, likely also added after 2002, and French doors centered on each level of this elevation have metal balconies. Basement-level entrances on the east and west elevations of this hip-roofed section are nine-light-over-panel doors sheltered by flat metal awnings. A wide, shed-roofed dormer with fourteen windows on the east elevation was also constructed after 2002.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Side-gabled, eight-bay, brick garage has modern overhead doors on the west elevation and double-hung windows on the east elevation.

219 E. Franklin – William Tankersley House – c. 1911, 1960s, 1980s**C – Building**

This two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house has a distinctive two-story, engaged front porch with decorative wrought-iron posts and railings. The house is three bays wide and five bays deep with plain weatherboards, a wide cornice, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has multi-light, geometric-light sidelights and transom. It is flanked by replacement nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with six-light sidelights at the first floor level. On the second-floor façade, a pair of fifteen-light French doors opens to the second-floor porch and are flanked by paired ten-light casement windows. All of the windows have molded wood lintels and several second-floor windows on the right (east) and left (west) elevations have modern metal balconies on metal knee brackets that serve as fire escapes from the second floor. The two-story porch is supported by decorative wrought-iron posts with a wrought-iron frieze and decorative wrought-iron railing at the second-floor level. The first floor porch was modified before 1974 with the construction of a low brick wall that encircles the porch. There are louvered vents in the small gables, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first-floor side elevations, and eight-over-eight windows at the second-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) has an inset screened porch at its rear and a metal railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the rear (north) elevation has eight-over-twelve windows. A second-floor catwalk at the left rear connects to a large, two-story, T-shaped, gable-on-hip-roofed wing that faces East Rosemary Street at the rear. The catwalk has bands of eight-over-eight wood-sash windows over weatherboards. The rear wing features double-hung windows with transoms along the west elevation, and three one-story, inset bays on the east elevation that feature full-height doors and windows that open to an uncovered terrace. The wing has eight-over-eight windows at the second-floor level and an entrance on the rear (north) elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts on a brick foundation. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property bordering the sidewalk. The house appears on 1911 map with a large rear addition by 1925, however, the current rear addition likely dates to the 1980s, probably when the building began use as a sorority house. In 1928, it was occupied by William Tankersley [Bryant].

223 E. Franklin – Coates Building – 1939**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style institutional building is seven bays wide and three bays deep with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, raised basement with soldier-course brick watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the rear (north) elevation, pedimented gables, and a slate roof. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a three-panel door with multi-light transom and classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken-arch pediment. The entrance is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, two-story, flat-roofed portico supported by columns with “temple of the winds” capitals. A modern concrete ramp access the portico from its left (west) elevation. Barely visible above the portico are three arched dormers with multi-light fanlights on the façade. The building has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash

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windows with arched upper sashes under decorative round brick arches, keystones, and wood sills on the first floor. Second-floor windows are eight-over-eight windows with flat brick arches and wood sills. There is an arched double-hung window in each gable and an exterior metal fire stair on each gable end that accesses entrances at each floor. There are seven slate-covered hip-roofed dormers, each with a six-over-six window, on the rear elevation. Additionally, two entrances on the rear elevation each have paired eight-light-over-one-panel doors with arched fanlights, mimicking the form of the first-floor windows, and accessed by an uncovered concrete stair with metal railing; otherwise rear windows match those on the façade. Basement-level windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property and there is paved parking at the rear. The building, designed by H. Raymond Weeks, was completed in 1939. The building was originally used as the Institute of Government, which was created by Professor Albert Coates and Gladys Hall Coates, and is now used for offices.

229 E. Franklin – Mrs. Blanche Patterson House – c. 1915, c. 1995**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a large gabled rear ell. The building has replacement siding and windows, installed since 1992, two interior brick chimneys, and pedimented gables. The only original windows that remain are a pair of decorative-light-over-one wood-sash windows centered on the second-floor façade and a fixed Palladian window in the gabled front wall dormer, which has partial gable returns. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has vinyl sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with flared eaves supported by paneled square columns with a replacement railing between the columns. The porch extends around the right (east) end of the house as an uncovered terrace that terminates in a one-story, hip-roofed sunroom supported by paneled wood columns with vinyl windows above paneled wood aprons. There are two-story, projecting gabled bays on the right and left (west) elevations, each with a pedimented gable with an arched vent. The two-story, gabled rear ell has an arched vent in the pedimented gable and an inset porch at the right rear (northeast) corner that is supported by aluminum-covered square columns and accessed by a concrete stair and concrete accessible ramp with metal railing. A metal fire stair is located on the east elevation of the rear ell. A low stone wall extends along the sidewalk. A historic house just west of this house was demolished in 1995 to create the paved parking area. The house appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1915. In 1928, it was occupied by Mrs. Blanche Patterson [Bryant].

C-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house faces Pickard Lane. It is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear (west) elevation. The building has fiber cement siding, an interior brick chimney, vinyl windows at the first floor, and four-light casement windows at the second-floor level. A six-panel wood door is sheltered by a shed-roofed projection of the side-gabled wing that is supported by a square post. There is a metal fire stair at the rear. Sanborn maps indicate that the small house was constructed between 1932 and 1945. The house has a 105 Pickard Lane address, though it is located on the same parcel with 229 East Franklin Street.

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Additional Documentation
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A rare example of the Tudor Revival style in the district, this two-and-a-half-story, steeply pitched side-gabled building was erected as a fraternity house in 1930. The building is five bays wide with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, stone detailing including a stone veneer on the center three bays, and faux half-timbering in the gables. There is a corbelled interior brick chimney and projecting front-gabled bays on each end of the façade. The right (east) gabled bay has brick on the first floor with faux half-timbering on the second floor and in the gable. The left (west) gabled bay has brick on the first and second floors with faux half-timbering only in the gable. The building has replacement eight- and ten-light casement windows throughout with stone windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels except where there is half-timbering above the windows. The center three bays have a crenelated parapet, buttresses with cast-stone shoulders, and small windows with stone lintels and keystones. Double-leaf batten doors are recessed behind an arched cast-stone entry with a cast-stone shield under a broken pediment bearing the name of the fraternity over the entrance. To the right (east) of the entrance, a two-story, stone-veneered projecting bay with tall windows reveals a staircase inside. The side elevations feature brick on the first and second floors with faux half-timbering in the gables. One-story, projecting bays on the left (west) and right elevations have brick veneer and eight-light casement windows separated by turned pilasters. An inset porch at the left rear (northwest) is supported by stone arches and an uncovered slate terrace extends from its left elevation and wraps around the façade to the front entrance. On the rear elevation, a two-story, gabled bay projects from the left rear (northwest) and there is a shed-roofed dormer centered on the rear roofline. A two-story gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has a two-story bay projecting from its east elevation, and a full-depth, shed-roofed bay on its east elevation, all covered with stucco. Exterior metal fire stairs extend to the windows in the left gable end and the rear of the gabled ell. There is a low stone wall at the sidewalk. The building, designed by C. C. Curtis, was completed in 1930 [Little].

304 E. Franklin – Chapel of the Cross (NR1972) (No. 27) – 1846, 1890, 1917, 1925, 1960s, 2014**C – Building**

The main sections of the Chapel of the Cross were constructed in three distinct building periods, utilizing different styles and materials, and, as such, the church reads as three distinct though connected buildings. Despite the very large and insensitively attached 2014 addition, the great historic and architectural significance of the church is sufficient for this building to continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. The first building period produced the original Chapel of the Cross, which was completed in 1846 in the Gothic Revival style. The front-gabled church three bays wide and four bays deep and is of load-bearing red brick construction, covered with parging. There is a projecting watertable encircling the building and coped battlements conceal the gabled roof on the side elevations. Leaded-glass lancet windows, installed in 1917, have two trefoil-headed panels united by a quatrefoil in the point of the arch and are located on the façade and side elevations. Windows on the side elevations are separated by stepped buttresses with sloped caps. Windows on the façade flank a three-stage crenelated tower centered on the façade with brick coping outlining the crenellations and a double-brick

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string course beneath the crenellations. Double-leaf arched doors on the first-floor of the tower, each contain a long panel headed by a round trifoliated arch, and are recessed within a shallow paneled Tudor arch. Above the arch is a crocketed wood ogee hoodmold. Above the entrance is a large lancet window, matching the others, with a projecting hoodmold. At the top of the tower, each elevation has paired rectangular louvered vents with square brick hoodmold. Polygonal turrets at each corner of the tower are buttressed at the base and terminate in blunt octagonal projections. The rear elevation of the building was obscured by a gabled addition projecting beyond the right (west) elevation that appears on the 1925 Sanborn maps and was likely built concurrent with the larger sanctuary to the east.

By 1915, likely in anticipation of the 1925 sanctuary, a two-story, front-gabled hyphen at the left rear (southeast) corner of the chapel was constructed and connected to a two-story, side-gabled addition that extended east and later connected to the rear of the 1925 sanctuary. While the rear of the addition has been obscured by later additions, the front of the second story is visible from the cloister. The hyphen and side-gabled wing are of red brick construction with a slate roof, metal-framed casement windows, and one-story buttresses with concrete caps. There is a brick chimney at the intersection of the hyphen and wing and a one-story, flat-roofed addition was constructed after 1960 and extends the full width of the wing along the north elevation facing the cloister. The one-story wing has metal windows with concrete sill and lintels and an arched, batten door centered on the north elevation is sheltered by a flared, copper, hipped roof.

The cloister, bordered by the 1846 chapel on the west, the 1915 and 1960s addition on the south, the 1925 sanctuary on the east, and a 1925 covered walkway on the north, has an open grassy space with brick walks, several wood benches, foundation plantings along its south and west sides, and a large tree in the southeast corner. The covered walkway that spans the north side of the cloister connects the 1846 chapel and the 1925 sanctuary. The side-gabled structure has a slate roof, five pointed-arch openings on the north and south elevations, and a slate floor that extends north to abut a circular drive at the front (north) of the chapel.

Begun in 1924 and completed in 1925 during the second building period, the large, front-gabled, Gothic Revival-style church stands east of the 1846 chapel. The front-gabled church is granite with cast-stone detailing and a Flemish gable with cast-stone coping and a cross at the peak. It has a projecting water table and beltcourse as well as stepped stone buttresses with cast-stone caps. A cornerstone at the front right (northwest) corner reads "The Chapel of the Cross 1924." The entrance, centered on the façade, has double-leaf doors with decorative lights with a trefoil pattern, a blind stone panel above, and is slightly recessed in a pointed-arched stone surround. The entrance is flanked by narrow seven-light windows in stone surrounds. Cast-stone detailing around the entrance bay includes decorative stone tracery in the spandrels and a stone sill and surround for the two-story, pointed-arch, stained-glass window above the entrance. A four-story crenelated tower at the front right corner has beltcourses separating the levels, fixed windows at the first and third levels, and paired, pointed-arch louvered vents at the top with stone corbelling above and a stone beltcourse below. An entrance on the right (west) elevation has double-leaf, pointed-arch batten doors in a stone surround. The side elevations are each five bays deep with a projecting cross bay at the apse on the south end and buttresses separating the bays.

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They have paired metal-framed windows in stone surrounds at the floor level with large, pointed-arch, stained-glass windows in stone surrounds, matching that one the façade, above.

At the rear of the 1925 sanctuary, and constructed between 1960 and 1974, is a two-story-with-basement, hip-roofed, Tudor-Revival-style education wing with red brick exterior and slate roof. The six-bay-wide wing was enlarged to seven bays in 2014 to connect to a newly constructed section at the southwest corner, though finishes on the seventh bay match those on the original building. It has paired, ten-light, metal-framed casement windows with cast-stone sills and lintels, a stone watertable, and arched copper roof dormers with louvered vents.

A large, front-gabled addition southwest of the 1846 chapel was constructed in 2014 and connects to the 1925 wing at the rear of the chapel and fills the ell created by the 1846 chapel and 1960s education wing. The front-gabled, red brick building employs a combination of Tudor Revival- and Gothic Revival-style details including a projecting cast-stone bay on the façade, stepped chimneys, and pointed-arch windows. The two-story-with-basement building has a slate roof and is six bays deep with brick buttresses with cast-stone caps dividing the bays. The right (west) elevation has tall, pointed-arch windows, mimicking those on the 1925 sanctuary, with header-course pointed arches with cast-stone keystones and springers. The rear two bays project under a hipped roof and have rectangular windows with stone sills. A skylight that extends along the middle three bays of the building at the first-floor level lights basement spaces below. There are five gabled wall dormers on the west elevation, each with paired, six-light casement windows, and shed-roofed dormers extending between each gable dormer. At the front, a lower, offset, two-story, front-gabled wing is three bays wide with a stepped chimney at the northwest corner and a shed-roofed dormer on the west elevation. The center bay has windows in a stone surround with a projecting, canted stone bay at the second-floor level. There is a six-light-over-two-panel door on the west elevation accessed by concrete stairs with a brick knee wall that is tied into the brick façade. Three four-light casement windows to the south of the door have a stone sill. The rear elevation of the gabled wing has three entrance bays separated by pilasters. Each entrance has paired six-light-over-two-panel doors with a cast-stone lintel with a decorative relief. Above the lintels, pointed-arch windows are located in header-course, pointed-arch surrounds with cast-stone keystones and springers. There is a group of three windows in the gable with a decorative brick band above.

The front-gabled 2014 addition represents the last building period and is connected to the hip-roofed education wing by a two-story, side-gabled wing that abuts the rear of the 1915, side-gabled addition. This side-gabled section is three bays wide with two entrances flanking an exterior, stepped brick chimney with stone details on the south elevation and a third entrance on the east end in a recessed bay. The entrances are each paired, six-light-over-two-panel doors. Groups of three six-light casement windows at the second-floor level have stone sills and there are two gabled dormers with copper sheathing on the south elevation flanking the chimney. One dormer has a louvered vent and the other a fixed window. The front (north) elevation of this wing features an inset entrance nestled between the front-gabled wing and the 1846 chapel. It has painted doors with sidelights, all with trefoil details, sheltered by a copper shed roof and accessed by a brick stair and terrace. A brick terrace extends the

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width of the 2014 front- and side-gabled wings, bordered by the stone wall of Coker Arboretum to the south. A modern playground is located on the west elevation of the front-gabled wing.

On May 23, 1842, twenty-eight persons under the leadership of the Reverend William Mercer Green, rector of St. Matthew's Church in Hillsborough and professor of belles-lettres at the university, organized a parish. It was known as the Church of the Atonement of the Protestant Episcopal of North America. The building of a sanctuary, designed by Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter, was begun a year later. Delayed by an economic depression, construction was not completed until 1846 [Little]. The church was consecrated in that year and named the Chapel of the Cross. A plaque on the building indicates that the chancel and northwest vestry were added in 1890 and the current windows installed in 1917. By 1921, the congregation had outgrown the building and hired Hobart B. Upjohn to design a new structure adjacent to the first. The building was completed in 1925. According to Sanborn maps, the building was enlarged again between 1960 and 1974 with a hip-roofed classroom wing at the southeast corner.

On February 13, 1977, the Rev. Dr. Pauli Murray, a renowned civil rights activist who was raised by her grandparents in nearby Durham and was the first African-American woman to be ordained to the Episcopal priesthood, celebrated her first Eucharist in the Chapel, where her grandmother had been baptized 123 years earlier as a slave girl. Pauli Murray was also the first woman to celebrate the Eucharist at Chapel of the Cross and in the state of North Carolina.

NC-Building – Shed, 2014 – Constructed concurrent with the 2014 addition to the rear of the chapel, this one-story, side-gabled shed has a Flemish-bond brick veneer, with brick lintels and diagonally laid brick at the roofline of the gable ends. It has a slate roof, paired metal doors on the south and east elevations, and paired, metal-framed windows with concrete sills on the north and east elevations.

307 E. Franklin – Sigma Zeta Fraternity House – c. 1915, 1970s**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, reeded and capped cornerboards, replacement vinyl windows, deep eaves, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. There is a one-light-over-one-panel door centered on the facade with matching sidelights and a three-part diamond-pane transom. The center bay of the second story projects slightly with a pair of geometric-paned-over-one-light windows. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the facade and is supported by grouped columns and tapered pilasters on stuccoed piers with an original matchstick railing spanning the piers. There are hip-roofed dormers centered on each elevation, each with a triple window. A one-story, projecting bow window on the left elevation has a shallow hipped roof. A two-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) of the main block connects to a two-story, hip-roofed addition that is the approximate width of the house. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the east elevation of the two-story addition has paired one-light French doors with one-light transoms spanning the front and right elevations. An uncovered wood deck extends across the front of the one-story wing and behind (north of) it is a two-story, hip-roofed addition with eight-over-eight windows. There are exterior metal fire stairs on the facade and west elevation of the rear ell with basement stairs located below. A low stone

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wall extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk. The main house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street. In 1928, it was the Sigma Zeta Fraternity House [Bryant]. The rear additions, while large in scale, were likely constructed in the 1970s or 1980s, are set behind and differentiated from the historic structure and thus, do not significantly affect the historic integrity of the house.

**313 E. Franklin – Charles Thomas Woolen and Andrew H. Patterson Houses – c. 1913, c. 1970
NC – Building**

Constructed in the early twentieth century, the two houses were connected in 1970, resulting in the current form. The left (west) house is a two-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style house that is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has wood shingles, multi-light-over-one wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door with twenty-light-over-one-panel sidelights. To its left is a tripartite window with a twenty-four-light-over-one window flanked by twelve-over-one windows. A shed-roofed porch spans the façade and is supported by grouped square columns. The right end of the façade has been enclosed. There is a projecting bay window on the left end of the second floor and a shed-roofed dormer with three part window above it. There is a gable dormer on the rear (north) elevation and a two-story, hip-roofed addition at the left rear (northwest). According to John Douglas Eyre's *Profiles of Chapel Hill since 1900: A Collection of Historic Notes from 1999 to 2008*, the house was constructed in 1913 for Charles T. Wooten, university administrator and the namesake for Woolen Gymnasium.

The right (east) house is a two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house that is also three bays wide and double-pile. The house has wood shingles, a flared wall at the floor level of the second floor, and an interior brick chimney. It has grouped diamond-paned casement windows, exposed rafter tails, and exposed purlins in the front-gabled bay on the left end of the façade. The front door, centered on the façade, has a diamond-light glazed door with matching sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by shingled, full-height piers with a shingled knee wall. There are gabled dormers on the left and right elevations, a two-story, projecting gabled bay at the rear of the right elevation, and a two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing with a flared second story at the rear. Eyre notes that the house was constructed in 1921 for Andrew Patterson, professor and scientist, though the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

The two houses were acquired by the Chi Omega sorority in 1970 and were then connected by a six-bay-wide, two-story, truncated hip-roofed wing that has wood shingles, a flared second story, and paired diamond-paned casement windows. On each end of the façade is a one-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights and a three-part transom. There is a brick parapet fire wall separating the connector from the house on the right and exterior metal fire stairs on the side and rear elevations. An opaque fence constructed of brick piers with plywood panels between the piers largely obstructs the first floor of the connector wing. A low stone wall extends along the front and right sides of the property along East Franklin and Hillsborough streets.

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400 E. Franklin – President's House (No. 28) – 1907, 1929, 2014

C-Building

Impressively sited on a hill overlooking Franklin Street, the President's House is a two-story, hip-roofed, Neoclassical-style house. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards, replacement one-over-one windows, a dentil and modillion cornice, standing-seam metal roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The façade is dominated by a two-story, pedimented portico with dentil and modillion cornice supported by grouped Corinthian columns and two-story, paneled Corinthian pilasters. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with dentil cornice extends across the façade, under the portico, and wraps around the right (west) and left (east) elevations, supported by Ionic columns. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanking by double-hung diamond-paned windows with aprons and has a three-part transom. Above the entrance, a second-story porch under the portico is encircled by a turned railing and accessed by a paired door in a projecting canted bay. Left of the entrance is a one-story, bow window. An entrance on the right elevation is a multi-light-door with sidelights and transom. There are one-story, projecting bays under the porch roof on the right and left elevations, a later second-story projecting bay on the right elevation, and a gabled dormer on the rear.

A one-story, truncated hip-roofed ell extends from the left rear (southeast), encompassing an earlier one-story addition, and with French doors and a porch on Ionic columns extending the depth of this wing. A two-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) has simple dentil molding at the roofline. At the far right rear corner of the house a one-story, flat-roofed wing connects to a one-story, hip-roofed wing with three sets of double-leaf, ten-light French doors with five-light sidelights and three-part transoms on both the east and west elevations. A stone wall extends along the Franklin and Raleigh street sides of the property and there is raised brick sidewalk along Raleigh Street. This spacious house was erected in 1907 to serve as residence for the university president. It stands on the same lot where an earlier president's house stood until it burned on Christmas Day, 1886. The house was designed by architect Frank P. Milburn and the first occupant of the present building was Francis P. Venable, president from 1900 to 1914. It was remodeled in 1929 by Atwood & Nash, architects. The house was renovated again with the one-story addition at the rear completed in 2014. The rear additions do not significantly impact the historic integrity of the house.

NC-Building – Garage, post-1949 – Two-story, hip-roofed garage with apartment above has weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a pent roof over the two-car garage door on the right (west) elevation. A second-floor entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roofed porch and there is a low gabled dormer on the front (north) elevation. The garage apartment has a 402 E. Franklin Street address, though it stands on the same parcel as the President's House.

401 E. Franklin – Samuel Fields Phillips Law Office (No. 31) – c. 1843, 1960s, 1983 C – Building

This unusual building stands at the northeast corner of East Franklin and Hillsborough streets. The one-story, side-gabled building is four bays wide and single-pile with pedimented gables, a stuccoed fieldstone exterior, originally scored to resemble stone, and stucco-covered buttresses at the corners. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and an interior stuccoed chimney. Centered on the façade are two two-panel wood doors, which are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by stucco-covered, L-

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shaped, full-height piers with molded caps and a fluted keystone over the arched entrance. A stepped, parapet on the porch conceals the gable. A gabled rear addition was added after 1949 with details matching the main building, and an interior brick chimney. The addition is inset slightly from the main building and is three bays deep with pilasters separating the bays. It has six-over-six windows on the left (west) and rear (north) elevations, fixed-sash windows on the rear of the ell, and narrow, double-leaf, one-light French doors on the right (east) elevation, all in arched surrounds. A low stone wall extends across the front and left sides of the property.

The building, erected by builder Dabney Crosby, served as Samuel Field Phillips law office [Little]. In 1847 Phillips used the structure as a preparatory school for boys. It also was used by William Horn Battle and his first law school classes at the university. It was the first law office in Chapel Hill and is particularly notable for having been shared by two of the town's most distinguished early residents, Samuel Phillips and William Battle. In recent years it has been much sought after as a residence by students and faculty alike. A plaque on the building indicates that it was restored in 1983. While the building has been expanded to the rear, the additions do not significantly affect the historic integrity of the structure.

407 E. Franklin – Dr. Samuel Phillips House (No. 32) – 1856, early 20th century, 1970s

C – Building

Impressively sited on a large lot near the northeast corner of Franklin and Hillsborough streets, the Dr. Samuel Phillips House has been greatly enlarged as part of its conversion to a sorority house. The original two-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, flared eaves, partial cornice returns, an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable. Windows are paired six-light casement windows with arched four-light transoms in fluted surrounds with plain cornerblocks. In lieu of windows, the first floor façade has double-leaf six-light-over-two-panel doors that open to the porch. The main entrance is a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with an arched three-light transom. The one-story, hip-roofed porch, constructed around the turn of the twentieth century and appearing on the 1915 Sanborn map, extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right and left (west) elevations with a protruding, circular bay at the left end. It is supported by fluted square columns, has a low railing at the roofline, and a portion of the left elevation has been enclosed with screens. A one-story, projecting bay on the right elevation has one-over-one wood-sash windows with paneled aprons below. A shorter, two-story, gabled ell at the rear likely dates to the early twentieth century (it is present on the 1915 Sanborn map) and has six-over-six wood-sash windows. It has a full-depth, one-story wing along its left elevation and a full-depth, two-story wing along its right elevation.

At the rear of the two-story, gabled rear ell, are a series of additions with concrete foundations and vinyl siding, all likely added after the house's conversion to a sorority house in the 1970s. A later wood stair has been constructed on the east elevation of the front porch to access the second floor and a ramp leads to an entrance on the rear addition. A one-story, flat-roofed section connects to a one-story,

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gabled wing at the north. This wing, which has a full-depth gable projecting from its west elevation, has paired vinyl casement windows. A gabled wing at the northeast of the one-story wing is three bays deep with paired, one-light French doors flanking a bank of casement windows and opening to an uncovered wood deck along its east elevation.

The house was built in 1856 by Samuel Field Phillips, brother of Cornelia Phillips Spencer. Phillips graduated from the university at the head of his class in 1841 and soon became a well-known lawyer. He was a firm Unionist, opposing secession. After the Civil War he became identified with the Reconstructionist arm of the Whig party and finally became a leader in the Republican party. Under Republican Governor Holden, Phillips served in several influential government positions. His politics caused considerable dismay among his Chapel Hill friends and relatives, but he was regarded as being sincere in his beliefs and honest in his dealings, unlike many of the more opportunistic Reconstructionists. Despite political disagreements, the family ties remained close. After Samuel moved to Raleigh in 1868, his sister, Cornelia, occupied his house for a time. Samuel later moved to Washington D. C. to be solicitor general for three presidents and continued his law career, but at his own wish he was buried in Chapel Hill, which he always considered home. The house passed through several hands and remained a single-family house into the 1970s, but is now the Delta Delta Delta sorority house. While the house has been enlarged significantly to the rear, the additions are set back from the façade and do not significantly impact the historic integrity of the house.

NC-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1930, c. 1940 – The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled building is three bays wide and single-pile with weatherboards, eighteen-light casement windows, and paired doors on the west elevation, facing the Dr. Samuel Phillips House with a shed-roofed dormer with four-light casement windows on the east elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed wing projecting from the east elevation. A two-story, side-gabled addition to the north end of the building was constructed before 1949 and has exposed rafter tails, an exterior brick chimney in the north gable, and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the west elevation. Later additions include a flat-roofed section at the southeast corner of the house, a shed-roofed addition to its north, and a cantilevered, second-floor level, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation.

NC-Building – House, c. 1930, c. 1980 – According to Sanborn maps, this small house was constructed about 1930 as a one-story house. It is side-gabled, has minimal Craftsman detailing, and faces a narrow alley that extends from Franklin to Rosemary streets just east of the Dr. Samuel Phillips House. The house has been altered significantly and is currently one-and-a-half-stories, three bays wide, and double-pile. The side-gabled roof, which was raised to accommodate an additional half story, has had the rear roof plane raised again, breaking the ridge and allowing for grouped clerestory windows across the façade. The house has wood shingles, six-over-one and six-light wood windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable. The louvered storm door is sheltered by a front-gabled roof supported by large knee brackets with vertical sheathing in the gable. There is a two-story hip-roofed wing at the rear (west) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right (north). Formerly a private residence, the house is part of the Delta Delta Delta sorority complex and is known as the Little House.

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NC-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1980 – One-story, hip-roofed, octagonal, frame gazebo has a wood-shingled roof with cupola and is supported by octagonal posts with brackets and a matchstick frieze. The gazebo was likely constructed after the house's conversion to a sorority house.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing, paired plywood doors on the front (south) elevation, and a single pedestrian entrance on the left (west) end of that elevation. It is connected to the Auxiliary House by a serpentine brick wall.

410 E. Franklin – James Lee Love House (No. 29) – 1887, late 20th century C – Building

Constructed in 1885, this rambling, one-story house has entrances facing both East Franklin Street and Battle Lane. The house is a three-bay-wide, gable-and-wing form with a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). A side-gabled wing projects from the rear ell, facing Battle Lane, with a gabled wing extending to the south. The house has a brick foundation and weatherboards throughout with vertical sheathing similar to wainscoting on the lower one-fourth of the wall. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows with triple-hung windows on the façade and left (east) elevations, accessing the porch. There are decorative shingles, pointed-arch vents, and partial cornice returns in the gables, a standing-seam metal roof, and three interior brick chimneys. The four-panel door, centered on the façade, has a pointed-arch fanlight and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade and wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the side-gabled wing facing Battle Lane. The porch is supported by grouped columns and has an original matchstick railing. Projecting gables mark the porch entrances on the façade and left elevation. There are several steeply pitched decorative gables on the right and left elevations. A later, cross-gabled wing at the right rear (southwest), constructed after 1949, is connected to the main house by a gabled connector with an inset porch at the rear. A low stone wall extends across the front and left sides of the property along Franklin Street and Battle Lane and an accessible ramp at the rear addition has a stone wall.

The house was built in 1887 by Professor James Lee Love after his marriage to June Spencer, Cornelia Spencer's only daughter [Little] and appears with the gabled wing at the southeast on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of the street. Also known as the Spencer House, it was the home of Mrs. Spencer for many years, while the Loves lived there and after the Loves moved to Cambridge, where Professor Love was appointed to the Harvard University faculty. It was here that Mrs. Spencer wrote a School History of North Carolina as well as a number of newspaper articles and sketches of the old university. After Mrs. Spencer left Chapel Hill in the 1890s, the house was purchased by the university and used for university administration. The house, sometimes called the "House of Seven Gables" because of its multi-gabled roofline, was expanded with an addition at the southwest after 1949.

501 E. Franklin – Widow Puckett House (No. 33) – c. 1798, c. 1920, 1960s C – Building

The Widow Puckett House is among the oldest houses standing in Chapel Hill, though it is uncertain if it predates the Hooper-Kyser House across the street. The two-story, side-gabled, Federal-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and is arranged in a side-hall plan. It has German-profile weatherboards, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, and two exterior brick chimneys

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on the left (west) elevation. Most of the windows are six-over-six wood-sash, some with louvered shutters. There is a single window in each gable. The six-paneled front door, located at the right (east) end of the façade, features a four-light transom. A hip-roofed, full-width front porch—which is supported by four sets of paired posts capped with slightly lowered capitals—features a standing-seam metal roof. Projecting from the right rear (northeast) of the main block is an original two-story gabled ell with an exterior brick chimney in the rear gable. The northwest corner of the original structure and the rear ell feature two-over-two wood-sash windows, one of which has been removed.

Projecting from the right elevation, a one-story, four-bay, side-gabled wing, constructed between 1915 and 1925, has an interior chimney and standing seam metal roof. Not visible from the street are a series of later shed-roofed additions at the rear (north) of the wing. Northeast of the rear ell and connected by a one-story gabled hyphen is a one-story, gabled addition with a partially enclosed shed-roofed screened porch on the west elevation that also appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. After 1949, a one-story porch on the west elevation of the rear ell was expanded and fully enclosed. The one-story, flat-roofed enclosed porch projects beyond the left elevation of the house, is lined with paired four-over-four and six-over-six windows, and is accessed by a twelve-light French door.

John Puckett, the village postmaster, bought the lot from John Craig in 1817. In 1820, Denison Olmsted, a noted physical scientist and professor of chemistry at UNC, purchased the lot and probably a house that had been erected on it, which he deeded to the university when he returned to teach at his alma mater of Yale University in 1825. In 1826, Dr. James Phillips came with his family to Chapel Hill from Harlem, New York, to serve as mathematics professor for the university and moved into this house. His daughter was poet and writer Cornelia Phillips Spencer (known for ringing the campus bell when the university reopened after the Civil War and for whom Spencer Hall is named). His two sons were lawyer Samuel Phillips (who was on the legal team of Homer Plessy in the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* case) and Charles Phillips (who served as professor of applied mathematics at the university). The house, including the side and rear wings, rear porch, and hyphen, appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the first to include the 500 block of East Franklin Street. The one-story sunroom likely replaced a one-story inset porch after 1945.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – A front-gabled garage faces a private alley that runs to the west of the main house. The garage features German-profile weatherboards, an asphalt shingle roof, an open bay on the west elevation and a six-over-six window with shutters on the south elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

503 E. Franklin – Vacant

Historically, a large house stood on this parcel, but it had been destroyed by 1974. An in-ground swimming pool was constructed to serve the property to the rear (506 E. Rosemary), but the parcel is currently under separate ownership and not in use.

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NC-Structure – Swimming Pool, c. 1980 – Modern, in-ground concrete swimming pool that is largely overgrown.

NC-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1980 – Likely constructed concurrent with the swimming pool, the hip-roofed frame gazebo has a metal roof and has been enclosed with plywood walls.

504 E. Franklin – Hooper-Kyser House (No. 41) – 1814, c. 1920, c. 1950, 2011 C – Building

The Federal-style Hooper-Kyser House, situated on a large lot of approximately one acre, is among the oldest houses in Chapel Hill. The two-story house is three bays wide with beaded weatherboards, a side-gabled roof covered in wood shingles, and exterior brick chimneys in the gable. It has an asymmetrical roofline created by the enclosure of a two-story rear porch with an engaged shed roof. A central six-panel door has a four-light transom and is flanked by pilasters matching the porch columns and full-height four-over-four, wood-sash windows. At the second level are three nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. Louvered shutters flank the windows on the façade. A wood-shingled, hipped-roof front porch wraps around the left (west) elevation and is supported by square columns. Projecting slightly from the center of the front porch is a pedimented entry supported by two square columns.

Projecting from the left (east) elevation are two one-story shed-roofed wings, visible on the 1915 Sanborn map. They have a combination of four-over-four, eight-over-eight, and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and an exterior chimney and additional entrance on the east elevation. A one-story side-gabled wing, constructed after 1949, projects from the right (west) elevation and has eight-over-eight windows with louvered shutters on the façade, an exterior brick chimney near the northeast corner, and an eighteen-light French door with eighteen-light sidelights on the rear elevation. The full-width, two-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch at the rear has an entrance with one-over-one fixed sidelights flanked by grouped casement windows with transoms. The second level has five nine-over-nine vinyl windows. A large gabled dormer centered on the rear elevation of the original structure has six-over-six windows and a door that provides access to the flat roof. The east wall of the dormer features three four-over-four windows. A low, rubble stone wall borders the front property line.

William Hooper built the house in 1814 after his stepfather, UNC's first president Joseph Caldwell, gave him the land when he graduated from the university. At the time it was built, it and President Caldwell's house (now gone) were the only houses on the south side of East Franklin Street. Hooper was the grandson (and namesake) of the prominent North Carolina lawyer William Hooper, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather, James Hogg, had also been influential in the decision to locate the university at Chapel Hill. The university hired William Hooper (the younger) to be the first professor of ancient languages there. He moved to South Carolina in 1837 before returning to North Carolina in 1846 to assume the presidency of Wake Forest College. Hooper is buried with his mother and stepfather on the university campus near the Caldwell Monument. In addition to Hooper, the house has had other prominent owners.

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According to Sanborn maps, the two-story rear porch was constructed between 1915 and 1925 and enclosed after 1949. In 1951, well-known big band leader James Kern "Kay" Kyser and his wife, movie star and model Georgia Carroll, settled with their family in the house. Carroll became a leader in the town's preservation movement, and was a founder of the Chapel Hill Preservation Society. In the summer of 2011, a significant restoration was undertaken under the direction of Preservation North Carolina, and in September, the house was purchased by the Playhouse Trio, LLC.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1915 - A one-story, front-gabled frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing and 5V metal roof has later batten and louvered doors on the west elevation sheltered by a hip-roof on square posts. There is a twelve-light fixed window on the north elevation and a shed-roofed wing on the east elevation.

510 E. Franklin – Charles S. Mangum House – c. 1912, c. 1995**C – Building**

Located on a wide lot, this two-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, partial cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney. The house has eight-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor, eighteen-over-one windows on the second floor, and eight-light windows in the three shed-roofed front dormers. There are quarter-round windows in the gables with a later thirty-two-light window between the quarter-rounds in the right gable. The louvered storm door has nine-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fanlight in an arched surround. It is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. A flat-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation is also supported by square columns and has been enclosed with screens. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation has grouped twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows. There is a projecting, two-story, gabled bay near the center of the rear elevation. A two-story, gabled wing at the left rear (southeast) has a projecting shed-roofed bay window at its rear (south) and a two-story, side-gabled addition projecting from its east elevation, extending beyond the left elevation of the main house with a first-floor garden window in the gable end. One-story, shed- and hip-roofed wings flank the two-story rear section wing. There is a railing at the roofline of the southeast wing and fifteen-light French doors with three-light transoms open to a pergola-covered deck at the southeast corner. County tax records date the building to 1912 and the building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street. In 1928, it was occupied by professor Charles S. Mangum [Bryant]. The rear additions were constructed between the 1992 and 2002 surveys.

513 E. Franklin – Presbyterian Manse (No. 34) – c. 1840**C – Building**

One of the earliest houses on this end of Franklin Street, the two-story, hip-roofed, house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. It has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-nine windows on the second floor. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a standing-seam roof and a matchstick railing. A one-story, hip-roofed

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bay projects from the right (east) elevation of the shed-roofed wing and has nine-over-one windows on all three sides. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast) with a brick foundation, weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof. A shed-roofed porch along the left (west) side of the ell has been enclosed with casement windows. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property.

A plaque on the house notes that the house was the Presbyterian Manse, constructed about 1840, though Little dates the house to 1847. It was the home of Dr. Charles Phillips, chairman of the faculty when the university was reopened in 1875. He was professor of mathematics like his father before him. It is said that when in April 1865, Chapel Hill was approached by a force of Federal cavalry under Brigadier General Smith Atkins, Phillips rode his horse out the Raleigh road and, obtaining an interview with Atkins, persuaded him to protect the university and the village. Atkins reported that Sherman had already given orders to this effect. From 1889 until 1966 the house served as manse for the minister of the Presbyterian Church [Vickers].

516 E. Franklin – W. S. Roberson House – c. 1910, c. 1920, c. 2000 **C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled house has Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style features. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, projecting, clipped-front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor, a wood-shingled roof, and an interior brick chimney. It has twelve-over-one wood-sash windows with nine-over-one windows on the projecting front-gabled wing. On the right (west) end of the façade is a one-light-over-two-panel door and there is a pair of ten-light French doors on the left end of the façade, both of which are sheltered by a one-story, shed-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the façade, wrapping around the projecting bay. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof and is supported by grouped columns. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right elevation. There is a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) that was added between 1915 and 1925. A second-floor porch on the rear wing was enclosed after 1949. A two-story, clipped-gabled wing at the right rear (southwest) was added since 1992. A one-story, gabled hyphen connects from the right elevation of this wing to a one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled garage wing with details and materials matching those of the house. The garage has grouped nine-over-one windows, a shed-roofed dormer on the right elevation over the three garage doors, and a hip-roofed pent roof that extends around the perimeter of the garage. County tax records date the building to 1910 and it is present on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of Franklin Street. In 1928, it was occupied by W. S. Roberson [Bryant].

517 E. Franklin – Collier Cobb House (No. 35) – 1893 **C – Building**

An impressive example of the Queen Anne style, this one-and-a-half-story, gable-and-wing house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled roof and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, sixteen-over-one wood-sash windows with molded lintels, pedimented gables and dormers (with the exception of the front-gabled dormer on the façade), half-round sawn vents in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. Windows in the front-gabled wing include a tripartite window at the first floor and a Palladian window at the second floor,

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each with Gothic-arched panes in the upper sashes. The one-light-over-two-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a three-light transom, and a molded lintel. There is an oculus window to the left (west) of the door and both are sheltered by an inset porch cut out of the front left (southwest) corner of the front-gabled wing and is supported by a square posts with decorative molding. A flat-roofed porch extends across the left two bays of the façade sheltering a pair of eight-light-over-one-panel doors on the far left end of the façade. This porch is supported by square posts and has a sloping railing and a railing at the roofline that encircles a second-floor deck accessed via paired eight-over-one-light-over-one-panel doors and a sixteen-over-one windows in a wide front-gabled dormer that is partially inset into the first-floor porch roof. There is a shallow, shed-roofed dormer to the right of the front-gabled dormer with a fixed ten-light window. There are pedimented gabled dormers on each side of the front-gabled wing and a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the right elevation with nine-over-one windows on all three sides. A modern deck wraps around the right rear (northeast) corner of the house.

The property where the Cobb House stands was owned from 1848 to 1893 by Charles Phillips and later his widow, Laura. In 1893 Laura Phillips sold the property to Collier Cobb, who is thought to have built the house and owned it until 1924; since that time it has been owned by his heirs. Collier Cobb, for many years head of the Department of Geology, was one of five faculty members who founded the now widely respected University of North Carolina Press in 1893. He is also said to have suggested the use of the "Westover Door" on South Building.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with wood shingles, paired plywood doors on the front (south) elevation, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a paneled door on the west elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the garage was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

520 E. Franklin – Roberson Cottage – c. 1940, c. 2008**C - Building**

This small, front-gabled, bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled wing projecting from the right (west) elevation. The house has wood shingles, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, including a later, full-sized six-over-six window in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. An entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on molded brackets. On the right elevation of the front-gabled section, a one-story, shed-roofed addition has a projecting garden window on its right elevation. Behind the shed-roofed addition is a side-gabled wing that is two bays wide and single-pile with windows matching the main house. A later gabled ell at the rear of this wing has a slightly higher ridge. Among the smallest houses on East Franklin Street, the house may have been constructed as a guesthouse for the house at 516 East Franklin. A plaque on the house dates the Roberson Cottage to c. 1920, though it does not appear on Sanborn maps until 1945. The house was remodeled with the screening removed from the front porch and the garden window added about 2008.

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523 E. Franklin – Chapel Hill Public Library – 1967

NC – Building

Designed by architect Don Stewart of Community Planning & Architecture Associates, the building illustrates the prominence of Modern architecture in Chapel Hill during the 1960s. The building is composed of two, offset square forms connected by a glassed entrance bay. It has flared, batten walls covered with wood shingles and a standing-seam copper roof covering a mansard form on top of a hipped roof with deep eaves. Fixed windows are trapezoidal shaped and high continuous clerestory windows extend around the façade and side elevations of the building. The entrance, centered on the façade, features paired wood doors with carved center panels flanked by glass. A massive tapered exterior stone chimney to the right (east) of the entrance bay connects to a stone terrace with stone steps and integral stone planters and benches. An inset entrance at the basement level of the right elevation has paired doors under a heavy wood lintel. The doors have fluted panels flanked by full-height lights and are set in a trapezoidal surround. A raised platform on the rear (north) elevation accesses the building from the rear parking lot with an accessible ramp. There is an entrance on the west elevation with a single door sheltered by the overhanging roof. A stone wall extends along North Boundary Street east of the building.

The Town of Chapel Hill acquired the property in 1965 and, according to the library website, the library opened in December of 1967. It remained in use as a library until 1994 when the current library was completed. It is currently in use as the Chapel Hill Historical Society and Chapel Hill Museum.

524 E. Franklin – Baskerville-Kennette House (No. 40) – 1897, c. 2000

C – Building

This unusual Queen Anne-style house features a steeply pitched, wood-shingled hipped roof with multiple projecting gables, dormers, and hip-roofed wings. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and centered on the façade is a projecting entrance bay with a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom. It is flanked by two-over-two wood-sash windows on canted walls and all are sheltered by an inset porch that follows the shape of the façade and is supported by chamfered posts. There is a partially inset gabled dormer centered on the façade with paired two-over-two windows that open to a small balcony with a wood railing. There are gabled dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations, each with a triangular louvered vent, a small hip-roofed dormer below the gabled dormer on the east elevation, and an interior corbelled brick chimney on the ridge line. A one-and-a-half-story, round turret on the right elevation has clerestory windows and a one-story, hip-roofed, wraparound porch with metal roof supported by chamfered posts matching those on the façade. There is a two-story, hip-roofed wing projecting from the left (east) elevation with shingles on the upper story. The front porch has been extended to wrap around this wing as well.

The rear of the house has been altered and expanded with the addition of a two-story, hip-roofed ell projecting from the rear of the side-gabled wing on the left elevation. The wing has finishes matching the main house and an interior corbeled brick chimney. From this ell, a one-story, hip-roofed breakfast room with windows on three sides extends to the east and there is a two-story, flat-roofed sleeping porch to its rear (south). A one-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the right rear (southwest) corner of the house, filling in the space created by the main house and the rear ell. From this wing, a gable-covered

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walkway connects to a hip-roofed garage southwest of the house. A stone wall extends along Franklin and Boundary streets and there is a semi-circular driveway at the front of the house and a paved driveway at the rear, accessed via Boundary Street.

This house was built in 1897 by Charles Baskerville, who sold it in 1905 to Charles Herty for \$4,500. Miss Ella Kennette, for whom the house is named, purchased the house in 1920. The side-gabled hyphen and garage were added to the southwest between 1992 and 2002.

603 E. Franklin – Trabue-Cobb House – 1925**C – Building**

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a wood-shingled exterior, exterior end brick chimney in the left (west) gable, an interior brick chimney near the right (east) elevation, and a slate roof. The house has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor and eight-over-eight windows on the second floor with molded lintels on the façade. It has four-over-four windows in the gables and six-over-six windows in the pedimented gabled dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped slender columns with an arched ceiling. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped posts. It has been enclosed with single-light casement windows and has a Chippendale railing at the roofline. A matching porch on the left elevation is accessed by paired ten-light French doors and has been enclosed with fixed eighteen-light full-height windows with twelve-light sidelights and three-part transoms. There is a one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch projecting from the rear (north) elevation. The house first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, though according to a plaque in front of the house, it is the Trabue-Cobb House, constructed about 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage matches the house and was likely constructed concurrent. The garage features a shingled exterior, slate roof, and an overhead door on the south elevation.

C-Building – Playhouse, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing, scalloped rakeboards, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows.

604 E. Franklin – F. K. Ball House (No. 39) – 1880, c. 1910, c. 1920**C – Building**

A rare example of the Shingle Style in Chapel Hill, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has a steeply pitched roof that dominates the façade. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a pedimented, front-gabled dormer centered on the façade and two interior, stuccoed chimneys. It has plain weatherboards on the first floor, shingles on the second floor and gables with the bottom of the gables and the bottom of the second floor each flaring slightly. Gables are uniquely adorned with diagonally applied shingles in place of a one-piece bargeboard and the wide eaves on the gable ends have exposed rafter tails. Windows are twelve-over-two wood-sash windows and there are eight-over-two windows in the front dormer. The one-light-over-four-panel door has leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, inset porch supported by weatherboard-covered columns on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. To the left (east) of the entrance is a projecting canted bay with leaded-glass

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windows on three sides. The bay wraps around the left elevation where it is covered with a hipped roof. The second floor on the left (east) elevation overhangs the first floor slightly with a half-round window in the gable. On the right elevation there are eyebrows over the second-floor and gable windows with a pyramid pent roof over a small second-floor leaded-glass window near the façade.

A two-story, pedimented, side-gabled wing projects from the left elevation and has stucco covering the west side of the first floor facade. The left bay of this wing is inset slightly, indicating that it may have been constructed as an inset porch that was later enclosed. There is a wide, two-story gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a two-story, shed-roofed screened porch wraps around the right rear (southwest) corner of the house and is supported by square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. A one-story, telescoping, gable- and hip-roofed wing projects from the rear of the two-story ell. It has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. A hip-roofed, sunporch extends from the south end of the wing.

A plaque on the building reads "Lawson House c. 1900," however, Little dates the building to 1880, noting that it was built in 1880 by F. K. Ball, given to the university in 1896, and leased back to him for fifty years. Ball left in 1907 and the house was leased on April 1, 1907 to Dr. R. B. Lawson, who purchased it in June of that year and remodeled it to its current form about 1910. The house appears in this form, including the telescoping rear wing, on the 1915 Sanborn map. A one-story porch on the southwest corner was added between 1915 and 1925 and the house was likely remodeled to its current Shingle Style appearance at that time. The second-floor porch at the southwest corner was added later.

614 E. Franklin – House – c. 1922

C – Building

Reputed to have been designed by Dr. Joseph Pratt, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, partial cornice returns, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) elevation flanked by quarter-round windows. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with a wide cornice and open gable supported by grouped square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and has been enclosed with jalousie windows. A two-story gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) is two bays deep and has a one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch at its rear. A stone wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house first appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and an asphalt-shingled roof.

619 E. Franklin – Royster-Umstead House (No. 37) – 1923, c. 2002

C – Building

Set far back from East Franklin Street, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is six bays wide and double-pile with a five-bay-wide, shed-roofed wall dormer on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, replacement six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end flanked by quarter-round windows in the gable. Six

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pairs of twelve-light French doors are evenly spaced across the first-floor façade and are sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns on a brick foundation and porch floor. A later, one-story-with-basement gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast) corner of the house. This wing has a brick foundation, with basement-level garage on the north elevation. Windows are six-over-six sash with six-light transoms and paired, twelve-light French doors on the west elevation open to an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the intersection of the main house and rear ell and a flat-roofed porch project from the rear (north) elevation supported by square posts with arched spandrels. The front yard is generally wooded with a grassy clearing at the front of the house. The rear of the house has a series of stone patios and retaining walls.

This house, designed by Hobart Upjohn, was built in 1923 by James Finch Royster, who was dean of the graduate school at the university from 1925 until 1930 [Little]. Royster's nephew, Vermont Royster, served for many years as editor of the Wall Street Journal. In 1933 the house was purchased by John Umstead, state senator and brother of Governor William B. Umstead. The house is noted as being under renovation during the 2002 survey and the rear wing was likely added at that time.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2002 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with apartment above has shed-roofed dormers spanning the south and north elevations. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a twelve-light French door on the east elevation that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns that wraps around the north elevation. A projecting shed-roofed bay on the south elevation, facing the street, has two sets of overhead garage doors. The garage is noted as under construction during the 2002 survey.

620 E. Franklin – Howe-Fitch House (No. 38) – c. 1905, c. 2007**C – Building**

Impressively sited on a large lot at the southwest corner of East Franklin and Park Place Lane, the Howe-Fitch House is a two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a large gabled dormer with exposed purlins centered on the façade and projecting one- and two-story hip-roofed bays on the left (east) and right (west) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, replacement twenty-over-one Victorian-sash windows on the façade, one-over-one windows throughout the rest of the house, an interior brick chimney, and a slate roof with sawn rafter tails. The entrance, centered on the façade in a slightly projecting two-story bay, is a paneled door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by square columns. An original one-story, hip-roofed rear ell extends from the right rear (southwest) corner of the house.

A two-story-with-raised-basement, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) was constructed about 2007, taking advantage of the fact that the site slopes down to the rear. It has grouped one-over-one windows on the upper floors and an eight-light French door and two fixed eight-light windows at the basement level of the east elevation. This wing connects to a two-story, hip-roofed garage that is set one level below the main house. The three-bay garage has twenty-over-one windows and a faux slate roof. The center bay on the east elevation projects slightly and there is a hip-roofed wing extending from the

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southwest corner of the garage. While the addition nearly doubles the size of the house, it is sited to the rear and does not negatively affect the historic integrity of the house. The site has been heavily landscaped with a modified stone wall with iron gates at the front, brick walkways, and a brick circular driveway on the east side of the house, accessed by Park Place Lane.

The land on which this house stands was purchased from the university by George Howe in 1905, and the house, designed by Joseph Pratt, was apparently built shortly thereafter. Howe came to UNC to teach classics, but only lived in the house until 1912. It had several owners before being purchased in 1944 by R. B. and Katherine Fitch, owners of Fitch Lumber Company.

Gimghoul Road**742 Gimghoul – Gimghoul Castle (No. 49) – 1926****C – Building**

One of the most distinctive and mysterious structures in Chapel Hill, Gimghoul Castle is located in the heart of Battle Park and is accessed by a gravel drive at east end of Gimghoul Road. The castle is constructed of local stone assembled by Waldensian masons from Valdese, North Carolina, without any visible mortar joints on the exterior. The flat roof is concealed behind a crenelated parapet and the multi-light casement windows are set into deep stone openings. The main hall, on the west side of the castle is six bays wide and three bays deep with paired ten-light casement windows, each with a four-light transom, on the north elevation, an exterior brick chimney and blind windows on the west elevation, and alternating windows and doors on the south elevation. Doors on the south elevation are paired batten doors, each with a single light, topped by a four-part transom, which open to a wide stone terrace that extends the full width of the south elevation encircled by a stone wall. An arched opening in the south elevation of the stone wall leads to a basement entry below the terrace. Windows on the south elevation match those on the north elevation. A one-story, porch extends across the east elevation of the hall with arched stone openings supported by full-height stone piers. Paired doors at the second-floor level of the hall open to the roof of the one-story porch. At the northeast corner of the hall is a three-story, cylindrical tower with two-story windows spanning the second and third floors on the southeast and north elevations. The windows are diamond-light casement windows and there are fork-shaped ironwork grills affixed to the outside of the window openings. To the northwest of the tower is a two-story cylindrical tower with a conical copper roof and offset windows. A one-story, L-shaped wing projects from the northeast of the three-story tower, opposite the hall. It has buttresses at the corners and narrow eight-light casement windows. On the north elevation, paired batten doors in an arched stone surround open to a porte-cochere supported by buttressed stone piers with arched openings.

This medieval-looking structure “owes its existence to the romantic fancies of a law student, Edward Wray Martin,” who, when a law student at the university, spent much time in the forest. From Piney Prospect, a prominent lookout point, he named the first Glandon Forest and imagined a great gloomy pile standing at the edge of the cliff, which he named Hippol Castle. Martin, a devoted reader of Arthurian and other medieval legends, died in Arkansas in 1896. But in 1915, Perrin Busbee and George Stephens led the secret order called the Gimghouls, who had a lodge on Rosemary Street, to buy 94 acres of land at Piney Prospect. In 1922 two other members were named to a committee directed to see about a

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building for the organization to be “medieval and mysterious looking,” and in 1924, N. C. Curtis, a graduate of the university and professional architect, was engaged to design such a building. The next year Waldensian masons from Valdese, North Carolina, came to build the structure Curtis had designed. The castle, which cost something over \$50,000, was completed and occupied by the Gimghouls in 1926, thirty years after the death of the young dreamer who had first visualized a medieval castle on the wooded cliff.

C-Structure – Firepit, c. 1926 – Just south of the castle is a circular fire pit of stone construction matching the castle. The large circular pit is surrounded by a circular stone bench with a slate cap.

C-Structure – Chimney, c. 1926 – East of the circular firepit is a stone chimney that faces away from the castle. The chimney, in which outdoor fires can be built, is surrounded on three sides by a rectangular stone bench/wall with stone footrest.

C-Structure – Bench, c. 1926 – Southeast of the castle is a semicircular stone wall with a built-in stone bench and stone floor. The seating area faces away from the castle toward the woods at the southeast. The bench is marked by a plaque that reads “Erected by the Order of the Gimghouls in Memory of Kemp Plummer Battle 1831-1919 Who Knew and Loved these Woods as No One Else.” The seat is said to have been built of stones brought by students to build up a cairn, a pet project of Dr. Battle’s, known as the Freshman Rock Pile.

Henderson Street

108 Henderson – Commercial Building – c. 1960

NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled commercial building retains little historic fabric. It is three bays wide with replacement doors flanking a group of four replacement one-over-one windows with fixed sashes below. The first floor is sheltered by a fabric awning, which replaced a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns that appears on survey photos from 1992. The second floor features paired one-light casement windows with soldier-course brick lintels and replacement vinyl siding in the gable. The building is seven bays deep with an original plate-glass window on the right (south) elevation and paired casement windows at the second-floor level of the right elevation. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1949.

110 Henderson

See entry for 209 East Franklin Street.

114 Henderson – Commercial Building – c. 1940

C – Building

Located at the southeast corner of Henderson and East Rosemary streets, there is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled commercial building with a two-story, side-gabled wing to its east, fronting on East Rosemary Street. The one-and-a-half-story wing is three bays wide and five bays deep. It has a Flemish bond brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior corbelled brick chimney, and

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three gabled dormers on the north and south elevations, each with diagonal wood sheathing and a single six-over-six window. The entrance, facing Henderson Street, has paired fifteen-light French doors with a six-light transom in a classical surround with molded cornice and is flanked by integral brick planters. There is a single six-over-six window and small louvered vent in the west gable. On the right (south) elevation, a patio is enclosed with a metal fence between brick piers. On the left (north) elevation, six-over-six basement level windows are slightly visible below the sidewalk level.

The adjoining building to the east, facing East Rosemary Street, is five bays wide and double-pile with a Flemish bond brick veneer and side-gabled roof with an asymmetrical parapeted gable. The building has four-over-four wood-sash windows at the basement level, eight-over-eight at the first floor, and six-over-six windows in the five front-gabled dormers on the north elevation. There is a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows on the east gable end. The eight-panel door, centered on the north elevation, has a classical surround with a pediment supported by fluted pilasters. A one-story, flat-roofed brick wing on the rear (south) elevation, constructed after 1949, has commercial space at the first floor and outdoor seating at the roof, enclosed by metal railings and sheltered by a fabric awning. According to Sanborn maps, both portions of the building were constructed between 1932 and 1949. It formerly had a 110 Henderson address and the east end of the building formerly had a 202 East Rosemary Street address.

Hillsborough Street

109 Hillsborough – House – c. 1915, c. 1960, c. 1995

C – Building

Constructed about 1915, this two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, a wide cornice and deep eaves, a combination of replacement six-over-one-, eight-over-one-, and nine-over-one windows. Centered on the façade, the double-leaf three-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fourteen-light transom. It is flanked by paired twelve-light French doors that open to the full-width, hip-roofed porch that is supported by columns; a projecting pedimented bay is located at the entrance. There are three gabled dormers on the façade, each with partial cornice returns and an arched multi-pane-over-one window flanked by pilasters. The side gables have full cornice returns and Palladian-style tripartite windows with three four-over-one windows topped by a half-round window over the center window. There are two interior brick chimneys and a gabled dormer on the rear (west) elevation. A two-story, shed-roofed addition extends the full width of the rear elevation with a metal fire stair at the roof providing access from the rear dormer.

A two-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the left (south) elevation of the shed-roofed wing and in front of that wing, extending from the left elevation of the house, is a one-story, hip-roofed addition. From the rear, a one-story-with-basement rear wing extends to the west, abutting a one-story-with-basement, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the property. These wings feature twelve-over-one windows at the main level, paired eight-light casements at the basement level, and gabled dormers with arched louvered vents that have been added since 1992. A basement-level, flat-roofed addition extends from the

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north elevation of the hip-roofed rear wing. While the addition nearly doubles the size of the historic house, it is recessed from the side elevations, is not visible from Hillsborough Street, and does not have a significantly negative affect the historic integrity of the house. The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map. On the 1949 Sanborn map, the house is labeled as a sorority house. The shed-roofed rear wing was originally a two-story porch, but was enclosed and the rear and side additions added after 1949. The large addition at the rear was erected after 1992.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

Hooper Lane**508 Hooper – House – c. 1952, c. 1995****C – Building**

This two-story, asymmetrical side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with narrow weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Eight-over-eight windows on the first-floor façade have molded lintels and paneled wood aprons. The six-panel door has a leaded-glass transom and classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a cornice. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a metal railing. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the right (west) elevation was enclosed with vinyl casement windows after 1992. A narrow, one-story, projecting entrance bay on the left (east) elevation is enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1952.

510 Hooper – House – c. 1945, c. 1970**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable end. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is one window in the left (east) gable, windows flanking the chimney in the right gable, and the gabled dormers on the façade each have weatherboards and a single window. An original one-story, hip-roofed porch across the rear (south) elevation, visible on the 1949 Sanborn map, was enclosed, first with brick on the east end, leaving a porch on the west end supported by columns that was later enclosed with a weatherboard-covered knee wall with fixed panes above. There is a modern wood deck at the rear and a basement-level garage below the enclosed porch. The house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

West of 517 Hooper - VACANT**517 Hooper – House – c. 1945, c. 1995****C – Building**

Constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style this house features a two-story, gambrel-roofed wing on the right (east) with its gable end facing the street and full-depth, shed-roofed dormers on the side elevations. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) nearly flush with the façade and

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the house is sheathed with wood shingles throughout. The two-story wing is two bays wide and triple-pile with six-over-six wood-sash windows, a stone chimney in the rear gable end, and a six-panel door with blind four-panel sidelights and an arched transom. The entrance is sheltered by an arched hood supported by fluted columns and pilasters. The one-story wing on the left has six-over-nine windows and a stone chimney in the gable end. There is a large, one-story, shed-roofed addition at the rear and at the left rear (northwest) a terrace is sheltered by a porch on square posts with sawn joists. A later, one-story, side-gabled carport has been attached to the right rear (northeast) corner of the house and is supported by square posts. The house is set on a slight rise and has a stone wall at the front, bordering the street, and along the driveway. The house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map. The carport was constructed since 1992.

519 Hooper – House – c. 1930, 1960s, 1990s**NC – Building**

Constructed as a two-story, front-gabled house with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation, this house was enlarged and remodeled in the 1960s. The house is currently a two-story, gable-and-wing house that is four bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, replacing asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the façade, wrapping around the projecting two-story wing. The porch was enclosed in the 1960s and features siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door with an eight-light sidelight. The house was remodeled again after 1992, at which point the weatherboards were installed, the foundation covered with stucco, and a two-story, garage wing added to the right elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing has also been added to the left (west) elevation. There is a low stone wall and wood fence at the street. The house appears on the 1932 and 1949 Sanborn maps as a two-story house with one-story wing on the right elevation. The wing's second floor was added and the porch enclosed before 1974.

West of 520 Hooper – VACANT (same owner as 520)**520 Hooper – House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide with flanking one-story, side-gabled wings. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and six-over-six windows at the second-floor level and shed-roofed wall dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations of the front-gabled section. The six-panel door, on the left end of the façade of the main block, has a five-light fanlight and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with arched ceiling supported by slender columns. The right wing is one-bay wide with a shed-dormer at the rear. A one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing projects from its right elevation, set back from the façade, and there is a below-grade brick garage attached at the right rear (southwest) with a patio above. A two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing at the left elevation has an exterior brick chimney in the gable and a later, side-gabled wing at its rear (south) that projects beyond the left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

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521 Hooper – Duplex – 1989

NC – Building

Replacing two earlier houses on the site, this one-story, side-gabled duplex was constructed in 1989. The building is five bays wide and double-pile with one-story gabled wings at the right rear (northwest) and left rear (northeast). The building has plain weatherboards, fixed windows with transoms on the façade, sliding glass doors on the side elevations, and fixed windows in the gables that follow the line of the roof. Entrances at the third and fifth bays are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with a spindle frieze. The middle bay of the porch is enclosed. The building has two interior brick chimneys, three skylights and solar panels on the façade, and multiple skylights on the rear gables, each of which also has a projecting bay window on its façade. There is a wide, brick-paved circular driveway at the front. County tax records date the building to 1989.

Park Place Lane

106 Park Place – House – c. 1925

C - Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear (west) elevations. The house has mitered weatherboards, vinyl windows throughout, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable. The two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade in an inset bay with the roof supported by columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by columns on a weatherboard-covered knee wall and has been enclosed with fixed windows with transoms. A later, one-story, shed-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has double-hung vinyl windows. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) with an inset porch at the first floor that has been enclosed with jalousie windows, and a sleeping porch at the second floor that is supported by columns and enclosed with double-hung windows. A low stone wall extends across the front and left sides of the property. County tax records date the building to 1925 and it appears on Sanborn maps by 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Hip-roofed frame garage has vinyl siding, an aluminum overhead door on the east elevation, and five-light windows on the south elevation.

617 Park Place – Clubhouse – c. 1932, 1980s

NC – Building

Located behind 106 Park Place, on the north side of an alley that extends from S. Boundary Street to Park Place Lane, this one-story, front-gabled cottage is two bays wide and double-pile. It has board-and-batten sheathing with weatherboards in the gables. An exterior brick chimney on the south elevation is flanked by four- and six-light awning windows. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the east elevation is sheltered by a later front-gabled porch with arched ceiling on square posts. The porch was added and the clubhouse was enlarged significantly after 1974 with a two-bay-wide, gabled wing on the facade and a shed-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation. The original form and additions have a combination of four-, six-, and eight-light wood casement windows including six-light casements, in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1932 and the building is labeled as a clubhouse on the 1932 Sanborn map.

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Located adjacent to Battle Park, this one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has wood shingles, diamond-pane-over-one wood-sash windows with a larger lower sash, deep eaves with sawn rafter tails, and a tapered interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns on battered, stuccoed piers with knee brackets in the gable. A side-gabled wing projects from the right (south) elevation, flush with the façade, and there is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. There is a loose stone wall at the street and a stone wall along the driveway to the right of the building. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. The house was likely among those built by the University of North Carolina to house new faculty.

C – Building

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1920, 1980s – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards. Vertical wood sheathing and two awning windows were installed before 1992 to enclose the garage bay.

Across from 620 Park Place – parking lot**Pickard Lane****105 Pickard – Auxiliary House**

See entry for 229 East Franklin Street.

108 Pickard – Trinity Lutheran Church

See entry for 300 East Rosemary Street.

111 Pickard – Thomas and Lorena Wilson House – c. 1895, c. 1995**C – Building**

Prominently located at the southwest corner of Pickard Lane and East Rosemary Street, this two-story, side-gabled Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, wood shingles in the gables, partial cornice returns, and a wide gable centered on the façade. It has eighteen-over-one wood-sash windows on the first-floor façade, three four-light windows in the front gable, and replacement vinyl windows throughout the rest of the house. The double-leaf two-panel door centered on the façade has a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (south) elevation and is supported by chamfered square columns with decorative sawn brackets and a replacement turned railing and a later shingled gable, constructed after 1992, centered over the porch entrance. The house has two interior brick chimneys, a pedimented dormer on the rear (west) elevation, and a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed bay on the first floor right (north) elevation. A second-floor room projects from the left elevation, resting on the porch roof, with a later metal fire

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stair on its south elevation. A one-story gabled wing projects from the right rear (northwest) with a series of one-story, shed- and hip-roofed additions to its left. The house was constructed about 1895 for Thomas and Lorena Wilson [Little]. The railing, matching an original railing in the 1974 photos, and porch gable were added after 1992.

East Rosemary Street

201 E. Rosemary – Old Methodist Church (No. 45) – 1853, c. 1930, 1970s, c. 2013 C – Building

Constructed in 1853, the church has been altered with the construction of a side and rear wing about 1930 and the renovation of these wings in the 1970s. However, the original, Greek Revival-style, front-gabled church remains largely intact. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with a stuccoed exterior and a prominent pediment with a sawn modillion cornice. The centered entrance consists of double-leaf two-panel doors with an eight-light transom in an inset, paneled surround. It is flanked by sixteen-over-sixteen wood-sash windows. Original wood-sash windows also remain on the right (east) elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing, constructed in several sections, extends along the left (west) elevation, facing Henderson Street. It has a brick exterior that was covered with stucco after 1974; that stucco was removed in 2013. It has metal-framed casement windows flanking a single-light door on the façade, a metal-framed casement window on the south end of the west elevation, and six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout the rest of the left elevation. An inset entrance at the rear has an entrance and window, each with a three-light transom. A four-bay-deep, gabled addition at the rear is one story with a raised basement and extends the full width of the church and shed-roofed wing. It is covered with wide weatherboards and has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a one-light French door facing Henderson Street, and concrete-block lattice curtain wall at the basement level of the rear (north) elevation. There is also a low brick lattice wall along the sidewalk in front of the 1853 building on East Rosemary Street.

This building was constructed in 1853 under the congregation's first pastor, the Reverend J. Milton Frost. The Methodist congregation moved to a new church on E. Franklin Street in 1889 and for a time the building was used by other congregations. In 1922, the building was purchased by I. M. Tull, who used it as a garage, and it continued this use under a Mr. Pickles for many years with the side and rear additions, originally constructed with flat roofs, added between 1925 and 1932 to accommodate this function. In 1949, James and John Webb opened a planning and architectural practice in the left side of the building. In the early 1970s, the Webb brothers purchased the building, renovated the side and rear wings (likely installing the current shed roofs at this time) and converted the former church-turned-garage into office space as well. The building was renovated again in 2013.

202 E. Rosemary

See entry for 114 Henderson Street.

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Orange County, North Carolina**207 E. Rosemary – Commercial Building – c. 1960, c. 1980****NC – Building**

This large commercial building was constructed as a one-story, side-gabled building with parapeted end walls and a one-story wing to its right (east). However, the building has been enlarged with a side-gabled, frame addition to its left (west), replacing an earlier house on the site, and a large flat-roofed brick section at the rear. The original Flemish-bond brick building is five bays wide and double-pile, with parapeted gables, a modillion cornice, a rubber tile roof that emulates slate, eight-over-twelve vinyl windows with flat brick arches and cast stone sills, and a central entrance consisting of a six-panel door with a paneled surround and blind sidelights and transom. A lower side-gabled wing extends from the right elevation with materials and finishes matching the main wing. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay near the right end of the façade. Between 1974 and 1992, a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame wing was added to the left elevation. It is five bays wide and features beaded weatherboards, vinyl windows, a modillion cornice, and five gabled dormers on the façade. A six-panel door on the right end of the façade has an eight-light transom. A two-story, shed-roofed addition extends from the rear roofline of the frame wing and a one-story, flat-roofed brick wing, without windows, extends across the full width of the building with a metal-framed storefront entrance at the rear (north) end of the right elevation. The building replaced an earlier structure that stood on the site in 1932 and 1949.

211 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, exposed rafter tails, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide inset porch on the front right (southeast) corner that is supported by a square post and has a built-in bench on the right elevation. It has an inset screened porch at the left rear (northwest) that is supported by square columns. County tax records date the building to 1927 and Sanborn maps confirm that the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

212 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1920, pre-1974**NC – Building**

Now used for commercial purposes, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, paired on the façade, deep eaves, a wide fascia, and a pressed metal tile roof. The full-width, one-story, hip-roofed porch has dentil molding on the fascia and has been fully enclosed since at least 1974. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a blind transom with starburst pattern. There is a paired window to its right and a sixteen-light bow window to its left (east). Above the entrance, on the second-floor façade, is an octagonal window. A two-story, shed-roofed wing extends nearly the full width of the rear (south) elevation and beyond it is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

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Orange County, North Carolina**215 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1980****NC – Building**

Constructed on the site of an earlier one-story structure that was moved to 303 Henderson Street in 1977, this two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, a one-story, projecting bay on the left (west) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door on the right (east) end of the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns that wraps around the right end of the façade, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed addition that projects from the right elevation. This addition is two bays wide with an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. A two-story, gabled ell at the rear connects to a large, two-story, hip-roofed wing that extends beyond the left elevation. The rear gabled wing has vinyl windows and an inset entrance bay on its right (east) elevation. There is a one-story, hip-roofed entrance bay to the left of the rear ell and a one-story, gabled ell with a shed-roofed porch on square posts at the rear (north) of the rear hip-roofed wing. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property.

216 E. Rosemary – Fraternity House – c. 1920, c. 1935, 1950s, c. 1995**NC – Building**

Constructed in stages, this fraternity house consists of a two-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) connected to a two-story, front-gabled wing on the left (east) by a two-story side-gabled hyphen. The right wing is three bays wide and four bays deep and features a red-brick veneer, partial cornice returns, and yellow-brick quoins and window lintels. It has replacement windows throughout and paired windows on the first-floor façade have been replaced with paired ten-light French doors and are sheltered by a later, hip-roofed porch on paneled square columns. There are paired windows at the second- and third-floor levels and a half-round window in the front gable. A shed-roofed wall dormer on the right elevation, replaced gabled dormers on that elevation after 1992; it has an exit accessed by an exterior metal fire stair. The two-story, side-gabled hyphen is three bays wide with a stuccoed exterior, an interior brick chimney, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the second floor. A six-panel door centered on the façade has a broken pediment surround and is flanked by replacement twenty-four-light fixed windows. A one-story, shed-roofed porch with front-gabled open pediment supported by paneled square posts extends the full width of the hyphen replacing an earlier, two-story, flat-roofed portico. It was constructed as a flat-roofed hyphen with two-story, flat-roofed portico, but the roof was raised and the porch changed between 1992 and 2002. The left, two-story, front-gabled wing is two bays wide with a red brick veneer, partial cornice returns, paired vinyl windows with soldier-course brick lintels, and a later, full-width, hip-roofed porch on paneled square columns. It has a half-round vent in the front gable, an exterior brick chimney and exterior metal fire stair on the left elevation, a two-story, gabled wing at the rear (south), and a one-story, flat-roofed wing beyond the gabled wing.

The left front-gabled building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and the right, front-gabled building appears on the 1932 map. The buildings were connected between 1949 and 1974. The original two-story, flat-roofed portico on the hyphen was reconstructed in the current configuration between 1992 and 2002, at which time the one-story porches were added to the facades of both wings. It is currently

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used by the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity house, but was home to the Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity from 1974 through 2002.

219 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1932**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind fanlight and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped square columns with an arched ceiling. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and accessed by a fifteen-light French door. The porch had been enclosed with screens by 1974, but was re-opened by 1992. A one-story, hip-roofed porch at the rear (north) has been enclosed with screens. A loose stone walk extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1932 and while it does not appear on the 1932 Sanborn map, the house does appear on the 1949 map.

223 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1900, 1950s**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, deep eaves and a wide fascia, a standing-seam metal roof with flared eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows and the one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. Centered on the façade is a hip-roofed dormer with a diamond-paned-over-two-light window. At the rear (north), a one-story, hip-roofed ell has an inset porch supported by square posts and shelters a two-light-over-three-panel door and a small two-over-two window. A later, shed-roofed bay projects from the north end of this wing. The house appears on the 1911 Sanborn map. The shed-roofed bay was constructed after 1949.

227 E. Rosemary – Holy Trinity Lutheran Church – 2007-2008**NC – Building**

Constructed in 2007-2008 to serve the growing congregation of the historic Holy Trinity Lutheran Church across the street at 300 East Rosemary, this Gothic Revival-style church has a front-gabled sanctuary with an offset, front-gabled entrance wing. The building has a concrete foundation, brick veneer, and aluminum-clad wood windows. The entrance wing, at the northwest corner of East Rosemary Street and Pickard Lane, is three bays wide and four bays deep with a parapeted gable, paired four-panel doors, with a multi-light, Gothic-arch transom, that are flanked by narrow eighteen-light windows, and arched multi-light windows on the right (east) elevation. On the left (west) elevation, a one-story, flat-roofed concrete-block wing has fixed eight-light windows. The sanctuary has a higher, front-gabled roof with side-gabled bays, resulting in a cross-gabled form with a square tower at the intersection of the gables. This section has parapeted gables and paired thirty-light windows with fifteen-light transoms. The bell tower has a concrete base, fixed windows on each elevation, and a pyramidal roof with gabled louvered vents on each elevation. Extending from the left rear (northwest) of the sanctuary, a one-story, gabled hyphen connects to a side-gabled hall. There is a flat-roofed, concrete-block wing to the right of the hyphen and an inset entrance on its right elevation. The church complex

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includes a sanctuary and narthex, crib and toddler nursery, music room, sacristy, clergy visiting room, and a youth room. The church replaced the mid-twentieth century Kappa Alpha Theta House that stood on the site.

300 E. Rosemary – Holy Trinity Lutheran Church – 1952, 1979**C – Building**

Located at the southeast corner of East Rosemary Street and Pickard Lane, the front-gabled brick church faces Pickard Lane. The Gothic Revival-style church has paired batten doors with diamond-paned lights and strap hinges that are centered on the façade. The doors have a pointed-arch mosaic-tile transom in an arched stone surround and are accessed by brick steps with a decorative metal railing. Narrow diamond-light fixed windows flank the entrance and a stone niche is located in the front gable. The church is six bays deep with brick buttresses with cast stone caps dividing the bays, each of which has paired, pointed-arch stained-glass windows at the main level and grouped eight-light casement windows with segmental-arch, soldier-course brick lintels at the basement level on the left (north) elevation. Projecting gabled wings near the rear of the sanctuary result in a cruciform plan and cross-gabled roof with a steeple located at the intersection of the gables. The left gable has a double-leaf, pointed-arch, batten door and the right (south) gable connects to a later hip-roofed wing. The steeple has a square base, an octagonal level with pointed-arch louvered vents on each elevation, and a tall, copper-roofed spire. A two-story, hip-roofed education wing wraps around the rear (east) and right sides of the church. It is seven bays wide and four bays deep with a brick veneer and paired, eight-light casement windows.

According to the church's website, the congregation was established in 1946 with services being held in Gerrard Hall on the University of North Carolina campus until this building was completed in 1952. The Aubrey Mauney Building for Campus Ministry and Christian Education was completed in 1979. Since the construction of the new church across the street in 2007, the historic church is now used for the Lutheran Campus Ministry. A 1949 parsonage just south of the church has been demolished as has the original Campus Ministry building, which stood just east of the church.

303 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1849, 1920s**C – Building**

This two-story, Greek Revival-style, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows throughout, and two interior brick chimneys. The house was likely updated in the 1920s with the installation of the four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door, though original five-light sidelights and a double-leaf screened door remain, as well as the tapered wood columns on brick piers supporting the full-width, hip-roofed porch. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (north) elevation and beyond it, a shed-roofed screened porch is supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1849.

305-307 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1925, c. 1992**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with German-profile weatherboards, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the façade, nine-over-nine windows on the side elevations, exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. It has slightly

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projecting gabled bays on the right (east) and left (west) elevations, an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation, and an interior brick chimney near the rear. The replacement front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers with original matchstick railing between the piers. At the rear, a gabled ell connects to a one-story-with-basement, side-gabled wing. The ell and rear wing have German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, a weatherboard-sheathed chimney on the left elevation, and an uncovered deck extending along the right side of the ell. The deck accesses paired French doors with fifteen-light transoms on the ell and leads to a two-panel door with four-over-four sidelights and a three-part transom on the main level of the wing; this entry configuration is also found on the basement level. There is a low stone wall along the front of the property and a stone retaining wall supporting the driveway to the right of the house. The building first appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. The construction of the foundation of the rear wing is visible in the 1992 survey photos.

315 E. Rosemary – Andrew Mickel House (No. 43) – c. 1855, c. 1945, 1970s C – Building

Set back from the street on a large lot at the northwest corner of East Rosemary and Hillsborough streets, the two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick exterior with weatherboards on the second-floor façade, which projects slightly, and partial cornice returns. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with eight-light casements at the second floor over the entrances, and exterior end brick chimneys. A double-leaf door on the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a seven light transom. An original two-story front porch was removed about 1945 leaving the front door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There are vinyl windows on the first-floor right (east) elevation. Two two-story gabled ells extend from the rear (north) elevation, each with weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is a two-story, shed-roofed frame section between the ells and one-story, shed-roofed brick sections at the outside of the ells, flush with the side elevations of the main section. A one-story, gabled brick wing extends from the right elevation and a later, one-story gabled brick wing extends from the rear of the two-story, shed-roofed section with four-over-four window and an exterior end brick chimney. A stone wall extends along the front and right sides of the property, a stepped brick wall extends around a patio at the left rear (northwest), and a stone culvert extends across the left side of the property bordering 305-307 East Rosemary.

The house seems to have been built between 1853 and 1858, probably by Isaac Collier, who owned the land in 1853. In 1858 Andrew Mickle was granted the land, but he seems to have resided there the year before. An 1866 conveyance of the property definitely mentions a house here. From 1885 to 1890 it was owned by Dr. Adolphus Mangum, a professor at the university and Methodist minister, and in 1944 it was purchased from his heirs by Betty Smith, a novelist best known for *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*. Smith renovated the house, removing a sagging two-story front porch and installing the brick veneer. The rear of the house was enlarged after 1949, as only a one-story rear ell appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

NC-Building, Shed, c. 1930, 1970s – Front-gabled, frame shed with a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation and a projecting, gabled bay on the front (east) elevation. The building has board-

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and-batten sheathing, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door. A smaller shed first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, but has been enlarged, likely in the 1970s.

401 E. Rosemary – VACANT**402 E. Rosemary – parking lot****404 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with the right (west) two bays under a slightly lower roofline. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The louvered storm door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on grouped square posts. The rear (south) of the right two bays are an inset porch enclosed with fixed windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a flat-roofed addition at the right rear (southwest) that is accessed by a wood ramp. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1932 and 1949.

408 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1910**C – Building**

The earliest house on this block of Rosemary Street, this two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, twenty-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed molded rafter tails, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. The house has a one-light-over-two-panel door with an eight-light transom that is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch on square columns. There is an eight-over-eight window centered on the second floor above the entrance. An exterior metal fire stair accesses a gable-end entrance on the right (west) elevation and there is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) with a one-story, shed-roofed screened porch beyond it. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of town.

412 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1920, c. 2002**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile and retains a high level of integrity with weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The seven-panel door has a classical surround with pilasters supporting the entablature. It is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with an original railing. A one-story, hip-roofed wing extends the full width of the rear (south) elevation and has a stuccoed foundation, weatherboards, and vinyl windows with vertical sheathing between the windows. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925. The rear wing replaced a smaller one-bay-wide ell after 2002.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and batten doors faces west.

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Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina**500 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1920, c. 2000****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The building has plain weatherboards, flared eaves, partial cornice returns, and two interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, six-light casement windows in the dormers, and narrow vents in the gables. The replacement front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by columns with a geometric wood railing. The house has been enlarged with the construction of a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wing at the right rear (southwest). The wing is three bays deep with weatherboards, six-over-six windows, and hip-roofed dormers matching those on the original house. A one-story screened porch at the rear (south) of the rear wing connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage wing that also matches the form and finishes of the original house with overhead garage doors on its left elevation. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925. The rear additions were constructed between 1992 and 2006.

506 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1917**C – Building**

This large, two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with hip-roofed dormers on the façade and side elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, a dentil cornice, a slate roof, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. It has eight-over-one wood-sash windows with tripartite windows on the first-floor façade consisting of six-over-one windows flanked by four-over-one windows, and grouped four-light casement windows in the dormers. The six-panel door has a four-light transom and is sheltered by an arched front porch supported by square, paneled columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by paneled square columns and is accessed by two pairs of twelve-light French doors with four-light transoms; it has been enclosed with screens. A one-story, hip-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation has a nine-light-over-one-panel door with a three-light transom. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property with stone piers marking the entrance. County tax records date the building to 1917 and Sanborn maps confirm that the building was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – Hip-roofed frame garage with two open garage bays on the north elevation and a hip-roofed, covered area projecting from the front left (northeast) that is partially enclosed with wood lattice.

510 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1950, c. 1995**NC – Building**

Set back from the street with gravel parking in front of the house, this one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is six bays wide with a gable-on-hip-roofed wing projecting from the center of the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. There is a three-sided projecting bay centered on the front-gabled wing that has been added since 1992. Flanking the bay are two inset porches, each supported by a chamfered post with sawn brackets and sheltering a six-panel door. A similar form appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, though county tax records

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date the house to 1950, indicating that the house was likely heavily renovated to its current appearance in 1950.

512 E. Rosemary – James M. Bell House – 1920s**C – Building**

Unusual with flanking shed-roofed porches on stone piers, this two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade, and an exterior stone chimney in the right (west) elevation. The house has flared eaves that extends across the gables as narrow, hipped pent roofs and has exposed rafter tails throughout. The six-panel front door has a three-light transom and is flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on stone piers with exposed rafter tails. A hip-roofed bay projects from the second-floor facade, resting on the porch roof, and there is a gabled dormer with six-light windows flanked by vents on the façade. On the right and left (wests) elevations are shed-roofed porches on full-height stone piers that have both been enclosed with screens. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1920 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1915 and 1925. The house was built for James M. Bell, a distinguished professor of chemistry [Little].

514 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1900**C - Building**

Perhaps the smallest house in the district, this building may have been constructed as an auxiliary house for the house at 517 East Franklin Street. The one-story, side-gabled house faces the interior of the block, away from Rosemary Street, with a center gable centered on the façade. It is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, sixteen-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is uncovered and accessed by an uncovered concrete step. A five-panel door on the west elevation, facing a driveway, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on turned posts with a matchstick railing and has a small one-over-one window to its right (south). There is a single sixteen-light casement window on the left end of the façade and two casement windows on the rear (north) elevation. A stone wall extends along the north and west sides of the property, along Rosemary Street and the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1900 and the building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street.

516 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1910**C – Building**

Sited on a large lot near the northwest corner of East Rosemary and North Boundary streets, this large, two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house faces North Boundary and previously had a 109 North Boundary Street address. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, generally paired, wide fascia and deep eaves, two interior brick chimneys, and one exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. The standing seam metal roof replaced an earlier slate roof sometime between 1974 and 1992. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with pilasters supporting the entablature. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps

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around the left (south) elevation. The porch is supported by square columns and has a standing-seam metal roof. There is a one-story, five-sided bay projecting from the right elevation. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the rear (west) elevation with a hip-roofed dormer on its rear elevation. It has a one-story, shed-roofed bay to its left and a one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right and rear elevations of the ell, supported by square posts with a decorative gable on the rear elevation. A low stone wall extends across the front and right sides of the property. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – Two-story, front-gabled, frame garage has board-and-batten sheathing with weatherboards in the gables, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two vehicle bays on the east elevation.

602 E. Rosemary – George and Sarah Pickard House – c. 1925

C – Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Rosemary and North Boundary streets, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has mitered weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, partial cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. Quarter-round windows flank the chimney on the right gable end and there is a half-round window in the left (east) gable. The six-panel door has leaded-glass-over-one-light sidelights and a three-part leaded-glass transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a low wood railing at the roofline. On the right elevation, a one-story, flat-roofed porch is supported by grouped columns, is accessed by fifteen-light French doors with six-light transoms on the right elevation, and has a railing at the roofline. An entrance on the left elevation has a gabled entrance porch with an arched ceilings and lattice walls; the porch was added after 1974. There are two two-story gabled ells projecting from the rear elevation with a two-story, shed-roofed section between the ells and a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear that has a roof-level deck with wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1925 and 1932. The house was built by Brodie Thompson for George and Sarah Pickard.

610 E. Rosemary – Horace Williams House (No. 36) – 1840s, c. 1855, c. 1890 C – Building

The Horace Williams House was built in several stages throughout the mid- to late nineteenth century. The earliest section, now the dining room wing, at the southwest corner of the building is a one-story, low-pitched, side-gabled building with a stuccoed exterior. The building, which faces west, is two bays wide and single-pile with six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior stuccoed chimney, and a hip-roofed porch on the west elevation that is supported by paneled columns and accessed by two Greek Revival-style two-panel doors with two-light transoms. Between 1852 and 1855, the octagonal room was constructed just east of the dining room wing and connected to it via an open breezeway. The octagonal room was built by Professor Benjamin S. Hendrick, a mathematician, because he had learned that the bee-hive cell is one of the strongest structures in nature. It features a stuccoed exterior with inset porches on the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners, each supported by a stucco-covered pier, sheltering

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paired eight-light windows, and with later matchstick railings. The building has an interior stuccoed chimney. In the 1880s, the dining room and octagonal building were connected with the construction of a front-gabled entrance hall. The entrance hall has weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, an exterior chimney on the north elevation, and a half-round window in the south gable. The entrance, on the south elevation, features a double-leaf one-light-over-four-panel door that is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with a spindle frieze and turned railing. To the east of the front porch and south of the octagonal room, a one-story, side-gabled parlor was constructed concurrent with the entrance hall. The parlor wing has molded weatherboards, one-over-one windows, paired arched vents in the gables, and a five-panel door with uncovered frame landing with matchstick railing on its east elevation.

The house was owned by Horace Williams, professor of philosophy, from 1897 to 1941. Williams had his office in the parlor, held seminars there, and welcomed his students to come and talk over their problems. The house has been owned by the University of North Carolina since William's death, but served as a private residence until 1973 when it became the home of the newly formed Chapel Hill Preservation Society (now Preservation Chapel Hill). Historically, the house had a 611 East Franklin Street address.

Senlac Road**511 Senlac – House – c. 1930, c. 2000****NC – Building**

One of only four houses on the curving Senlac Road, this two-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance wing. The house has wood shingles, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a wood-shingled roof, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The front-gabled entrance wing has a six-panel door flanked by three-light windows in lieu of sidelights and a later front-gabled porch supported by fluted square columns. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing to the left (west) of the entrance wing and a pent roof between the first and second floors on the right side of the entrance. A side-gabled wing on the right elevation was constructed as an open porch, but had been enclosed as a sunporch by 1974; currently is it fully enclosed with a shingled exterior and six-over-six windows matching the main section of the house. A one-story, side-gabled wing, constructed between 1992 and 2006 extends from the left elevation with garage bays on the left gable end and a one-story, gabled wing extending from its rear (north). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932. The front porch and left-side wing were constructed and the side porch enclosed between 1992 and 2006.

513 Senlac – VACANT**514 Senlac – House – c. 1932, c. 2000****NC – Building**

Located atop a slight hill at the intersection of Senlac Road and South Boundary Street, facing South Boundary Street, this one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a complicated form

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with several intersecting wings and retains little original fabric. The house has fiber-cement siding, replacement six-over-six windows, and stone chimneys. The core of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled form that is two bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade, each with leaded-glass casement windows. The entrance, located on the left (south) side of the façade, is sheltered by a shed roof on brackets and to its right (north) is a projecting, hip-roofed bay. There is an exterior stone chimney in the right gable and two gabled dormers on the rear elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the rear (west) elevation, likely an enclosed porch, has a flared roof and casement windows flanked by pilasters. To the left of this core is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wing with a stone chimney in the front gable and a shed-roofed dormer with gabled bays incorporated on the left elevation. The rear of this wing is flush with the rear of the house and a one-story, side-gabled wing projects from its left elevation. This wing is two bays wide and has a stone chimney in the left gable. A one-story, flared, shed-roofed addition extends within the ell created by this wing and the front-gabled wing to its right. In the left gable end of the side-gabled wing, a narrow gabled hyphen connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wing that is two bays wide and five bays deep with a single window in the gable and paired windows and an entrance on the rear elevation. To the right of the main section is a one-story, side-gabled hyphen that connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with a rear-facing gable. The garage has overhead doors on the right gable end and a single window in each gable. The front of the house is largely obscured by foliage and a brick wall extends along an alley behind the house. County tax records date the building to 1932 and Sanborn maps confirm that the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932. The garage wing at north end of the house replaced an earlier side-gabled wing between 1992 and 2006.

515 Senlac – House – 2010**NC – Building**

Of modern construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a stuccoed foundation and chimney, fiber cement shingle siding, nine-over-nine windows, fixed fifteen-light windows in the dormers, and a standing-seam metal roof. The eighteen-light French door has twelve-light sidelights and a five-light transom. To its right (east) are two pairs of eighteen-light French doors with five-light transoms. The doors are sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation. A one-story hyphen at the right end of the façade has paired eighteen-light French doors and a shed-roofed wall dormer; it connects to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage wing that projects from the façade, resulting in an L shape. The garage has overhead doors on its left elevation and a shed-roofed dormer on its right elevation. County tax records date the building to 2010.

519 Senlac – House – c. 1922, c. 2010**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been renovated but retains its original form and fenestration. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with replacement fiber cement shingles, replacement windows, and a replacement standing-seam metal roof. It does retain

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original wood lintels over windows on the first-floor façade and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by an original front-gabled porch on narrow square columns with an arched ceiling. A two-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation has been enclosed with full-height casement windows and French doors on the first floor and has replacement railings and screening on the second floor, which retains original square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation has been replaced with a one-story, side-gabled wing. The yard has been heavily landscaped with a stone patio and stone terracing at the rear (north). County tax records date the building to 1922 and it is present on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of town.

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Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase Inventory List

The Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase includes three areas immediately adjacent to the Chapel Hill Historic District and associated with the early twentieth-century development of the town and university: the commercial corridor along East Franklin Street; northwest of the Chapel Hill Historic District; and the residential development north and east of the original district. The expanded district boundaries were determined based on the density of contributing structures dating through 1964, the end of the period of significance. To the west and northwest of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase is commercial development dating from the 1960s and later, and to the north and east are residential properties constructed after the period of significance. At the request of the University of North Carolina, the district was not expanded to the south to include the predominantly twentieth-century development of the university.

The topography of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase varies. Like the University of North Carolina and the 300- to 500-blocks of East Franklin, included in the Chapel Hill Historic District, the residential development along the 300-500 blocks of East Rosemary Street and the commercial corridor along the 100-block of East Franklin Street are situated at the top of a hill, on a relatively flat plane, with streets arranged in a grid pattern. Residential lot sizes and setbacks vary, due to the gradual development of the town, and the commercial district features standard one- and two-story brick commercial buildings that abut the sidewalk. However, the land immediately adjacent to the Chapel Hill Historic District, including the 600- to 800-blocks of East Franklin Street and the land north of East Rosemary Street, is lower in elevation and features rolling, and in some cases steep, hills, the very terrain for which the town of Chapel Hill is named. North Street and the streets that extend north from East Rosemary Street (Spring, Friendly, and Cottage lanes) extend the street grid established by East Franklin and East Rosemary streets with lot sizes and building setbacks generally consistent within a given street, but not as a whole. At the periphery of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, along East Franklin and Hillsborough streets, specifically, the streets curve to follow the topography of the land as they extend toward Durham and Hillsborough, respectively. Additionally, the Cobb Terrace and Tenney Circle developments were designed with curvilinear streets and irregularly shaped lot sizes to follow the topography of the land and to allow for more interesting views.

Streets within the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase are generally paved, with the exception of the 700-block of East Rosemary Street, which is paved with gravel. Most streets are wide enough to accommodate two-way traffic but too narrow to allow for street parking, though East Franklin Street, the widest street in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, includes two lanes of traffic in each direction and street parking in its 100- and 200-blocks; Cobb Terrace, at the northwest corner of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, is narrow enough that only one-way traffic is permitted. Spring, Friendly, and Cottage lanes, extending north from East Rosemary Street, are narrow, dead-end streets, barely wide enough to accommodate two-way traffic. Tenney Circle's original brick gutters, located on both sides of the street, are also notable.

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The presence and material of sidewalks, walls, and driveways vary throughout the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase. Concrete sidewalks extend from the commercial corridor through the 800-block of East Franklin Street as well as along portions of East Rosemary Street, the west side of Hillsborough Street, and the west side of North Boundary Street. Other sidewalks along East Rosemary and North streets are "Chapel Hill gravel," and smaller streets and later developments, including Glenburnie Street; Spring, Friendly, and Cottage lanes; Cobb Terrace; and Tenney Circle do not have sidewalks at all. Stone walls are common throughout the district, except in the commercial core. Built of stacked or loose stone, they mark the property boundaries at the sidewalk and sometimes serve as retaining walls, especially at the periphery of the district where the topography varies more significantly and houses are not necessarily located at street level. Driveways are common in the residential sections of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and have gravel, concrete, or asphalt paving.

A wide range of resource types, building styles, and sizes are present in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, including early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style institutional buildings; Queen Anne-, Colonial Revival-, Craftsman-, Shingle-, and Tudor Revival-style houses and Period Cottages, and standard brick commercial buildings; and mid- to late twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses, and Modernist architecture. While commercial buildings in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase are mostly standard commercial forms, residential architecture varies widely, with examples of the Queen Anne styles intermingled with the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Period Cottage, and modernist styles.

The Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase includes 152 primary contributing resources and forty-five primary non-contributing resources, all of them buildings. Secondary resources include thirty-seven contributing resources, including thirty-three buildings, two structures, and two sites, and twenty-five non-contributing resources, most of them sheds and garages.

North Boundary Street

205 N. Boundary – House – c. 1930, c. 2011

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, three-bay-wide Period Cottage is clad in weatherboards and features a steeply pitched, wood-shingled roof with an interior brick chimney. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with two-paneled shutters on the façade. The six-paneled front door on the right (north) end of the façade is recessed in an arched, inset entryway. The second floor of the façade features three six-over-six windows below a narrow-arched vent at the attic level. To the right of the entrance, a cat-slide roof continues beyond the right elevation as a weatherboard-covered wall screening the side yard. The right and left elevations each feature full-depth, shed-roofed dormers with paired six-over-six windows. At the left rear (southwest) corner, paired columns support an inset porch that is two bays wide and accessed by sets of paired ten-light French doors and a second single door. The inset porch and shed-roofed dormer continue across a two-story gabled ell at the left rear. A two-story gable-

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on-hip-roofed wing projects from the right elevation of the rear ell. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932. Ariel photos indicate that the rear wings were added after 2010.

206 N. Boundary – Henry McGilbert Wagstaff House – 1926, c. 1990 C – Building

Impressively sited on a large lot at the northeast corner of North Boundary and East Rosemary streets, this two-story, truncated-hipped-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is oriented to North Boundary Street with a full-depth porch facing the side lawn and East Rosemary Street. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with weatherboards, cornerboards with caps, deep eaves, a wide cornice, and two interior brick chimneys. It has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor and eight-over-twelve windows on the second floor. The six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by grouped columns with a railing at the roofline. A one-story, full-depth porch on the right (south) elevation is supported by columns, has a standing-seam metal roof, and is accessed by ten-light French doors with one-light transoms. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the left (north) elevation is supported by grouped columns. There is a two-story, hip-roofed ell with matching details at the rear (east) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast). Projecting from the one-story wing is a modern gabled breezeway enclosed with paired French doors with fanlights. The breezeway leads to a modern, hip-roofed, two-car garage with weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the west elevation, and two overhead garage doors on the north elevation. A stone wall extends along the edge of the property at Boundary and Rosemary streets. The house was constructed by Brodie Thompson for history professor Henry McGilbert Wagstaff in 1926 after a previous house on the site was moved to 214 North Boundary in 1925 [Little]. The garage wing is present in the 1992 survey photos.

209 N. Boundary – House – c. 1920 C – Building

Constructed about 1920, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide, double-pile, and is flanked by one-story, shed-roofed side bays on both elevations. It has deep, boxed eaves with partial gable returns and two exterior chimneys (one on each side elevation). The house has German-profile weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows with louvered shutters throughout. Centered on the façade, the six-panel front door features five-light sidelights and a six-light transom and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with deep eaves and partial cornice returns that is supported by two columns. The left (south) one-story wing is a screened porch accessed by two paired French doors. The front half of the right (north) one-story wing is a screened porch and the rear is enclosed with German-profile weatherboards and paired six-over-six windows. Gable-end chimneys are flanked by six-over-six windows with the right rear (northwest) window replaced with a shorter window. The house first appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

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C-Structure – Carport, c. 1950 – Located in the right rear (northwest) of the house, the front-gabled carport has a foundation of brick planters with the roof supported by square posts. It has German-profile weatherboards in the gable and the rear is enclosed with flush vertical sheathing.

213 N. Boundary – Henry Nuzum House – 1918, c. 1990

C – Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Boundary and East North streets, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards, exterior brick chimneys on the left (south) and right (north) elevations, and six-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade. The six-panel door has six-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns with an original matchstick railing. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the left elevation is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled, square columns. There is a two-story, projecting, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest), likely and enclosed two-story porch, that has grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first- and second-floor levels. A modern one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) has an exposed basement level. It is two bays deep with inset bays with sliding glass doors at the first-floor and basement levels and wood railings at the first floor to create shallow balconies that shelter the basement-level entrances. A low stone wall extends along the North Boundary and North Street sides of the property. According to a plaque on the house, the house is the Henry Nuzum House, built in 1918. The Sanborn maps confirm this date, with the house first appearing on the 1925 map.

214 N. Boundary - Wagstaff-Brown House – 1907

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, diamond-paned-over-one-light windows on the first-floor façade, twenty-eight-over-one windows on the second floor, and sixteen-over-one windows on the side elevations. The one-light-over-two-panel door has diamond-paned-over-two-panel sidelights and an arched transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns. There are paired twelve-light windows in the front dormer. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay on the right (south) elevation with a one-story, hip-roofed wing, constructed as an open porch, with one-over-one and fixed windows behind (east of) it. At the rear of the house is a hip-roofed, screened porch supported by square posts and an uncovered wood deck. Windows at the left rear (northeast) corner of first floor are replacement metal casement windows and a projecting garden window. A stone wall extends along the Boundary and North street sides of the property. According to a plaque on the house, the house is the Wagstaff-Brown House, constructed in 1907. Sanborn maps show a similarly scaled house located near the center of this block in 1915, which may well be this structure. That structure is located in this location on the 1925 Sanborn map.

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Bowling Creek Road

400 Bowling Creek – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right east gable end. A six-panel door centered on the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a gabled porch on square columns with an arched ceiling. A one-story, gabled hyphen on the left (north) elevation connects to a one-story, front-gabled wing with wood shingles, eight-over-eight windows matching the house, and a cupola on the roof. An uncovered wood deck wraps around the right rear (southeast) corner of the house. County tax records date the building to 1952.

401 Bowling Creek – House – c. 1942

C – Building

The first house to be constructed on Bowling Creek Road, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The building has a stone foundation, German-profile weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, six-over-six windows in the dormers, and stone chimney in the left (south) and right (north) gables. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A one-bay-wide, one-story, side-gabled wing is located on the right elevation; a porch on its north elevation has been enclosed with nine-over-nine sash windows over paneled aprons. A shed-roofed dormer across the rear of the side wing extends the roof ridge slightly and there are basement-level doors on the north elevation, likely enclosing a former garage bay. County tax records date the building to 1942.

405 Bowling Creek – House – c. 1958

C – Building

Set back from the road on a wooded lot, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has weatherboards, grouped vinyl casement windows, deep eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. The entrance, located on the right (south) elevation of the front-gabled wing is a replacement six-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is accessed by a shallow terrace that extends the depth of the wing. A second entrance on the right gable end is flanked by fixed-pane windows and is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts and has been partially enclosed with wood lattice. The house is built into a hill resulting in a basement level at the left rear (northeast). It has a basement-level bay window in the front gable and a basement-level shed-roofed porch along the left elevation is supported by square posts. There is a low stone wall along the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1958.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1958 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport is supported by square posts and has enclosed storage at the rear. It has finishes matching the house and was likely built concurrent with the house.

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Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina**Cobb Terrace****1 Cobb – House – c. 1915, c. 1990****C – Building**

Located slightly behind (east of), and facing the rear of, the house at 2 Cobb Terrace, this one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. The three-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on weatherboard-covered piers. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a louvered vent flanked by diamond-light windows. A gabled addition at the rear continues the main ridge of the roof. It has fiber cement siding, grouped vinyl slider windows, and basement-level French doors. A gabled screened porch projects from the left elevation and an unpainted wood deck spans the majority of the left elevation with a parking area and plywood-sheathed storage below the deck. There is a stone wall at the right (south) and a loose stone wall at the rear (east). The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map. The rear wing was constructed before 1992.

2 Cobb – Lear House – c. 1915, 1950s, c. 1990**C – Building**

Located at the entrance to Cobb Terrace, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the façade. The house has wood shingles, one-over-one replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end. The full-width porch was partially enclosed as early as the 1950s and the façade of the remaining porch brought forward slightly. There is a twenty-light picture window on the right end of the façade and an inset porch on the left end of the façade is supported by columns and a shingled knee wall and shelters a one-light door. Triple windows in the dormer were replaced with picture windows flanked by one-over-one windows between 1992 and 2002. There is a single window in each gable and exposed rafter tails on the shed-roofed dormer. An entrance on the left (north) elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch supported by square posts on a shingled knee wall that has been enclosed with screens above. A two-story, shed-roofed addition at the left rear (northeast) has nine-over-one wood-sash windows and a basement level entrance on the north elevation. The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and its earliest occupants were likely the Lear family.⁴

5 Cobb – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

Oriented to the east to face Cherokee Place, a street that no longer exists, this, and the other odd-numbered houses on Cobb Terrace, have their rear entrances facing Cobb Terrace. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed purlins and rafter tails. It has nine-over-one wood-sash windows a single nine-light window in each gable, and paired nine-light windows on the north elevation. A shed-roofed porch on the left (north) end of the west elevation has a weatherboarded knee wall, wood lattice on the north end, and casement windows on the south end. There is a one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing on the east elevation with details matching the main house. The site slopes to the rear to expose aluminum siding and vinyl windows at the basement-

⁴ Watkins, Ralph M. "Origin and Growth of Cobb Terrace." *The Chapel Hill Newspaper* 24 August 1980, 10A.

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level of that wing. A shed-roofed screened porch is located at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1927, though the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

6 Cobb – Bahnsen-Herzenberg House – 1915, c. 2014**C – Building**

Built concurrent with the neighboring house at 8 Cobb Terrace and initially identical in form, this two-story, hip-roofed house has been recently renovated. The Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple pile with a projecting, second-floor, hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. The building has plain weatherboards, replacement three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. The one-light-over-one-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (north) elevation as a one-story space, enclosed after 1992, with a one-story hip-roofed addition at its rear that extends the full depth of the left elevation. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has a replacement wood railing. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the left rear (northeast) with a second-story, projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch at the right rear (southeast) is supported by a post matching those on the front porch. Its earliest occupants were likely the Daggett family⁵ though a plaque on the house names it the Bahnsen-Herzenberg House. County tax records and the 1915 Sanborn map confirm its 1915 construction date.

7 Cobb – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

Originally oriented to the east, the house was reoriented when Cobb Terrace was paved at the rear of the house. This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, replacement fixed one-light windows on the west elevation, replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows on the north and south elevations, and an interior brick chimney. Located on the right (south) end of the west elevation, the one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a shed roof on brackets. A one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (north) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on brackets. A full-width, inset porch across the east elevation has been enclosed with screens. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the east elevation and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

8 Cobb – Strudwick House – c. 1915**NC – Building**

Built concurrent with the neighboring house as 6 Cobb Terrace, Sanborn maps indicate that the house originally had the same plan. The two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple pile with a projecting, second-floor, hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. The building has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. A replacement six-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns. The house has been significantly altered with the addition of a hip-roofed two-story wing on the north elevation and the enclosure of the left (north) end of the porch as it wraps around the two-story wing. Additionally, a one-story-with-basement, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) has a projecting

⁵ Watkins.

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gable at the rear (east) and is flanked by shed-roofed bays that are fully enclosed with windows creating a large sunroom. The rear of the house has a one-story, shed-roofed wing, perhaps originally constructed as a porch. There is an inset porch at the left rear and a basement level entrance in the one-story, hip-roofed wing. A loose-stacked stone wall is located in the front yard and there is an unpainted picket fence at the street. The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and the earliest occupants were likely the Strudwick family.⁶

9 Cobb – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

Oriented to the east to face Cherokee Place, a street that no longer exists, this, and the other odd-numbered houses on Cobb Terrace, have their rear entrances facing the Cobb Terrace. The one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with wood shingles, nine-over-one wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. There is a replacement vinyl window centered on the west elevation and a jalousie window on the left (north) end of that elevation. A two-bay-wide, gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the left features a two-light-over-five-panel door, six-over-six windows, and grouped casement windows on the left elevation. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a square post that connects to an unpainted wood accessible ramp. The site slopes to the east and there is a hip-roofed dormer on the east elevation and a nine-light-over-two-panel door at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1927, though the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

11 Cobb – House – c. 1917, 1950s**C – Building**

Originally oriented to the east, the house was reoriented when Cobb Terrace was paved at the rear of the house. The one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and unique sawn rafter tails. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows with two-light casement windows in the gables and a later twenty-light picture window on the west elevation. A nine-light-over-three-panel door on the left (north) end of the west elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on brackets and has a brick chimney, removed above the roofline, to its immediate south. There is a later thirty-six-light picture window on the north elevation. The house is located below street level with a stone wall and steps from the street. The site slopes to the east with an exposed basement, shed-roofed dormer, and shed-roofed porch on the east elevation. County tax records date the building to 1917 and the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

12 Cobb – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed foursquare is three bays wide and double-pile with flared eaves and a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. The entrance, located in a projecting bay, is a six-panel door and is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (south) elevation. The porch is supported by square posts on square piers and has molded rafter tails. The dormer has molded rafter tails and three diamond-light windows. There is a one-

⁶ Watkins.

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story, projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right elevation with a one-story, side-gabled wing behind it to the east with sliding doors on its façade that access the side yard. Two one-story, hip-roofed additions extends from the rear (east) of this gable wing. A two-story, hip-roofed ell projects from the right rear (southeast) of the house with a hip-roofed dormer on its east elevation. A second-floor balcony at the left rear (northeast), within the ell is accessed by double-leaf five-light French doors on the rear elevation. A one-story, gabled ell on the left elevation has modern fixed windows and an angled corner that follows the curve of Cobb Terrace. The house is set slightly above the street with a stone wall at the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

13-15 Cobb – VACANT**14 Cobb – House – c. 1952, c. 2000****C – Building**

Constructed in 1952, this one-story, front-gabled cottage with side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation has been recently renovated. It has replacement weatherboards and four-light vinyl casement windows. The replacement front door, a one-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled roof supported by knee brackets. There is a shed-roofed ell at the rear and a low stone wall surrounds the property. County tax records date the building to 1952 and it was renovated between 1992 and 2014.

17 Cobb – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

Set at the north end of Cobb Terrace, this one-story, front-gabled building was originally oriented to the east, the house was reoriented when Cobb Terrace was paved at the rear of the house. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile and has asbestos siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. A replacement door on the right (south) end of the west elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. There is a four-light window in the front gable and a basement-level entrance with shed-roofed hood on the left elevation. A one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, a six-light window, and a basement-level three-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door. There is an uncovered wood deck at the left rear (northeast) and a stone wall at the street. County tax records date the building to 1927 and the building appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

19 Cobb – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

Set back from the street and below street level, the house is accessible only by a narrow path. It was constructed to face east, but is now accessible from the rear elevation, facing Cobb Terrace. The one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one windows, a 5V metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, on the left (north) end of the west elevation, is obscured by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall that has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1927 and the building appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

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101 Cobb – House – 2009

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding and vinyl windows throughout. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a five-light transom and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, inset, two-story porch that is supported by square columns with a turned railing at each level. At the second-floor level, the porch is accessed by French doors with transoms. An uncovered wood deck on the left (east) elevation is accessed by paired French doors and shelters parking at the basement level. County tax records date the building to 2009.

North Columbia Street

101-107 N. Columbia

See entry for 100-102 West Franklin Street.

108-110 N. Columbia – Commercial Building – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has a corbelled brick parapet with concrete coping and brick pilasters flanking and dividing the two-bay façade. The replacement storefronts are aluminum-framed, full-height glass storefronts with transoms above topped by soldier-course brick lintels. There is a recessed entrance on the right (south) bay and cloth awnings sheltering the storefronts. Four window openings each on the right elevation have been boarded and windows on the left (north) elevation have replacement, one-light fixed windows. There is an entrance at the rear of each side elevation, terra cotta coping on the side parapets, and another commercial building (fronting on Franklin Street) attached to its rear (east) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1925 and the north bay is labeled as “Cleaning & Pressing” on the 1925 map. County tax records date the building to 1925.

Cottage Lane

204 Cottage – House – c. 1930, c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards, brick veneer over the lower one-sixth of the façade, an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, and one-over-one wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered square columns on a brick floor. A shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) is covered with German-profile weatherboards and has windows spanning the full depth of the wing. A basement-level gabled wing extends from the north elevation of the rear ell.

A side-gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) was constructed between 1949 and 1974 and houses a separate apartment. It is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end. This wing also has brick veneer on the lower one-fourth of the façade. The entrance is sheltered by a wood pergola that spans the width of this wing. There is a gabled ell at the right rear of this wing that is set slightly lower,

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following the slope of the lot. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932; the wing at the right rear (southeast) was added after 1949.

206 Cottage – House – c. 1930, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house has been altered with the construction of a replacement front porch that is taller and grander than the original porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade, replacement vinyl windows on the side elevations, and exposed rafter tails throughout. The one-light-over-three-panel door is located near the left (north) end of the façade and is sheltered by a replacement two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. A one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear extends beyond the left and right elevations and has angled casement windows in the left gable. There is an uncovered wood deck at the right rear (southeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

208 Cottage – House – c. 1920, 1950s**NC – Building**

Oriented sideways on the lot with the entrance facing south, this one-story, side-gabled house has been altered and enlarged to the point that it is difficult to discern the form of the historic house. It is five bays wide and single-pile with full-width, shed-roofed wings across the façade and rear (north) elevation with an enclosed inset porch at the west end of the façade. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of four-over-four and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. An inset porch on the left (west) end of the façade shelters a six-panel door and has been enclosed with screens. To its immediate right (east) is a fixed ten-light window. Windows on the right two bays of the façade and rear elevation are metal-framed, one-over-one windows and indicate a later construction date. There is a gabled, screened porch on the right end of the house supported by square posts. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

209 Cottage – Mildred Cheek House – 1957, c. 1960**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch-form house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, weatherboards in the gables, eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a shallow shed roof projecting from the front-gabled wing and covering a brick stoop. A side-gabled sun-porch on the left (south) elevation has brick on the lower one-half of the wall and jalousie windows above. While the sun-porch does not appear on the 1960 Sanborn map, it is typical of the style and was likely constructed soon after. The house is sited at the north end of Cottage Lane, facing 210 Cottage Lane across a grassy lawn. According to the occupant, the house was constructed by Mildred Cheek in 1957.

210 Cottage – Junius Paul Cheek Sr. and Roma Cheek House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Ranch-form house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The replacement

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front door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railings. A picture window to the left (north) of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows and there is a nine-light metal window at the basement level, below the picture window. An entrance on the south elevation is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. The house is located at the north end of Cottage Lane and faces 209 Cottage Lane across a grassy lawn. According to the resident of 209 Cottage, the house was constructed in 1953 by her parents, James Paul Cheek Sr., a postmaster, and his wife Roma Cheek, a professor at Duke University.

East Franklin Street**101-103 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1945****C – Building**

This two-story, parapet-roofed commercial building is two storefronts wide with brick pilasters dividing the replacement storefronts, soldier-course lintels over the transoms and windows, and a corbelled brick parapet. The left (west) storefront has paired one-light French doors in an inset paneled entrance bay. The doors have one-light sidelights and a one-light transom and are flanked by fixed display windows on a wood paneled bulkhead. A three-part transom extends the full width of the storefront. The right (east) storefront has a recessed entrance on its right end with diamond-light sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance and display windows on a low brick bulkhead are sheltered by a metal pent roof with exposed sawn rafter tails supported by brackets and wood shingles cover the remainder of the transom opening. At the second-floor level, fixed windows are located in the original brick openings. The left elevation, which is six bays deep, has replacement display windows at the first-floor level that are sheltered by cloth awnings. The second floor features one-over-one wood-sash windows in arched brick openings, though one window opening has been filled with brick and the group of three windows on the south end of this elevation replaces two individual arched openings. The two-story building appears on the 1949 Sanborn map, replacing an earlier three-story building on the site.

105-107 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1911**C – Building**

This one-story, two-storefront commercial building is of brick construction with brick pilasters dividing the storefronts, recessed brick sign panels, and brick corbelling at the parapet. Both storefronts have been replaced. The left (west) storefront has recessed, aluminum-framed glass doors and display windows on a low brick bulkhead, all of which are sheltered by a cloth awning. The right (east) storefront has a recessed centered entrance with a metal-framed glass door flanking by sidelights and a transom. Flanking the entrance bay and separated by wood pilasters are display windows with transoms on a paneled bulkhead. Wood paneling covers an original transom opening that spans the entire storefront. The buildings are labeled as a 5-cent theater and a store on the 1911 Sanborn map.

108 E. Franklin – Carolina Theater – 1942, c. 1993**C – Building**

Constructed as a movie theater, this building has a Colonial Revival-style façade with a deep gabled wing at the rear. The parapeted, side-gabled building is four bays wide with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, modillion cornice, concrete coping, and slate roof with four hip-roofed dormers. The first floor

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has a modern aluminum-framed storefront on the right (west) end of the façade that is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico with wide entablature supported by columns. The storefront replaces a porch, awning, or marquee that is visible on Sanborn maps. Two slightly recessed entrances on the left (east) side of the façade have been replaced with display windows, but retain their original molded brick surrounds with broken arched pediments and brick pilasters. Flanking the former entrances are framed panels that originally held movie posters. A fourth movie poster panel on the west end of the façade has been converted to an entrance with an aluminum-framed glass door. The second floor features four six-over-six wood-sash windows with splayed lighter-colored brick lintels. The hip-roofed dormers each have a six-over-six window and diagonal sheathing. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed as a movie theater between 1932 and 1949. It was converted to commercial use in the 1990s at which time the paneled double-leaf doors on the left end of the façade were removed.

109 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1910, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building has been significantly altered with the reconfiguration of the storefronts as well as the replacement of the second-floor windows, added balconies, and the extension of the parapet with a new, wider parapet. The building was constructed as two separate storefronts divided by a full-height pilaster. The left (west) side of the building features a two-bay storefront and three patio doors on the second floor while the right (east) bay has a matching storefront and two wider patio doors on the second floor, all with metal balconies. The replacement storefronts feature aluminum-framed storefronts with recessed entries in arched openings supported by Corinthian columns. Second-floor windows have been replaced with sliding doors with fanlights and have fabric awnings and non-functional metal balconies. The corbelled brick cornice has been extended with a stuccoed cornice supported by large brackets. A two-story hardware store appears on the 1911 Sanborn map with an adjacent, two-story furniture and jewelry store to the east, though the two were noted as one store on the 1949 map. The building had replacement storefronts over the years, but the current storefronts and upper-level modifications were made since 2002.

115-117 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1932-45, 1980s**NC – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building with a stuccoed exterior is two bays wide. The left (west) bay consists of a one-light door flanked by display windows on a stucco-covered bulkhead. The right (east) bay has a one-light door with transom and a display window with display case below. Both storefronts are sheltered by fabric awning, but the façade and parapet are otherwise unadorned. The building was constructed in phases with the right (east) side completed by 1932 and the left (west) side completed by 1949. The original configuration of the storefronts is unknown, but the building has had the current stuccoed façade and storefront configuration since at least 1992.

118 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1945, c. 2005**NC – Building**

Constructed as a one-story, side-gabled commercial building, this building has been significantly altered with the removal of the side-gabled roof and the addition of a second floor. The building is two

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bays wide with a replacement brick veneer and storefront features. A display window on the right (west) end of the façade has a fluted surround and the twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade is inset slightly in a paneled bay with a fluted surround. A pagoda-like tiled roof spans the storefront supported by columns. The second floor features weatherboards and replacement fixed windows. The building appears on the 1949 Sanborn map. The second-floor windows were painted over in the 1990s and the gabled roof was removed after 2002.

119 E. Franklin – Kuralt Building – 1993**NC – Building**

This three-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide with three-story fluted pilasters dividing and flanking the bays and concrete coping on the parapet. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, is paired aluminum-framed doors flanked by sidelights with a one-light transom. It is flanked in the side bays by aluminum-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead and all three bays have three-part blind transoms. On the upper floors, each bay features two twenty-one-light windows stacked atop each other and topped by a twenty-two-light fanlight in an arched brick surround, the entire assembly being two floors high with the floor plate visible behind the windows. The right (east) elevation is exposed, with a narrow alley extending along the building, and has an exterior metal fire stair, bricked-in window openings at the second-floor level, and windows at the third-floor level. A plaque on the building notes that the Kuralt Building replaced an earlier two-story building on the site that burned in 1992. Though portions of the original brick exterior survive, they are nearly unrecognizable from the new construction.

120 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1930, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-story commercial building has been significantly altered with the modification of the storefront entrance and windows and the application of a stuccoed façade. The building is three bays wide with a one-light door with six-light sidelights and an arched multi-light transom recessed in an arched opening. The entrance is flanked by paired casement windows. The building appears on the 1932 Sanborn map and was altered prior to 1992.

121-125 E. Franklin – Sorrell Building – 1927, 1967**C - Building**

This two-story, stucco-covered building is scored to resemble stone. It is three bays wide with modified storefronts. The center bay, which accesses the Varsity Theater, features a recessed entry with faux marble walls and an aluminum-framed double glass door with matching sidelights and transoms. A ticket window of matching construction projects from the left (west) side of the recessed entry and a marquee projects from the bay, supported by cables and bearing "Varsity" in neon letters on each side. Storefronts flanking the theater entrance each have replacement aluminum-framed doors with aluminum-framed display windows on low bulkheads, each storefront being sheltered by a fabric awning. There are four windows at the second-floor level, all with crosssetted hoods. The left two windows are two-over-two, horizontal-pane windows dating to the 1967 remodeling of the building, while the right two windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows. Pilasters defining the three bays extend to the parapet,

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which has a stuccoed railing with paneled piers bearing the name and date of the building. The building appears in its current configuration, a theater with flanking commercial bays, on the 1932 Sanborn map. According to a plaque on the building, it was re-built in 1967, though the extent of this reconstruction is unclear as the bay configuration and parapet appear original.

122 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1945

C – Building

Constructed about 1945 to fill the space between two earlier structures, this one-story commercial building features a brick veneer with Flemish-bond brick sign panel and corbelled cornice. The replacement aluminum-framed storefront retains a recessed tiled entry typical of early twentieth-century commercial buildings and a cloth awning covering the original transom opening. The building appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

124 E. Franklin – Hill Bakery – c. 1920, 1950s

C – Building

This one-story, commercial building features a brick veneer with three-part recessed sign panel in the parapet and concrete coping. The replacement Colonial Revival-style storefront features a recessed center entrance, a one-light-over-two-panel door flanked by fixed display windows over a paneled bulkhead. The recessed entrance is flanked by display windows with integrated brick planters at the bulkhead and separated by fluted pilasters supporting a wide, paneled entablature with dentil molding. The storefront is sheltered by a flared, copper pent roof. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. A plaque on the building indicates that it was the Hill Bakery in 1920 and a combined florist and bakery from 1953 to 1988. It has been University Florist ever since.

127-131 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1920, c. 2005

C - Building

This one-story, two-storefront commercial building has a brick exterior with recessed sign panels and a corbelled brick parapet. The left (west) bay has been painted and has a replacement storefront, installed after 2002, with an aluminum-framed door, windows, and transoms in a recessed, paneled surround with an original band of pressed tin below an original cornice extending the width of the storefront. The right (east) bay also has a replacement storefront, but retains the traditional configuration with a recessed aluminum-framed entrance flanked by display windows on a tiled bulkhead. A sign has been installed over the sign panel and a fabric awning obscures the transom. The two storefronts, which have matching brick detail and were likely constructed concurrently, appear on the 1925 Sanborn map.

128 E. Franklin – Franklin Centre – c. 1915, 1950s, 1980s

NC – Building

The façade of this two-story, brick commercial building dates to the 1980s. It is three bays wide with a two-story open bay at the center that serves as an truncated arcade, accessing shops that extend the depth of the building, including those at the second story and basement levels, but not extending all the way through the building. The opening has a round window on its canted right (west) side, a stained-glass panel bearing the current name of the building, and a wood cornice. Flanking the entrance bay are twenty-four-light display windows with heavy wood cornices. At the second-floor level, paired fifteen-

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light French doors, each recessed slightly in an arched brick bay with wood “fanlight” and opening to a shallow balcony, flank the entrance bay. The building appears as two separate one-story buildings in construction on the 1915 Sanborn map as Gooch’s Café and the town’s first movie theater, Pickwick Theater. The second floor was added by 1949 and the building was remodeled and converted to a department store in the 1950s. It was heavily remodeled again in the 1980s resulting in its current appearance.

133-135 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1915**C – Building**

This two-story, two-storefront commercial building has a brick veneer with brick pilasters separating and flanking the storefronts and supporting a corbelled brick parapet. The left (west) bay features a replacement storefront with angled display windows on a paneled bulkhead and a recessed entrance on its right (east) end. It has sheathing at the transom under a cornice that extends the full width of the façade. The center bay retains original paired three-light-over-three-panel doors, sheltered by a fabric awning, that lead to the second-floor spaces. The right bay has a replacement storefront constructed since 2002 and flanked by two rows of stacked Roman brick. The storefront has a deeply recessed, tiled entrance with a one-light-over-one-panel door with flanking one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The entrance is flanked by display windows on a paneled bulkhead and has beadboard panels at the transom level. The second floor features replacement one-over-one windows on the left bays with fixed, one-light windows on the center and right bays, all with concrete windowsills. The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

134 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1915, c. 1920, 1950s**C – Building**

This two-story commercial building is three bays wide and eleven bays deep with a parapeted-side-gabled Georgian Revival-style form marking the front bay, an original seven-bay-deep, flat-roofed rear wing, and a later three-bay-deep wing beyond that. The building has a Flemish-bond brick veneer with a brick belt course between the first and second floors. A replacement, aluminum-framed entrance centered on the façade is recessed within an arched brick opening. The entrance bay is flanked by forty-light display windows with modillion cornices and flared copper pent roofs. At the second-floor level, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows have operable shutters. The side-gabled slate roof has a modillion cornice and parapeted brick gables with concrete coping. The left (east) elevation, which faces an alley, has a single window on each floor. The rear wing has a stepped parapet roof with eight-over-twelve windows at the second-floor level, though all openings at the first-floor level, with the exception of a single door, have been bricked in. The rear (south) three bays of the building were added later. The building appears in construction on the 1915 Sanborn map, and early photos show a traditional two-story, flat-roofed building with two storefronts, Stroud’s Garage to the east and Tar Heel Theater to the west with a crenelated parapet and marquee. A one-story rear wing had been constructed by 1925 and a second story was added to that rear wing after 1949. Additionally, a projecting “porch” that appears on the 1949 Sanborn map was later removed. The current façade, including the Georgian Revival-style front bay of the side elevation, likely dates from the 1950s when towns like Chapel Hill were updated their

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downtown facades to reflect the colonial era of their founding, though at that time the building still contained two separate businesses. It is currently owned by the University of North Carolina and used for administrative purposes and program offices.

137 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1985, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This three-story, Brutalist-style commercial building is constructed of yellow brick with stuccoed detailing. The left (west) bay has an inset entrance at the first floor with aluminum-framed storefront windows and paired double doors. An angled wall with ATM on the right (east) side of this bay has been removed and recessed, paired doors accessing the drugstore have been installed since 2002. The second and third floors of this bay feature a continuous group of windows in a recessed, arched, stucco-covered bay. The windows span both floors, with opaque spandrel panels at the floor level, and extend the full width of the bay. The right (east) three bays feature aluminum-framed storefront windows on the ground floor with sloped brick bulkheads. The upper two floors are cantilevered, separated by full-height brick pilasters, and have continuous spans of windows with spandrel panels at the floor level, that wrap around the corners of the projecting bays. The center two pilasters have recessed center panels and slanted caps at the parapet. A continuous fabric awning extends across the right (east) three bays of the façade with a separate awning of the left (west) bay. This building was constructed prior to 1992 and replaced three earlier two-story commercial buildings on the site.

138-144 E. Franklin – Hill Building/Lloyd Webb Building – c. 1910**C – Building**

One of the most intact and architecturally distinctive commercial buildings in the district, the two-story Hill Building is five bays wide with four storefronts and a second-floor entrance, a painted brick exterior, corbelled brick parapet, and wood cornices over paneled entablatures above the storefronts. The right (west) bay (138 W. Franklin) has a replacement storefront with an angled recessed entrance flanked by twelve-light display windows and topped by a plywood-covered transom, now sheltered by a fabric awning, and a wide, paneled entablature with cornice. The second floor has three two-over-two wood-sash windows in arched brick surrounds. The middle three bays (140-142 W. Franklin) consist of two storefronts and a central entrance to the second floor all under a continuous paneled entablature with cornice. The storefronts are nearly identical with one-light wood-frame doors in recessed, tiled entries. Both doors are flanked by copper-framed, plate-glass display windows on brick bulkheads with copper planter boxes. Each has a leaded-glass transom, though the left storefront's transom is obscured by a fabric awning. Between the storefronts is a replacement door with Craftsman-style, four-light transom. At the second-floor level, grouped replacement windows, replacing original paired windows, are located over each storefront with a two-over-two window in an arched brick surround located over the second-floor entrance. The left (east) bay (144 E. Franklin) differs slightly from the other bays with more decorative brick corbelling at the parapet and a narrower, lower entablature over the storefront, indicating that it may have been built just before or after the remainder of the building. This bay has a new, aluminum-framed storefront that has been installed since 2002, though it retains the traditional recessed entrance bay. It has wood in place of the transom and a paneled wood

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entablature and cornice over the storefront. The second floor features three two-over-two wood-sash windows in arched brick surrounds, matching those on the right bay (138 W. Franklin). The entire building is five bays deep with two-over-two windows in arched brick surrounds at the second-floor level, though windows on the right elevation have been bricked in. A one-story, flat-roofed addition extends from the right rear (southwest) of the building with a stepped parapet and a later, shed-roofed wing. The building appears on the 1911 Sanborn map with the original businesses labeled as printing (138), general store (140), Post Office and skating rink (142), and general store furnishings (144). The Carolina Coffee Shop has occupied the right bay (138 W. Franklin) since 1922. The building was renovated in 1986 and the second floor of the building is used for University of North Carolina offices.

143-145 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1910, c. 1995**C – Building**

This two-story, painted brick commercial building is three bays wide with two replacement storefronts, one-over-one replacement windows in arched brick surrounds at the second-floor level, a recessed sign panel, and a corbelled brick cornice. Both storefronts feature replacement aluminum-framed storefronts (the left (west) storefront is recessed) with plywood-covered transoms. A door to the upper floors was converted to a window after 1992 when the current storefronts were installed and the stair is now accessed from within the right (east) commercial space. The building appears on the 1911 Sanborn map with two separate businesses (a jewelry store and bank) on the ground floor, indicating that it always had the narrow storefronts that are in place today.

147 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1910, 1980s**NC – Building**

This two-story, painted brick commercial building has later Colonial Revival-style features including an asphalt-covered pent roof at the parapet and arched nine-over-nine wood-sash windows in arched brick surrounds at the second-floor level with wood shutters. The storefront, updated before 1992, features a one-light-over-two-panel door in a recessed bay with a classical surround with broken pediment. The entrance is flanked by display windows on a beaded-weatherboard-covered bulkhead and has weatherboards covering the transom. The building appears as a drugstore on the 1911 Sanborn map.

149 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1910, c. 2010**C – Building**

This two-story, commercial building has a painted brick veneer with recessed sign panel and corbelled brick parapet. The first floor is three bays wide with the left (west) two bays faced in a faux stone veneer that was installed after 2002. The recessed nine-light-over-one-panel door on the left end of the façade has a plywood-covered transom and leads to a basement-level space. To its right (east), originally part of the right storefront, is a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom that leads to the second floor. The right half of the first floor is a storefront with paired one-light-over-one-panel doors with a two-part transom. To the right of the door, a display window on a paneled bulkhead has a matching transom. A transom above the storefront has been boarded and the second floor features four replacement windows with later metal balconies and fabric awnings. The building appears as a books and furnishing goods store on the 1911 Sanborn map. The right storefront was modified after 2002.

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150 E. Franklin - University United Methodist Church – 1925-26, 1961 C – Building

Set back from Franklin Street and bordered by the commercial district to the west and the University of North Carolina campus to the south and east, the University United Methodist Church is a stunning example of the Georgian Revival style. The front-gabled church is three bays wide and seven bays deep with a concrete foundation with concrete watertable, Flemish-bond brick veneer, a modillion cornice, a slate roof, and an interior brick chimney at the right rear (southwest). The façade features three pairs of eight-panel doors, each with a leaded-glass fanlight and above the entrances, at the gallery level, are arched multi-light-over-twenty wood-sash windows in arched brick openings. The center bay, below the steeple, projects slightly and the entrance in that bay is recessed slightly in a paneled surround and has a decorative classical surround with a wide entablature with a modillion cornice supported by Ionic pilasters. A projecting, two-story, pedimented portico dominates the façade with flush sheathing in the pediment, a wide entablature with triglyphs, and a modillion cornice all supported by four Doric columns with corresponding pilasters. The steeple features a four-sided brick base with round multi-light windows centered in each elevation and a cornice with molded brackets. The base is topped by a three-part frame steeple with a conical slate roof. The lowest level is roughly square with arched openings with low wood railings on each elevation with each opening framed by classical pediments supported by Doric columns. Above it, a similarly-detailed, though without a pediment, square structure with canted corners has arched multi-light-over-twenty-five wood-sash windows with molded sills on each elevation. The top level of the steeple is eight sided with arched windows on four elevations and blank panels on the other elevations. The side elevations feature two-story recessed arched bays separated by brick pilasters with stone caps. Each bay has fifteen-over-fifteen wood-sash windows in segmental arched brick openings at the first-floor level and round arched multi-light-over-fifteen-light decorative wood-sash windows at the gallery level. There is a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear that continues beyond the east elevation of the church as an original two-story side-gabled wing. Beyond (south of) the shed-roofed wing is a two-story, pedimented gabled wing. Both wings have twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows at the first- and second-floor levels and molded brackets at the roofline and in the gable. There is an arched window on its east end of the shed-roofed wing and the gabled wing features flush wood sheathing and a circular window in the pediment and an exterior brick chimney on its east elevation. It has paired eight-light doors sheltered by a flat-roofed portico supported by fluted columns with a metal railing at the roofline.

To the left (east) of the church extends an original two-story wing. This wing is seven bays wide with symmetrical front (north) and rear (south) elevations. It has paired eight-light French doors centered on the façade and sheltered by a pedimented portico with dentil cornice on columns. It has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with flat arches and stone sills, molded brackets at the roofline, and a slate roof with three gabled dormer vents on the façade and rear elevation and two interior brick chimneys. The two-story, hipped roof with projecting, front-gabled wing to the east of this wing was completed in 1961. A one-bay-wide side-gabled wing on its west elevation connects to the original side-gabled wing and features an entrance on the first-floor level and a large, arched window above. This education wing is three bays wide and thirteen bays deep with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, eight-over-eight windows at the basement level, and twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with stone sills at the upper two floors.

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The building has slightly projecting, pedimented gables with flush wood sheathing and round multi-light windows on the façade and rear elevation and molded brackets at the roofline that extends around the entire wing. An entrance on the façade has paired ten-light French doors sheltered by a pedimented portico with dentil cornice supported by columns. An entrance on the east elevation has a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom that is inset slightly and is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico supported by fluted columns and pilasters with a railing at the roofline. The rear (south) elevation is three bays wide with no entrance. The area between the church and education wing in a landscaped courtyard partially enclosed with a brick wall.

The church was constructed adjacent to an earlier Methodist Church built on the site about 1889. The initial construction included the main church building as well as the two-story wing to the east, which was constructed in anticipation of the eventual construction of the education wing to the east. The church and education wings were designed by James Gamble Rogers of New York. Begun in January 1925, the building was completed and dedicated in April 1926. The first church, which stood just east of the current church remained through the 1950s, but was demolished for the construction of the education wing in 1961.

151 E. Franklin – Lacock Building – 1927, 1970s, 2014**NC - Building**

While a commercial building stood on this site as early as 1911, the painted brick two-story façade and parapet that remain date to 1927. Behind the façade, a one-story building was constructed in 2014. Vertical wood sheathing, installed in the 1970s, was removed in 2014 and the first floor façade has a replacement aluminum-framed storefront, also installed in 2014 with a center entrance with a transom flanked by full-height display windows. The second-floor level retains original window openings with soldier-course lintels though the openings have been boarded to conceal the open space behind them. The stepped parapet has a concrete sign panel that reads “Lacock 1927.”

153-157 E. Franklin – Sutton Building – 1927**C – Building**

Constructed in 1927, this two-story, painted brick commercial building is three bays wide with full-height brick pilasters dividing and flanking the bays and brick corbelling at the peaked parapet, which has an arched center panel bearing the name and date of the building and concrete coping. All three storefronts have modern aluminum-framed storefronts with covered transoms. The center bay has a flat metal canopy supported by cables while the other two storefronts feature fabric awnings and a molded cornice extends the full width of the façade over the storefronts with consoles flanking the center bay. The center bay was originally flanked by fluted pilasters, though they now remain only at the transom level. At the second-floor level, grouped replacement windows have brick windowsills. The sidewalk in front of the building retains loading openings in the sidewalk that have been filled with glass block. The building is twelve bays deep with the right elevation visible and the basement level accessed from an alley on that side of the building. First-floor level windows on that elevation have been bricked-in but some upper-level openings remain.

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The Strowd Building is a two-bay, two-story, buff-brick commercial building with brick pilasters dividing and flanking the bays and a corbelled brick parapet with concrete coping. Both storefronts retain their original configuration with recessed center entrances. The left (west) storefront has paired, aluminum-framed glass doors and a terrazzo floor that reads “Suttons since 1923”. The recessed entrance is flanked by display windows on a paneled brick bulkhead and is sheltered by a fabric awning. A wide entablature with a denticulated cornice spans the full width of the storefront, above the transom, and is supported by consoles at the outer corners. The right (east) storefront retains little original fabric with a aluminum-framed glass door centered on the façade and flanked by grouped casement windows on a stucco-covered brick bulkhead. A slate-covered pent roof is supported by decorative brackets with drip finials and extends the full width of the storefront, covering the transom. A gable, centered on the pent roof, has faux half-timbering. The second floor features replacement fixed-pane windows with soldier-course and header-course brick headers and continuous concrete sills. Concrete panels in the left and right bays of the parapet read “Strowd” and “Building,” respectively. The side elevations feature red-brick construction, boarded windows, and terra cotta coping. Entrances to the basement and second story are located on the left elevation, facing a narrow alley, and are accessed by a metal fire stair and sheltered by fabric awnings. A plaque on the building indicates that it was built by Robert L. Stroud in 1923 and the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map with a drugstore in the left bay.

163 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1923**C – Building**

Constructed of the same buff-colored brick, and with the same corbelling at the parapet, this building was likely constructed concurrent with the adjacent Stroud Building. The one-story, one-bay, brick commercial building has a replacement storefront with a recessed, metal-framed door on the right (east) end of the façade with a matching sidelight and blind panel above. To the left (west) of the entrance a group of metal-framed windows rest on a low brick bulkhead. A wide entablature and molded cornice extend the full width of the storefront. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map with the current metal storefront installed after 1992.

165-171 E. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building is six bays wide. It has a red brick veneer with brick pilasters dividing the bays, recessed sign panels with soldier-courses at the bottom of each panel, and brick corbelling at the parapet. The left (west) door and storefront openings remain, though a later two-story building has been constructed behind the façade, deeply recessed so the second floor is minimally visible above the parapet. That recessed storefront has paired aluminum-framed glass doors at the left, sheltered by a metal awning, and an angled wall with an ATM at the right, all accessed by a tiled entry. The third bay from the left was originally a single door, but has been infilled and a night deposit box installed in the opening. The other three storefronts have modern metal-framed glass doors and display windows, two with higher windows infilled with brick below. Only the right (east) storefront retains a recessed entry configuration with full-height display windows, though the materials themselves

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are modern replacements. Transoms have all been covered and there are fabric awnings over the right two bays. The building appears as four separate stores on the 1925 and was likely constructed soon after the adjacent building at 163 East Franklin, as it mimics the proportions and brick corbelling found on that building.

173-175 E. Franklin – Tankersley Building – 1923

C – Building

The Tankersley Building is two-story, brick commercial building with three bays divided by full-height brick pilasters and with brick corbelling and concrete coping at the parapet. The left (west) storefront has been partially infilled with brick and has an aluminum-framed glass door and single window above a brick knee wall, both sheltered by a fabric awning. A replacement door with one-light transom, centered on the façade, accesses the upper floors. The right (east) storefront features a recessed, metal-framed glass door and grouped windows with vertical divisions that span the width of the storefront, a sign band that bisects the windows vertically, and a full-width fabric awning. At the second-floor level, grouped fixed windows are located in the original wide window openings with soldier-course lintels and sills. A stone plaque, centered on the parapet reads “Tankersley Building 1923”. The right elevation is visible and has a storefront window at the front (south) of the first floor with high, paired windows beyond it and a single entrance with brick stoop at the rear of the first floor. Second-floor windows are paired, fixed windows, though the south pair has been bricked in, and integrated brick planters extend along the foundation on this elevation.

179 E. Franklin – United States Post Office – 1938

C – Building

Constructed in 1938, the one-story, parapet-roofed Colonial Revival-style building is of reinforced concrete construction with a brick veneer, limestone detailing on the exterior, and metal coping on the parapet. The building is five bays wide and seven bays deep with the center three bays projecting slightly with a higher parapet. It has a granite foundation, red brick veneer, a limestone cornice that wraps the building, and pedimented limestone entrance bay. The entrance bay has three entrances, recessed in limestone-covered bays and separated by limestone pilasters. Each entrance has a replacement one-light-over-one-panel door (replaced between 1974 and 1992) with two-panel blind sidelights and a twelve-light transom in a segmental arched surround. Windows are twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows in slightly recessed segmental arched brick bays with wide limestone windowsills. Six-over-six and four-over-four windows are located at the basement level. Centered on the building is a two-story, frame cupola with fluted pilasters at the corners of the upper stage, flanking six-over-six wood-sash windows, and supporting a pyramidal roof with a flagpole extending from the top. The cupola sits on a slightly wider, weatherboard-covered base and has a metal railing encircling the cupola. There is a brick and concrete plaza at the front of the building and loading docks at the rear sheltered by a flat roof.

The building was designed by Louis A. Simon and was constructed using New Deal funding. A mural on the interior of the building, depicting William R. Davie laying the cornerstone of Old East, was completed in 1941. Its location creates an unmistakable connection between campus and downtown Chapel Hill with the building facing one of the main entrance walks to campus.

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623 E. Franklin – House – c. 1930, c. 1950 c. 1995

NC – Building

Set back from the road, along a driveway shared with 625 East Franklin Street, this two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house and yard have been significantly altered with the construction of a wood pergola and stone terracing. The house has plain weatherboards, replacement six-over-six windows, and an interior brick chimney. On the right (east) end of the façade, the twelve-light-over-one-panel door has a multi-light fanlight and is sheltered by an arched hood. An original one-story, flat-roofed bay projects from the left (west) end of the façade with a twelve-light-over-one-panel door on its right side. The house has been altered with the addition of a wood pergola across the middle three bays of the façade after 1992. Constructed after 1949, a two-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation has paired windows at the second-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) was constructed as a porch, but enclosed after 1949. The site has been extensively landscaped with stone terracing and steps leading from the driveway to the front door. The house first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car frame garage with plain weatherboards and a single overhead door on the south elevation is likely shared between 623 and 625 East Franklin Street; it replaced two earlier garages shown on the 1949 Sanborn map and was first noted in the 1992 survey.

625 E. Franklin – House – c. 1930, c. 1950

C – Building

Set far back from East Franklin Street, this two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with molded lintels on the first-floor façade, and exterior, gable-end brick chimneys. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a three-sided, hip-roofed portico supported by columns. A canted projecting bay is located above the entrance, resting on the porch roof, and has four-over-four wood-sash window on each side. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation was enclosed after 1949 with grouped six-over-six windows. An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof. The house first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street. It shares a garage with the house at 623 East Franklin Street.

702 E. Franklin – House – 1986

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with the left (east) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has fiber-cement siding, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door has vinyl sidelights and a vinyl transom and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a shed-roofed dormer at the left rear (southeast) and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) adjacent to an inset bay on the right (west) elevation. A shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation is supported by square posts. There is a low stone wall at the sidewalk along Franklin Street. County tax records date the house to 1986.

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Orange County, North Carolina**703 E. Franklin – House – c. 1932****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The brick house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with cast-stone lintels and sills and there are exterior brick chimneys in the right (east) and left (west) gable ends. Centered on the façade, the six-panel door has leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched transom. It is set in a classical surround with broken swan's-neck pediment and fluted pilasters. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation was enclosed between 1949 and 1974 with paired twelve-over-twelve windows on the façade and grouped six-over-six windows on the left elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation has a twelve-light-over-one-panel door with five-light sidelights on the façade and grouped, six-light casement windows on the right elevation. Both one-story wings have railings at the roofline encircling second-floor balconies accessed by fifteen-light French doors at the second-floor level. A two-story, shed-roofed brick wing projects from the rear (north) elevation. The house is set below street level with a stone retaining wall at the sidewalk and driveway. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932 and county tax records date the building to 1932.

704 E. Franklin – Pratt-Wells House – 1907, c. 1920, c. 1930, c. 2007**C – Building**

Impressively sited on large lot and set well back from the street, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-two wood-sash windows, exposed sawn rafter tails, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. The one-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is deeply recessed within a classical surround comprised of a cornice supported by fluted pilasters on the façade. A multi-light oval window is centered over the entrance on the second-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by fluted square columns and is accessed by a pair of fourteen-light French doors on the left elevation. A side-gabled wing at the right rear (southwest) was constructed before 1925. It has finishes matching those of the main house, including nine-over-two windows and an interior brick chimney. A two-story, hip-roofed sleeping porch on the right (west) elevation of the wing was constructed at the same time, but enclosed after 1949; it has nine-over-one windows at the second-floor level and an open porch supported by fluted square columns at the first-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right elevation of the main block, in front of the two-story wing, appears on Sanborn maps by 1932; it is supported by fluted square columns. An uncovered deck at the left rear (southeast) connects the porch on the left elevation to a c. 2007 two-story, gabled wing at the rear. A c. 2007 two-story, gabled wing has also been added to the rear (south) elevation of the side-gabled wing at the southwest with the ridge extending slightly higher than the ridge of the side-gabled wing. A stone wall extends across the front of the property and a lattice brick garden wall extends from the right side of the house.

According to a real estate listing for the house in 2012, the house was built in 1907 by Joseph Hyde Pratt, who served on the UNC faculty and also built several other houses on this part of Franklin Street. Pratt died in 1942 and Dr. Warner Wells, a neurosurgeon and faculty member of the UNC medical school, purchased the house in 1952. The house was renovated in 2007 and the rear gabled wings were likely added at that time.

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NC-Building – Garage, c. 2009 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with gabled dormers on the north and south elevations. The garage has weatherboards, sawn rafter tails, nine-over-two wood-sash windows in the gables, six-over-two windows in the dormers, and overhead doors on the east elevation. Aerial photos indicate that it was built between 2008 and 2010.

707 E. Franklin – House – c. 1914

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shingled exterior and interior brick chimney. The house has exposed sawn rafter tails, decorative purlins and bracing in the gables, and grouped nine-over-one wood-sash windows. Projecting bays with triple windows flank the center entrance and there are replacement six-over-one windows in the gables. The one-light-over-three-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, inset porch supported by full-height shingled piers with a low, shingled knee wall between the piers. A low gable with an arched spandrel marks the porch entrance. A one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the left (west) elevation and there is a one-story gable ell at the left rear (northwest). Set below street level, there is a basement-level entrance on the right (east) elevation, a stone retaining wall at the sidewalk, and a second stone wall across the front lawn. County tax records date the building to 1914 and the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

708 E. Franklin – House – c. 1995

NC – Building

Set behind 710 East Franklin Street and accessed by a driveway just east of 704 East Franklin Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has fiber-cement siding, twelve-over-twelve windows on the first floor, six-over-six windows in the three gabled dormers on the façade, a standing-seam metal roof, and exterior brick chimneys in the gables. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts with vertical wood sheathing on the façade under the porch roof. A gabled ell at the rear has an open porch at its rear (south) end. The house is noted as new construction in the 2002 survey.

710 E. Franklin – Garage Apartment – c. 2005

NC – Building

Located just southeast of 704 East Franklin, this two-story, front-gabled building is two bays wide and double-pile with fiber-cement siding and twelve-over-twelve windows. It has a one-light-over-two-panel door on the right (west) end of the façade and a pair of eight-light casement windows with a fanlight in the front gable. There are two gabled wall dormers on the right and left (east) elevations and a wide overhead garage door on the first-floor level of the right elevation. An exterior wood deck at the rear leads to a second-floor entrance in the gable. A loose stone wall at the front of the property follows the sidewalk. The building and address are not noted in the 2002 survey, indicating that it was constructed later.

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711 E. Franklin – Gorgon’s Head Lodge - c. 1920

C – Building

Constructed as a lodge for the Gorgon’s Head Society, this one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style structure is five bays wide and three bays deep. The building is covered with wood shingles and has paired, diamond-paned-over-one-light windows. A three-bay-wide, projecting, hip-roofed entrance wing on the façade has paired six-panel doors sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by paneled square columns. The entrance is flanked by paired windows and a continuous wood windowsill extends around the full perimeter of the front wing. A single, hip-roofed bay projects from the right (east) and left (west) elevations, each with a tripartite window. A full-width, shed-roofed porch across the rear elevation is supported by square columns and has a matchstick railing. The building is set slightly below street level and has a brick and gravel parking pad at the front. The Order of the Gorgon’s Head, a secret society, was established at the University of North Carolina in 1896 to promote friendship, goodwill, and social fellowship among its upper-class male members. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Franklin Street.

714 E. Franklin – House – c. 1903

C – Building

Largely obscured by trees and foliage, this two-story, side-gabled Queen Anne-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards throughout, two-over-one wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-one windows on the second floor, molded lintels throughout, partial cornice returns, and two interior brick chimneys. The entrance, a one-light-over-three-panel door and there is a fixed, diamond-paned window to the left (east) of the entrance. The door and window are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the front-gabled wing and has a low gable with cornice return over the entrance. The porch is supported by grouped paneled columns and has a matchstick railing. There are tripartite windows in each gable with diamond-paned-over-two-light windows flanked by fixed diamond-light windows. A front-gabled dormer on the left (east) end of the façade has a diamond-paned-over-two-light window as well. One-story, projecting hip-roofed bays on the right and left elevations each have three windows. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed screened porch at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1903 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

718 E. Franklin – House – c. 1922

C – Building

Oriented sideways on the site, with the façade facing a paved driveway to the west of the house, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, decorative fluted cornerboards, partial cornice returns, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, and eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, with molded surrounds on all windows. The six-panel door has a multi-light fanlight and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice at the open pediment. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. A two-story, side-gabled porch projects from the right (south) elevation and has been enclosed with wood casement windows over paneled apron walls. A one-story, hip-roofed porch at the

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rear (east) is supported by grouped square columns, but was enclosed between 1992 and 2002 with weatherboards, twelve-light casement windows, and paired ten-light doors on the north elevation. There is a low eyebrow dormer on the rear elevation. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

NC-Building – Auxiliary House, 1950s – Located behind, and on the same parcel as, 718 East Franklin Street, though oriented to face Franklin Street, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house was built to mimic the architecture of the main house. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled wall dormers on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-twelve and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door with fanlight centered on the façade. The door is sheltered by a projecting open pediment supported by columns and there is a later wood pergola supported by brick piers on the right (west) end of the house. The house is not present on the 1949 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed in the 1950s.

721 E. Franklin – Archibald Henderson House – 1906, 1960s, 1970s, c. 1990 C – Building

Impressively sited on a large lot and set back from the street with a wooded front lawn and circular driveway, this two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, transitional Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, deep eaves, and a variety of window styles including diamond-paned double-hung windows on the first floor façade, arched-light Victorian-era windows at left (west) end of the second-floor, and grouped, diamond-light casement windows in the hip-roofed front dormer. Windows on the right (east) side of the second-floor façade are replacement one-over-one windows and the second-floor side elevations have two-over-two windows. The one-light-over-two-panel door, located in a projecting bay centered on the façade, has diamond-paned-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right and left elevations and is supported by fluted square columns with a matchstick railing. A pair of four-light-over-one-panel doors is centered above the entrance, opening to a second-floor balcony on the porch roof that is encircled by a low railing. The left rear (northwest) corner of the wraparound porch has been enclosed with grouped windows and there is a one-story projecting bay on the left elevation, beneath the porch roof. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney in the main section of the house and hip-roofed dormers on the right and left elevations. A railing encircling the truncated roofline creates a balcony accessed via a stair from the attic. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) predates 1971; it projects beyond the porch on the east elevation and has a brick chimney at its rear. A series of one- and two-story, hip-roofed sections at rear of the house, added after 1971, feature a combination of one-over-one and two-over-two windows and an uncovered wood deck along the east elevation.

Archibald Henderson, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, joined the faculty as a full professor in 1908 and constructed this house, designed by N. C. Curtis, soon after, though Sanborn maps did not cover this part of Franklin Street until 1925. The house is said to have been built by Joseph Pratt, who lived across the street at 704 East Franklin Street. During his years in Chapel Hill, Henderson gained national and international acclaim for his work in the areas of mathematics, history, and biography. He

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was the official biographer for playwright George Bernard Shaw and was married to North Carolina poet, Barbara Bynum Henderson.

722 E. Franklin – House – c. 1912, 1950s**C – Building**

Among the oldest houses on this block of Franklin Street, this two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left elevation and is supported by square columns. The side gables have full cornice returns and there are two hip-roofed dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-one wood-sash window. A one-story, hip-roofed wing, constructed as a porch, but enclosed after 1949, extends the full width of the rear (south) elevation and there is an uncovered wood deck at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1912 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

729 E. Franklin – House – c. 1922, c. 2005**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards and two interior brick chimneys. It has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor and eight-over-eight windows on the second floor with molded lintels on the first-floor façade windows. Centered on the façade, the eight-panel door has six-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched transom. It is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by grouped columns. One-story, hip-roofed sun porches on the right (east) and left (west) elevations are supported by grouped columns and enclosed with grouped nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and paired eighteen-light French doors. Two c. 2005 two-story, gabled wings extend from the rear, flanking a one-story, hip-roofed entrance bay. A stone wall extends along the sidewalk with stone piers delineating the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1922 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

C-Building – Writer’s Cottage, c. 1930 – Constructed as a writer’s cottage, this one-story, hip-roofed building is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards, grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a partially inset, hip-roofed porch supported by columns and sheltering a stained-glass door and sidelights. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

730 E. Franklin – House – c. 1920, c. 1995**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, early twentieth-century house has been significantly altered with the addition of a large wing on the left (east) elevation. The original house is two bays wide and triple-pile with nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and a one-light-over-three-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A full-depth, hip-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation wraps around the south elevation; it is supported by square columns and has been enclosed with screens at the rear (south). The house was covered with vinyl siding between 1992 and 2002 when a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing was added to the left elevation, flush with the façade, and replacing an earlier gable rear wing. This wing is three bays wide and double-pile with an asymmetrical gable that

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allows for a full second story at the rear. It has one-over-one windows, a single nine-over-nine window on the west end of the façade, and six-over-six windows in a hip-roofed dormer on the façade. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear and an uncovered two-story wood deck at the left rear (southeast). A former pool at the rear of the property has been filled in. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

C-Building, Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors on the north elevation.

NC-Building, Shed, c. 2005 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and paired fifteen-light French doors on the north and east elevations. The building was not present at the 2002 survey.

733 E. Franklin – House – c. 1968**NC – Building**

Set back from the street and accessed via a driveway shared with 729 East Franklin Street, this one-story, side-gabled Modern house faces the driveway to its west and is two bays wide and single-pile. The house has mitered wood siding, grouped casement windows, an interior brick chimney, and deep eaves with exposed purlins. The entrance, centered on the façade, is recessed and has a solid wood door with single light accessed by a brick stoop that is partially sheltered by the deep eaves. On the right (south) elevation, facing Franklin Street, are two pairs of sliding glass doors, each with fixed windows above that extend up to the roofline, open to a brick patio encircled by a low stone wall. On the north elevation, triangular gable vents extend to the roofline. There is a projecting bay on the east elevation that is sheltered by the deep eaves. Stone walls are also found at the sidewalk and along the driveway, which extends to the rear of the house. County tax records date the building to 1968. According to the current owner, the house was constructed by a dean of the UNC Medical School, who lived on the adjoining property at 737 East Franklin, for his daughter.

736 E. Franklin – House – c. 1921**C – Building**

The façade of this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is largely obscured by a solid fence across the front of the property. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, grouped eight-light wood casements on the first-floor façade, six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second floor, boxed eaves, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with an arched pediment supported by slender pilasters. A projecting bay window, centered above the entrance and supported by molded brackets, has a pair of fixed eight-light windows flanked by four-light casement windows. The house has full gable returns and two small skylights on the façade. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) and a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation that wraps around the rear (south) elevation. A wood deck with pergola at the left rear (southeast) extends between the two one-story wings and there are two pedimented gabled dormers on the rear elevation, each with paired six-light casement windows, connected by a shed-roofed dormer. A one-story, hip-roofed wing extends the full depth of the right (west) elevation and rear ell and may be an

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enclosed porch. The wing has a combination of six-over-six, four-light, and one-light windows. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement level. There is a stone wall at the sidewalk and paved brick parking in front of the house. County tax records date the building to 1921 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with fiber-cement siding and an open bay on the north elevation.

737 E. Franklin – William MacNider House – c. 1918**C – Building**

Set back from Franklin Street and largely obscured by the landscaping, this two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation. The house has wood shingles, a molded beltcourse above the second story, fifteen-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The entrance, located in a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay and obscured by a screened door, has eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by full-height wood-shingled piers that continues as a hip-roofed porch with similar details at the right (east) bay. Above the entrance, paired twelve-light French doors with twelve-light sidelights open to a second-floor balcony with a low shingled knee wall at the roofline of the front-gabled porch. The entrance bay has large knee brackets in the gable and there is an eight light window in the front gable of the house. An inset porch at the right rear (northeast) corner of the house has been enclosed with screens at the first floor and siding at the second floor. There is a garage at the basement level of the left rear (northwest) corner of the house. The house was constructed in 1918 for William MacNider, a member of the University of North Carolina Medical School [Little]. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 2000 – Front-gabled, frame carport with plywood sheathing in the gable and an enclosed storage area at the rear and square posts supporting the open bay.

738 E. Franklin – Pollard-Lacock House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This impressively-detailed, Craftsman-style, brick duplex is two stories with a brick soldier-course watertable and a hipped roof with deep, flared eaves supported by large paired sawn brackets. The building is three bays wide and four-pile with nine-over-one wood-sash replacement windows with concrete sills. A hip-roofed dormer on the façade has star-patterned windows flanking a louvered vent and there is an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. Fifteen-light-over-one-panel doors on each end of the façade have five-light transoms and are sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch supported by paneled wood battered posts on brick piers with a matchstick railing between the piers. A later railing encircles the roofline, creating a balcony for the second-floor apartment. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right elevation has replacement one-over-one windows. There is a low stone wall at the sidewalk and along the left (east) side of the driveway. The architecture is consistent with that constructed in the 1920s and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

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NC-Building – Garage, c. 1995 – One-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage with German-profile weatherboards in the gable and an open shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation.

740 E. Franklin – House – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is made up of two offset sections. The right (west) main section is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade and a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south) elevation. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, brick veneer at the first-floor level, aluminum siding in the gables and dormers, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The replacement door, on the left (east) end of this section in a projecting entrance bay, has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. On the right end of the façade is a projecting twenty-light picture window flanked by four-light windows. A flat-roofed wing projects from the rear of this section with a modern wood deck beyond it. The left section is set closer to the street and is two bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. It has aluminum siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows matching those on the right section. The site slopes to the rear to reveal basement-level windows and doors and a garage on the left section. A stone wall extends across the front of the property with a brick wall at the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1948 and it appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

741 E. Franklin – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

Set back from Franklin Street and largely obscured by trees at the front of the property, this two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-six window, and an interior brick chimney. A projecting, two-story entrance bay, centered on the façade has partial cornice returns and an entrance flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a five-light transom. Above it, a tripartite window with an eight-over-eight wood-sash window flanked by two-over-two windows has a blind fanlight. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (west) elevation. It has a standing-seam metal roof supported by paired columns and the left elevation has been enclosed with grouped eight-over-eight windows. The house has pedimented end gables with three six-over-six windows in each gable. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

C-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a paneled door on the façade sheltered by an aluminum awning, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation.

743 E. Franklin – House – c. 1953**C – Building**

Located at the northwest corner of East Franklin Street and Carolina Avenue, this two-story, asymmetrical side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a

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distinctive wall dormer on the façade that consists of a shed-roofed bay between front-gabled bays. The house has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six windows in the dormer, and an interior brick chimney. The three-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a cornice, and is sheltered by a full-width flat-roofed porch with scalloped cornice supported by decorative metal posts. One-story, hip-roofed wings at the left (west) and right (east) elevations each have a single six-over-six window on the façade and are three bays deep. A shed-roofed porch across the rear elevation is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with screens. The house does not appear on the 1949 Sanborn map and county tax records date the house to 1953.

750 E. Franklin – House – c. 1932**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an original two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and an original one-story wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has pedimented side gables, exterior end brick chimneys, and paired six-over-six wood-sash windows, with three-part windows, composed of six-over-six windows flanked by four-over-four windows, on the first-floor façade in arched brick surrounds. A pair of six-light casement windows is centered over the entrance. All windows have cast stone sills and flat-arch brick lintels, except the tripartite windows, which have segmental-arch lintels. The six-panel door with a multi-light fanlight with cast stone keystone and springers is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay with narrow two-light windows on the bay's side elevations. There are quarter round windows flanking the chimney in the right gable end. The two-story wing on the left has three-part windows on the first floor, paired six-over-six windows on the second floor, an arched window in the gable, and a fifteen-light French door flanked by five-light sidelights on the façade. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has paired six-light casement windows in the gable end and shed-roofed porch projecting from the rear (south) supported by square posts. An uncovered brick terrace spans the full width of the façade and there is a stone wall at the sidewalk and along the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1932 and it appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with vinyl siding in the gables and an overhead door on the east elevation.

803 E. Franklin – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

Located atop a slight hill at the northwest corner of East Franklin Street and Carolina Avenue, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house has a steeply pitched, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay with partial cornice returns centered on the façade. The brick-veneered house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide cornice board that wraps around the house, paired four-over-four windows on the first-floor façade, and six-over-six windows on the second floor and side elevations with stepped flat-arch lintels on the first-floor windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched, multi-light transom. It is sheltered by a flared, standing-seam metal, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the

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left (west) elevation has ten-light French doors (mostly fixed) with two-light transoms and pilasters dividing the bays. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation had been enclosed with screens, but has been fully enclosed since 2002 with ten-light French doors with two-light transoms matching those on the sunporch. There is a one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed, brick wing at the rear with a later, gabled frame wall dormer on the rear elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed, frame wing at the rear has an entrance sheltered by a gabled roof that shelters the sidewalk and connects to the modern garage. There is modern stone terracing at the front lawn, a stone wall with modern metal fence at the sidewalk, and a wide brick driveway to the rear. Little dates the house to c. 1925 and it appears on the 1949 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2009 – This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, three-car, frame garage replaced an earlier hip-roofed garage on the site in about 2009. The garage has fiber-cement siding, six-over-six windows, including tripartite windows in the gables, and in gabled dormers on the north and south elevations. There are three carriage-style overhead doors on the west elevation and an eight-light-over-one-panel door on the south elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof that shelters a walkway and connects to the rear of the house.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2009 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with fiber-cement siding, six-over-six windows and paired hollow-core doors on the north elevation.

805 E. Franklin – House – c. 1925**C – Building**

Set on a slight hill overlooking Franklin Street, this two-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick first floor with soldier-course watertable, plain weatherboards in the shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear (north) elevation, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. The house has vinyl windows throughout, including tripartite windows on the first-floor façade, and paired windows in the dormers. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled roof on large consoles resting on fluted pilasters and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with one-light casement windows with single-light transoms above and a paneled bulkhead below. It has a turned railing at the roofline and the balcony is accessed by a door on the second floor of the right elevation. A stone wall extends along the sidewalk at the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1925 and it appears on the 1949 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Franklin Street.

West Franklin Street**100-102 W. Franklin and 101-107 N. Columbia – Ford Building – 1923, 1970s C – Building**

Constructed at the northwest corner of West Franklin and North Columbia streets, this two-story brick commercial building is three bays wide and eight bays deep. The building has a brick veneer, full-height brick pilasters dividing the bays, and a corbelled brick parapet. It has replacement aluminum-framed storefronts throughout, all on a low brick bulkhead with later fabric awnings. The entrance to the corner space is recessed and the corner of the building supported by a full-height brick pier. At the

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second floor, each bay features four replacement six-light fixed windows with four-light fixed transoms. The windows have brick windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels. On the right elevation, facing North Columbia Street, the second-floor windows are in groups of three with most windows being fixed four-light windows with transoms. At the right rear (northeast) facing North Columbia Street, a one-story addition, likely constructed in the 1970s, features curved glass on the upper half of the wall with brick on the lower half. Centered on the east elevation, a stamped concrete sidewalk reads "Ford Since 1914", though Sanborn maps indicate that a hardware store stood on this site in 1915. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and is labeled as Auto Sales and Garage.

104-106 W. Franklin – Commercial Building – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with brick pilasters dividing the bays and a corbelled brick parapet with concrete coping. The building has replacement aluminum-framed metal storefronts that are sheltered with awnings and topped by soldier-course brick lintels. The parapet steps down to the rear of the building with terra cotta coping. There is a display window on the left (west) elevation and an inset entrance at the rear of the left elevation that accesses a separate business. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, replacing an earlier hardware store on the site.

Friendly Lane

202 Friendly – Duplex – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. On the façade, a six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged shed roof. A three-light-over-two-panel door on the left (north) elevation and six-light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) elevation are sheltered by an aluminum awning and a six-panel door on the right elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The architecture of the building is consistent with that of the 1940s and the building first appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

204 Friendly – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a shallow shed roof on brackets. A matching entrance on the rear (east) elevation opens to an unpainted wood deck. A one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the right (south) elevation is supported by square posts and there is a single window in each gable. The architecture of the building is consistent with that of the 1940s and the building first appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

205 Friendly – House – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with asbestos siding, an eight-over-eight wood-sash window on the façade, six-over-six windows on the

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side elevations and in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the left (south) end of the façade is located in a vertically paneled bay and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with vertical sheathing in the gable. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left elevation with four-over-four windows on the front, side, and rear elevations. County tax records date the building to 1948 and the building first appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

207 Friendly – Duplex – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Six-panel doors on each end of the façade are located in vertically paneled bays and sheltered by engaged, shed-roofed overhangs. Symmetrical, side-gabled, wings on the left (south) and right (north) elevations have inset porches supported by square posts and sheathed with vertical paneling. County tax records date the building to 1948 and the building first appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

Glenburnie Street**204 Glenburnie – Holmes-Koch House – c. 1913, c. 1980****C – Building**

A rare example of the Shingle Style in Chapel Hill, this house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a wide, front-gabled roof that is two-and-a-half-stories at the center and extends down to cover one-story wings on the sides. The house has wood shingles, diamond-light-over-one-light wood-sash windows, and diamond-light casements in the front gable. The center two bays project slightly under the main gable, which is supported by exposed purlins and has exposed sawn rafter tails. On the left (north) side of the façade, the diamond-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square columns with arched spandrels and a low matchstick railing. An inset porch on the right (south) end of the façade has been enclosed with one-over-one wood-sash windows since 1974. Above the enclosed porch, on the right elevation, is a hip-roofed dormer. Behind (east) and partially obscured by the enclosed porch is a one-story, projecting shed-roofed bay and a shed-roofed wall dormer at the second-floor level. On the left elevation there is a wide hip-roofed wall dormer and a second entrance; a nine-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear, a one-story, parapet-roofed addition at the left rear (northeast), and an uncovered wood deck. A low stone wall extends along the front and right sides of the house. The house was built by John S. Holmes, state forester, about 1913, and from 1924 to 1944, was owned by Frederick Henry Koch [Little]. A plaque on the house indicates that it is the c. 1913 Holmes-Koch House and Sanborn maps confirm its existence by 1915.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2007 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage has plain weatherboards at the first-floor level with three garage bays on the south elevation and three one-over-one wood-sash windows on the east and west elevations. There are wood shingles in the gables and hip-roofed dormers on the east and west elevation. Gables and dormers each have triple, diamond-paned-over-one-light windows. Aerial photos indicate that the garage was constructed between 2006 and 2008.

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Additional Documentation
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This two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with fiber cement siding, vinyl windows, and a shed-roofed dormer with molded brackets centered on the façade. The paneled door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a five-light transom. It is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns with brackets at the roofline. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (north) elevation and a one-story gabled hyphen on the right (south) elevation connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage wing. The two-car garage has carriage-style overhead doors, a shed-roofed dormer on the façade, and a partially inset, flat-roofed porch at the rear (east). There is a stone wall at the sidewalk and a pea gravel circular driveway in front of the house. An earlier house stood on this site until at least 2010.

211 Glenburnie

See entry for 612 North Street.

214 Glenburnie – House – c. 1936**C - Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, partial cornice returns, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with cast stone sills and soldier-course lintels. Centered on the façade, the six-panel door has eight-light-over-one-panel side-lights, a three-part transom, and a classical surround with a pediment supported by pilasters. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation was constructed after 1949, likely as a porch, and is enclosed with vinyl windows on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. In the left gable end, four-light casement windows with two-light transoms flank the chimney. A two-story, gabled brick wing projects from the rear (east) and from it, extending to the south, a one-story gabled frame hyphen connects to a one-story, side-gabled garage with plain weatherboards, garage doors on the east elevation, and six-light casement windows on the west and south elevations. County tax records date the building to 1936 and Sanborn maps confirm that the house was constructed between 1932 and 1949.

Henderson Street**210 Henderson – House – c. 1917****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a stone foundation, wood shingles, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade, and an interior stone chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with broken pediment supported by fluted pilasters. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a later brick ramp and metal railing that extends the full width of the façade, connecting the driveway, front entrance, and left (north) side porch. A one-story enclosed porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped columns and enclosed with vinyl six-over-six windows on the left elevation and four-over-four windows and a fifteen-light French door on the façade. On the right (south) elevation, a one-story, side-gabled wing has wood shingles throughout, a fifteen-light French door with five-light sidelights on the

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façade, and ten-light wood casements on the right and rear (east) elevations. Directly behind this wing, on the right elevation of the main house is a projecting, shed-roofed bay. There is a two-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) and a two-story, hip-roofed section to the right of the rear ell. A shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1917 and it first appears on the 1925 Sanborn with a one-story porch across the front. By 1932, the front porch is gone and there is a one-story side porch on the left (north) elevation.

C – Building, Garage, c. 1917 – Front-gabled, frame garage with wood shingles, a sliding batten door on the left (north) end and a recessed six-panel door and fixed six-light window on the right (south) end of the west elevation. The garage was likely built concurrent with the house and appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

211 Henderson – S. J. Brockwell House – c. 1926, 1968**NC – Building**

Constructed as a two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, this house has been significantly altered with a large addition on the left (south) elevation, flush with the façade. The original house was three bays wide and double-pile with a gambrel roof with flared eaves and shed-roofed dormers across the façade and rear elevation. It has aluminum siding, replacement windows and a replacement front door with five-light sidelight and a blind fanlight. The door, centered on the original façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on columns with an arched ceiling. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end and an original one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation. In 1968, the house was enlarged significantly with a two-bay-wide addition on the left elevation that continues the gambrel roofline and shed-roofed dormer. The wing has a thirty-six-light picture window at the first floor, two windows at the second-floor level, and a chimney in the gable end. Other additions include a two-story, hip-roofed wing centered on the rear (west) elevation and a two-story, gable hyphen at the left rear (southwest) that connects to a six-bay-deep gambrel-roofed rear wing. An entrance on the left elevation of the hyphen has a six-panel door with three-light transom and is flanked by six-over-six windows with paneled aprons. The rear wing has aluminum siding and vinyl windows throughout. The three-bay-wide house appears on the 1932 Sanborn with a one-and-half-story wing on the right elevation and a one-story porch on the left elevation. According to a representative from the Phi Mu sorority, the house was built by Brodie Thompson for the Brockwell family about 1926 and the addition was completed in 1968.

214 Henderson – Brodie Thompson House – c. 1920**C – Building**

Constructed in 1925, this two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two-story, projecting, front-gabled bays on each end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, and eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, with soldier-course lintels on the first floor and cast stone sills throughout. It has a wide fascia, partial cornice returns, two interior brick chimneys, and wide, flared eaves. There is stucco in the gables with fanlights in the front gables, a fanlight in the right gable, and two eight-over-

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eight windows in the left gable. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a fifteen-light French door with five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a half-round porch supported by columns with a wood railing at the roofline. The brick porch floor extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left elevation as an uncovered terrace. Centered on the façade is a pedimented dormer with a stuccoed exterior and paired six-light casement windows. A two-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation has an entrance, matching the main entrance, on its façade, grouped ten-light casement on the right elevation, grouped eight-light casements at the second-floor level, flared eaves, and stucco surrounding a fanlight in the gable. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (north) elevation is supported by columns and extends beyond the rear (east) elevation. The bay that aligns with the rear of the house is enclosed with brick and has a six-over-six window. Behind it, the porch has been enclosed with screens and wood lattice. Contractor Brodie Thompson built this house for his family in 1920 [Little].

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925, c. 1950 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, batten doors on the façade, and a side-gabled wing, built after 1949, with plain weatherboards and batten doors on the north elevation.

215 Henderson – W. P. Jordan House – c. 1922, c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with wide, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has a stone foundation, wood shingles, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows, generally grouped. It has exposed rafter tails and a stone chimney in the left (south) gable. A replacement one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns on stone piers. There are two pairs of windows in each dormer. A one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch on the left elevation now has a shingled exterior, nine-over-one windows flanking an entrance on the façade, and a group of nine-over-one windows on the left elevation. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on large knee brackets and accessed by a stone stoop. A later metal fire escape accesses a door in the right gable. There is a shed-roofed wing and a shed-roofed screened porch on the rear (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1922 and it first appears on the 1925 Sanborn with the one-story side porch on the left elevation added by 1932. Annie Jordan (W. P.'s wife) was the sister of Mrs. Brockwell who constructed the house next door at 211 Henderson.

301 Henderson – House – c. 1912, c. 1930, 1950s**C – Building**

Constructed as a one-story, front-gabled house with side-gabled wing, the house was two bays wide and triple-pile with a decorative gable on the left (south) elevation. A single-pile, hip-roofed wing was added to the right (north) elevation about 1930 resulting in the current four-bay-wide façade with front gables on each end of the side-gabled roof. The house has asbestos siding, partial cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, replacement windows throughout, and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The main entrance, a twelve-light-over-one-panel door is located on the left end of the façade with a four-

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light-over-one-panel sidelight on its right. On the right end of the façade is a one-light-over-three-panel door. A one-story, hip-roofed porch spans the entire façade and wraps around the left elevation supported by square columns with a matchstick railing with diamond motif. A portion of the porch on the left elevation has been enclosed. A flat-roofed wing, constructed after 1949, projects from the left elevation, just in front of the side-gabled rear wing, and has a one-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by a gabled roof on brackets and a railing at the roofline. A shed-roofed wing extends across the rear (west) elevation beyond the side-gabled wing. County tax records date the house to 1912 and it appears on the 1915 Sanborn and was enlarged to the right (north) by 1932.

302 Henderson – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

Distinctive for its large, hand-made brick porch foundation and porch piers, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one windows, paired on the first-floor façade, and a one-light-over-two-panel door with five-light sidelights. The near-full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on piers made of large, hand-made brick. There is two-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southeast), a two-story, shed-roofed wing to the left (north) of the ell, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast). There are eight-light windows at the basement level and a twelve-over-twelve window on the one-story rear wing. A one-story, shed-roofed porch at the rear is supported by square columns and has a small enclosed storage space at its northeast corner. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

306 Henderson – House – c. 1910, c. 1970**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, pyramidal-roofed house is somewhat unusual due to the shed-roofed dormers projecting from each elevation. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns on brick piers. An original one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear is one room deep and has two-over-two wood-sash windows. A later, shed-roofed wing at the rear has vertical plywood sheathing and one-over-one windows. It extends beyond the right (south) elevation and connects to a flat-roofed carport with exposed rafter tails that is supported by square posts. The rear of the carport has a storage area enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the first map to record this part of Henderson Street. The rear addition and carport were likely added about 1970.

Hillsborough Street**206 Hillsborough – House – c. 1932****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is sited facing a grassy yard to the south instead of Hillsborough Street to the west. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, exposed rafter tails, six-over-six wood-sash windows, half-round windows in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, located on the left (west) end of the façade, is sheltered by a front-

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gabled porch on square columns with an arched ceiling. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation faces Hillsborough Street and has six-over-six windows, a half-round window in the gable, and a fifteen-light French door sheltered by a gabled roof supported by exposed purlins on the west elevation. A shed-roofed addition on the south elevation of the side-gabled wing has a six-over-six window on the west elevation and a diamond-paned window on the south elevation. An entrance on the east elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on brackets. There is a one-story, shed-roofed bay at the rear (north) and a stone wall at the street. County tax records date the building to 1932 and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1932 – Front-gabled frame shed with shingled exterior matching the house.

208 Hillsborough – House – c. 1910, c. 2005**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, a wide cornice with partial cornice returns, deep eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. The house has six-over-one wood-sash windows and a single one-over-one window in the front gable. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns with a sawnwork railing. A shed-roofed screened porch on the right (south) elevation, constructed after 2002, is supported by square posts and a sleeping porch at the right rear (southeast) corner of the second floor has four-light casement windows. An entrance on the left (north) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on braces and accessed by a brick stair. Just beyond the stair is a shed-roofed carport on square posts. There is a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear, the north end of which was likely an inset porch, but has been enclosed with fixed and double-hung windows. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property and the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1910 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Hillsborough Street. The side porch was added after 2002 and the rear porch may have been enclosed at this time.

210 Hillsborough – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

Oriented to the north, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has wood shingles, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a wide molded cornice, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a single window in each gable, in each of the pedimented dormers, and in a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south) elevation. A gabled screened porch projects from the left (east) elevation. The house does not appear on the 1949 Sanborn map, but is typical of post-World War II construction. A portion of the house may have been constructed earlier as a garage, but if so, has been significantly altered.

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Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina**211 Hillsborough – Danziger House – 1919****C – Building**

The largest house on the block, this two-story, cross-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, and a projecting, two-story, three-sided hip-roofed bay with a metal roof centered on the façade. To the left of the projecting bay is an arched twelve-light window located between the first- and second-floor levels. The entrance, centered on the left (south) elevation, is a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights and is flanked by paired high windows. It is sheltered by a cat-slide-roofed porch that extends the full depth of the left elevation and connects to the front gable; it is supported by full-height weatherboard-covered piers with arched spandrels. A one-story gabled wing projects from the left rear (southwest) and is accessed by a fifteen-light French door from the porch. A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by square columns and enclosed with screens. The side slopes to the right and rear revealing a basement level beneath the right side porch that is accessed by a door on the north elevation. There is a modern pergola that extends around the side and rear yards, enclosing a rear deck, as well as a low stone wall at the sidewalk.

The house was constructed in 1919 and in 1944 was purchased by the Danzigers, a family of Austrian refugees that had fled Hitler's Europe. Mr Danziger opened a coffee and pastry shop on Franklin Street and his restaurant "The Rathskeller" was a familiar hangout for generations of university students. Later owner Joel Williamson taught race relations and Southern culture at the university. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

213 Hillsborough – House – c. 1992**NC – Building**

Set back from the road, behind 215A Hillsborough Street, and accessed via a driveway on the right (south) side of 211 Hillsborough Street, this one-story, front-gabled house faces north. The house has weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows. It has a raised basement and projecting side-gabled wings on the right (west) and left (east) elevations with parking at the basement level of the left wing. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch supported by unpainted wood posts. County tax records date the building to 1992.

214 Hillsborough – House – c. 1926, c. 1980**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, pedimented gables, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) elevation. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an arched ceiling supported by columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation was enclosed between 1974 and 1992 and has grouped six-over-six windows. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (north) elevation is supported by columns and has been enclosed with screens at the front and plain weatherboards at the rear. A shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear elevation and there is a one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1926. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

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NC-Building – Garage, c. 1926, 1980s – Side-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, pedimented gables, and several double-hung windows on the east and south elevations. Three pairs of fifteen-light French doors have been installed on the north elevation.

215A Hillsborough – House – c. 1925, 1950s

C – Building

Located behind 211 Hillsborough Street, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and an interior brick chimney. The nine-light Craftsman-style French door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by grouped posts with diagonal lattice between the posts and a matchstick railing. There is a 1950s shed-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest) and a screened porch at the left rear (southwest). The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and the windows are typical of those installed in the 1950s.

215B Hillsborough – House – c. 1930

C – Building

Located behind the house at 217 Hillsborough, this one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The six-light-over-three-panel door on the left (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a square column. There is a hip-roofed porch at the rear that has been enclosed with fixed windows over a weatherboard-covered knee wall. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map and the windows likely date to the 1950s. The front porch was enclosed with screens in the 1990s, but has since been re-opened. The site slopes to the rear (west) revealing a basement-level entrance near the rear of the south elevation.

217 Hillsborough – Mitchell-London House – c. 1925, 1970s

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, asbestos siding on the rear (west) elevation, partial cornice returns, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A four-light-over-two-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paired square columns with a matchstick railing. The house has a wide fascia that continues across the gable on the façade, a louvered vent in the gabled, and an interior brick chimney. A later one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the left (south) elevation with a hip-roofed addition at its rear (west). A small screened porch at the right rear (northwest) is supported by square posts and opens to an unpainted wood deck. The house is located slightly below street level and has a stone wall at the sidewalk.

The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. It was operated as a rental property until 1935, when it was inherited by Emily Dewey Mitchell. In 1936, Ms. Mitchell married Lawrence F. London, PhD., a research librarian at Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina and curator of rare books at the library from 1952 until his retirement in 1972. The couple moved into the house in 1937. The side and rear additions were constructed after 1949.

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C-Building – Shed, c. 1930 – Shed-roofed, frame shed with German-profile siding, a six-light window, and paired batten doors on the east elevation.

301 Hillsborough – Julius Algemon “Ben” Warren House – 1922**C – Building**

Impressively sited on a large lot and distinctive for its stone chimney and porch piers, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, deep eaves with partial cornice returns, and an interior stone chimney. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with projecting partial cornice return, supported by columns with a low stone knee wall flanking the concrete steps. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by full-height stone piers and is accessed by two pairs of ten-light French doors on the left elevation. There are paired windows in the gables, an enclosed sleeping porch at the right rear (northwest) of the second floor, a gabled dormer on the rear (west) elevation, and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). A shed-roofed bay projects from the right (north) side of the rear ell and a hip-roofed screened porch projects from its rear elevation. A stone wall extends across the front of the property with stone piers flanking the front walkway.

In 1917, Mr. Julius Algemon “Ben” Warren bought four acres on Hillsborough Street. In 1922, he and his wife, Pattie Spurgeon, built the large, two-story frame house, under the supervision of local builder, Brodie Thompson. Mr. Warren was treasurer of the University of North Carolina from 1912 to 1952. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1932 – Located behind the main house as early 1932, this one-story, hip-roofed, house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The house has a three-light-over-three-panel door on the east elevation that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. Two additional auxiliary houses once stood behind the house, though this is the only one that remains.

304 Hillsborough – Fountain House – 1873, 1977**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, vernacular house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six replacement wood windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with a metal roof supported by square columns. There is a projecting side-gabled bay on the left (north) elevation with a metal roof, a side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation with a projecting shed-roofed bay on the right gable end, and a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing.

One of the earliest houses on Hillsborough Street, the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and was sold to Mr. Fountain in 1923. Fountain operated the house as a rental and never lived in it, though two of his children did. The house was enlarged in 1977 with the construction of a bedroom, utility room, and kitchen at the rear.

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307 Hillsborough – Ward-Kyser House – c. 1840, c. 1995

NC – Building

Among the town's earliest residences, the house was constructed about 1840 as a one-story, side-gabled house with a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). However, it has been significantly altered with the replacement of much original material and the construction of a large addition at the right (north) and rear of the house. The house has replacement weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, six-over-nine windows on the façade, and two interior stuccoed brick chimneys. The replacement fifteen-light French front door has four-light sidelights on beadboarded panels. It is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) and the double-pile, gabled rear ell has a shed-roofed porch on its left (south) elevation. The porch has a metal roof and has been enclosed with four-light casement windows. The house has been enlarged since 1992 with the construction of a gabled screened porch at the rear of the ell. A side-gabled hyphen extends from the right (north) elevation of the ell with a full basement and shed-roofed porch on the right elevation. From the hyphen extends a front-gabled wing with projecting bays in the front and rear gables.

The house was the 1920s-1930s residence of Edward Vernon Kyser, inventor of note and professor of pharmacology at UNC. A small, dirt-floored room in the basement is rumored to have been a part of the Underground Railroad. County tax records date the building to 1852 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of Hillsborough Street.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1900 – Front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a four-light window on the east elevation, and a partially enclosed shed-roofed bay on the west elevation.

402 Hillsborough – House – c. 1922

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-one wood-sash windows, a wide fascia, partial cornice returns, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. The house has a six-panel door with five-light sidelights centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch with replacement porch posts and railings that wraps around the left elevation. On the right (south) end of the façade, a one-story, canted bay projects under a gabled roof; windows on the bay are separated by wood pilasters. There is a two-story projecting bay on the left elevation and the house has boxed eaves and a single window in each gable. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and exposed trusses and screening the gables.

404 Hillsborough – House – 2000

NC – Building

Recently constructed, this two-story, front-gabled house fits the general scale of the neighborhood. It is four bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. A one-light-over-two-panel door on the right (south) end of the façade is located in a projecting square bay and has one-light-over-one-panel

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sidelights and a one-light transom. A one-story, hip-roofed porch spans the façade and is supported by square columns. The porch roof wraps around the right elevation as an enclosed one-story space. The house has an arched window in the front gable, shed-roofed dormers on the right and left elevations, and a one-story, shed-roofed bay on the left elevation. A two-story gabled wing at the rear has a wall dormer on the left elevation, a basement-level garage, and a one-story shed-roofed section at the rear (east). A rubble-stone wall extends along the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 2000.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – Side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a brick knee wall on the side and rear elevations, and paired wood doors on the north elevation.

406 Hillsborough – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

Located behind 404 Hillsborough Street, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the façade, and exposed rafter tails throughout. The chimney is flanked by narrow, one-over-one wood-sash windows and, to its right (south), is a replacement front door. To the right of the entrance is a projecting clipped-front-gabled bay with paired windows. A double-pile, clipped-gabled wing projects from the right elevation, flush with the façade. A fifteen-light French door on the left (north) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on large knee brackets. A clipped-gabled screened porch projects from the rear (east) and is flanked by basement-level, shed-roofed wings. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

407 Hillsborough – Sparrow Dairy – c. 1902, c. 1980**C – Building**

Set atop a slight hill on the west side of Hillsborough Street, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a replacement, hip-roofed porch supported by columns that wraps around the right (north), left (south), and rear elevations. The right rear (northwest) portion of the porch is enclosed with windows and French doors and a portion of the porch on the left elevation has an open roof structure. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear has a one-story, shed-roofed porch that connects to the wrap-around porch. There is a loose stone wall at the front sidewalk. The house and two outbuildings are all that remains from a farm complex that in the 1930s included a large dairy barn, milk house, smokehouse, garage, and flower house. The dairy served the needs of Chapel Hill residents for decades and even had glass dairy bottles imprinted with the Sparrow Dairy logo. County tax records date the building to 1902 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Hillsborough Street. Asbestos siding has been removed since 1974 and the wrap-around porch, though added since 1974, replicates the porch form found on Sanborn maps from 1915 to 1949.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, batten sliding doors on the east elevation, and a 5V metal roof. According to Sanborn maps, the garage was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

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C-Building – Flower House, c. 1950 – Partially underground, this side-gabled building has plain weatherboards, nine-light windows, including windows flanking an entrance on the south elevation, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The building is not present on the 1949 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed soon after.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Side-gabled, frame building has plain weatherboards, paired 10-light French doors flanked by one-over-one windows, and is sheltered by an inset porch with a cantilevered roof. The 5V metal roof has exposed rafter tails and a cupola.

413A Hillsborough – House – c. 1930, 1970**NC – Building**

Significantly altered with the enclosure of the front porch, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, replacement one-over-one windows, generally paired, exposed rafter tails, deep eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch has been enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing and has paired vinyl windows flanking a replacement six-panel door. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the rear with a later shed-roofed porch on its left (south) elevation that is supported by square posts. There are a series of small, shed-roofed additions on the right (north) side of the rear ell. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, replacing an earlier house on the site shown on the 1915 Sanborn map. The front porch has been enclosed since at least 1974.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Side-gabled, frame garage with unpainted weatherboards on the sides and rear, 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, a bay on the west end enclosed with flush vertical sheathing, and posts with angled braces dividing the open bays on the south elevation.

415 Hillsborough – House – c. 1825, 1950s**NC – Building**

Set back from Hillsborough Street on a narrow lot, this one-story house has a side-gabled Colonial Revival-style wing at the front with a gabled ell that connects to a larger, front-gabled section at the rear (west). The front wing is two bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-nine wood-sash windows and a dentil cornice. The one-and-a-half-story gabled section at the rear has an entrance on the left (south) elevation; the double-leaf three-panel door with five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a decorative fanlight may be the enclosure of an original porch. A portion of the house was originally constructed about 1825 and was moved to the site from Chatham County and then heavily remodeled and enlarged. A one-story house with front-facing porch appears on the site, though closer to the road, on the 1932 and 1949 Sanborn map, indicating that the current house was moved to the site between 1949 and 1974 to replace the earlier house.

419 Hillsborough – Old Tavern – c. 1814, c. 1980, c. 1995**NC – Building**

The left half of this log structure likely dates to the early 1800s, though the building has been significantly altered with the c. 1995 addition of another side-gabled house to the right (north) end. The original three-bay-wide, single-pile structure is of log construction with weatherboards in the gable end, a stone and brick chimney in the right gable end (now obscured) and a one-story, gabled rear ell. A shed-

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roofed porch on the left (south) elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed. There is an exterior brick chimney in the rear gable end of the ell. Side-gabled, frame wings projecting from the right elevation of the rear ell were constructed between 1974 and 1992. A separate log structure was moved to the site from Chatham County and adjoined to the right end of the façade about 1995. At this time, the house was significantly altered with the installation of a new roof, the replacement of windows with four-over-four windows, which, while appropriate to the era of the house, are smaller than the previous openings, and the construction of a shed-roofed porch that spans the entire width of the enlarged façade.

Local tradition reports that the left side of this log house was once a coaching inn or tavern on the early road from Raleigh to Hillsborough. Its small size indicates that it could have been little more than a wayside stop, providing food and drink downstairs and bedding in the loft. From its construction, it appears the house may date back to the early 1800s. In 1812, the university sold 19 acres of land to Andrew Rhea, professor of Ancient Languages from 1806 to 1814. In 1814, the land was sold to a Captain Samuel Hogg for a sum of \$1,000, indicating that a house existed on the lot. The house on the right end was been moved to this lot from Chatham County.

421 Hillsborough – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

Located on a slight hill above Hillsborough Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, replacement windows throughout, exposed sawn rafter tails, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The replacement front door, centered on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, inset porch supported by slender wood columns on brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer on the façade has exposed sawn rafter tails and four windows have replaced the original three windows. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) has small vinyl windows and a replacement door on the left (south) elevation and an uncovered wood deck on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1922. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1960 – Two-story, hip-roofed house features a concrete-block first floor with stone veneer on the façade, weatherboards at the second floor, and vinyl windows throughout with the exception of a paired metal casement window on the first-floor north elevation.

Mint Springs Lane**3 Mint Springs – House – c. 1949****C – Building**

Constructed on a narrow lane that extends north of North Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide with the right (west) bay under a slightly lower roofline. The house has asbestos siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance bay is inset slightly and sheathed with German-profile weatherboards. It has a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and an uncovered wood deck in front of that wing. The house sits on a slight rise and there is a stone wall along the street and at the driveway on the right side of the building that leads to a basement-level garage

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on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1949 and it appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

North Street

117 North – House – c. 1937

C – Building

Set back from the street, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is largely obscured by trees. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a stone foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior stone chimney in the right (east) gable end. A solid wood door with four lights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small front-gabled roof supported by brackets. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation that is supported by square posts, has been enclosed with screens, and is accessed by a fifteen-light French door on the right elevation. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and an enclosed porch along the right side of the ell has asbestos siding and a six-light-over-three-panel door on its right elevation. County tax records date the house to 1937 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

119 North – House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has asbestos siding, replacement vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround and is sheltered by an aluminum awning. There is a single window in each gable and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a small, hip-roofed wing to the left (west) of the ell, both of which have six-over-six wood-sash windows. A low stone wall extends along the driveway on the left side of the house. County tax records date the house to 1937 and the house and garage both appear on the 1949 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, a vinyl overhead door on the south elevation, and a single window on the east and west elevations.

121 North – House – c. 1910

C – Building

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has asbestos siding, four-over-four wood-sash windows, partial cornice returns, and diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gables. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a replacement lattice railing. The rear ell has a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the right (east) elevation and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six windows. There is a gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation of the rear ell with a small, shed-roofed bay between the wing and main house that has an entrance and six-over-six window that open to an uncovered wood deck. Two shed-roofed additions extend from the rear (north). The house, typical of early twentieth-century architecture, appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

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125 North – House – c. 1915

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is five bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The eight-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. The left (west) bay of the porch has been enclosed with asbestos siding and nine-over-one windows. There are paired diamond-light casements in the dormer and a one-light-over-three-panel door on the right (east) elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1920, 1950s – Front-gabled, frame apartment has board-and-batten sheathing, four-over-four wood-sash windows, a five-panel door on the left end of the south elevation that is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on knee brackets. An inset carport on the right end of the south elevation is supported by square posts. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed as a garage between 1915 and 1925 and remained a garage through at least 1949.

127 North – House – c. 1925

C – Building

One of the largest houses on the block, this two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards with caps, boxed eaves, and partial cornice returns. It has eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-eight windows on the second floor, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and has five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (east) elevation and has a standing-seam metal roof that is supported by paneled square columns on brick piers with a low matchstick railing between the piers. There are two three-over-six windows in each gable and a nine-light-over-three-panel door with a one-light transom centered on the right elevation. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

128 North – House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade and two gabled dormers on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has asbestos siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six windows in the dormers, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, a four-light-over-four-panel door, is located in an inset bay centered on the façade. A projecting bay on the front-gabled wing has an eight-over-eight window flanked by four-over-four windows. A side-gabled, garage wing on the right elevation has a twenty-four-panel overhead door. County tax records date the house to 1937 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

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Orange County, North Carolina**130 North – House – c. 1936****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a stone chimney in the left (east) gable end. The two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with original wood pilasters at the wall and vertical wood sheathing in the gable. The house has paired windows in the gables and a single six-over-six window and vertical wood sheathing in the gable ends of the dormers. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by paired slender square posts with an original railing. Both porches are accessed by stone steps. County tax records date the house to 1936 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1936 – Front-gabled frame garage has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards and a single vehicular entrance bay on the left end of the north elevation.

131 North – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

Among the largest houses on this block, this two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, deep eaves, a wide fascia, and an interior brick chimney. First floor windows on the side elevations are eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows and there are eight-over-eight windows on the second floor. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is flanked by tripartite windows with six-over-nine wood-sash windows flanked by two-over-three windows. The entrance and tripartite windows are sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns on brick piers. The porch has a pedimented gable at the entrance and an original wood railing. A six-panel door on the left (west) elevation has a classical surround with pediment supported by fluted pilasters. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and an uncovered deck at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the house to 1922 and the house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

132 North – House – c. 1935**C – Building**

With a steeply pitched, metal-tiled roof, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by an arched hood on square posts. An entrance on the left (east) elevation has an arched hood on knee brackets and opens to a small brick terrace. There is a projecting gabled bay at the rear of the left elevation. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1935 – Side-gabled shed matches the house with asbestos siding and a metal-shingled roof. It has an eight-over-eight wood-sash window on the north elevation and a six-panel door that is sheltered by a small gabled roof on brackets.

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Orange County, North Carolina**135 North – House – 2008****NC – Building**

Replacing an earlier structure on the site, this two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a wide gable on the façade. The house has fiber-cement siding and vinyl windows, with transoms on the first-floor façade. Paired six-light-over-two-panel doors are centered on the façade and have a five-light transom. A full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by columns on a brick porch floor and there is a low gable with dentil molding over the entrance to the porch. The second floor features molded lintels over the windows, dentil molding at the roofline, and fiber-cement shingles and a blind fanlight in the front gable. There are dormers on the rear (north) elevation and a shallow second-floor balcony and wood deck at the rear. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the house to 2008.

207 North – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, vinyl windows, flush eaves, an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable and an interior brick chimney near the right (east) gable. A one-story, front-gabled, projecting entrance bay on the façade has a pedimented gable and a six-panel door with four-light transom. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by replacement columns and accessed by fifteen-light French doors on each side of the chimney. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1930, 1980s – Likely built concurrent with the house, but converted to an apartment, this front-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, an interior stuccoed chimney, and a fanlight in the front gable. Two vehicular bays on the south elevation have been enclosed with sliding glass doors and covered with louvers. An entrance on the east elevation is sheltered by a hipped roof on square posts.

209 North – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

Located at the east end of the block, where North Street dead ends, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a single window in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney. There is an eight-over-eight window on the right (east) end of the façade and a four-light-over-four-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts with diagonal bracing between the posts and vertical wood sheathing and a louvered vent in the gable. There is a projecting, side-gabled wing on the left elevation and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage that is accessed from Cobb Terrace. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

401 North – Margaret York Wilson House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer with brick soldier-course watertable, wood shingles in the side gables, six-over-one wood-sash windows, generally paired, with soldier-course lintels, an

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exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, and an interior brick chimney near the rear. The four-light-over-two-panel door has a brick surround with blind arch over the door. It is located in a steeply pitched, front-gabled entrance bay. There is a projecting, one-story gabled bay on the right elevation and a partially-inset, gabled, screened porch on the left (west) elevation that is supported by full-height brick piers with screening over a beadboard-covered knee wall. There is a hip-roofed bay projecting from the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed, rear entry porch at the left rear (northwest) that has been enclosed with screens and lattice. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level entrance. County tax records date the house to 1924. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

403 North – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, wood shingles in the gables, shingles and a rectangular vent in a decorative front gable, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. The four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns on a brick knee wall. The porch has been enclosed with screens since at least 1974. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

405 North – Pugh House – c. 1929, 1950s**C – Building**

Constructed as a six-room, center-hall-plan, Craftsman-style house, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, two-story, gabled rear wing with a ridge slightly higher than the main roof ridge. The house has unusual molded weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable. The one-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade, flanked by double windows, and sheltered by a full-width, inset porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. The porch has a low gable over the entrance and a matchstick railing between the piers. There is a shed-roofed addition beyond the rear wing and a low stone wall extends along the sidewalk and the driveway at the right side of the house.

County tax records date the house to 1929 and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map. It was constructed by Mr. and Mrs. Pugh. Pugh owned and operated a printing company in downtown Chapel Hill, with the bulk of his business coming from the university. He was often referred to as “the University’s printer.” After World War II, Mrs. Pugh incorporated a two-story addition to the back of the house to serve as rental rooms for the influx of university students. The house was used by the Chi Omega sorority in the 1970s and 1980s and was then divided into apartments. In 1992, the house was converted once again to a single-family residence.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards and replacement overhead doors on the south elevation. It is connected to the rear of the house by a gabled breezeway supported by square posts.

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407 North – Hope Summerell Chamberlain House – c. 1950

C – Building

The largest house in the 400 block of North Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and a projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The front-gabled wing is two bays wide with an exterior brick chimney on its right (east) end and a cat-slide roof sheltering an arched entrance bay on the left (west) end. Recessed within the entrance bay is a six-panel door. There is a hip-roofed dormer on the left end of the façade that has paired eight-light casement windows and diagonal wood sheathing. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear of the right elevation with an inset screened porch at the right rear (northeast) corner. In front of it, flush with the façade, is a flat-roofed porch on full-height brick piers that has been enclosed with wood on the façade and has a single window on the right elevation. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing extends across the rear elevation.

While county tax records date the house to 1946, the house is not present on the 1949 Sanborn, but was likely constructed soon after. Hope Summerell, granddaughter of Elisha Mitchell, the UNC professor, geologist and botanist for whom Mount Mitchell is named, contracted Charles York to build this house for her in 1946. Chamberlain was an artist, author, and civic worker who wrote and illustrated several books. She lived in the house until her death, after which it was purchase by Henry Wilkins Lewis in 1966. Lewis was an attorney, author, professor, director of the Institute of Government at UNC from 1973 to 1978, and vice-president of UNC from 1968 to 1969.

408-412 North – (former) Episcopal Rectory – c. 1850, late 19th century, c. 1915

C – 3 Buildings

About 1915, the Episcopal Rectory was moved to this site (now two parcels) and separated into three buildings, 408, 410, and 412 North Street, set back from the road and arranged around an open front yard. The house at 408 North Street is a one-story, side-gabled house that is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, partial cornice returns, and six-over-nine wood-sash windows. It has a decorative, Greek Revival-style façade with a modillion cornice, projecting windows, and a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights in a classical surround with a carved denticulated entablature supported by pilasters. There is an exterior, stucco-covered chimney and a garden window on the rear (south) elevation.

At the center of the cluster of three cottages, 410 North Street is a one-story, side-gabled house that is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has wood shingles, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows, and a five-panel door centered on the façade that is sheltered by a shed roof on heavy sawn brackets, added when the house was moved. A wide, shed-roofed addition extends across the rear of the building and a chimney was removed from the building after 1992.

On the east end of the site, 412 North Street is a one-story, side-gabled cottage that is five bays wide and single-pile with German-profile weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and partial cornice returns. The one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by narrow windows. It sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch, constructed when the house was moved to this site, that is supported by square columns with a Chippendale-style railing.

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The Episcopal Rectory was built about 1850 and had only two rooms. In the late nineteenth century, two wings were added, each with two rooms, giving the house a general "H" shape. In approximately 1915, the house was moved from its original location on Rosemary Street to North Street and separated into a trio of small (two-room) cottages, which appear on the 1925 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – Located northwest of 408 North Street, this one-story, side-gabled, three-bay, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards, open garage bays on the east elevation and six-light windows on the west elevation.

409 North – House – c. 1935**C – Building**

Set far back from the street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Cape Cod house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade and rear elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior painted brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. A two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a modern wood deck at the right rear (northeast) and a paved driveway and paved parking in front of the house. County tax records date the house to 1935 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

500 North – Duplex – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with a symmetrical façade with projecting, front-gabled wings flanking the entrance bay. The building has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including groups of three windows on each of the front-gabled wings, and two interior brick chimneys. Entrances to each unit are located on the side of the front-gabled wings, facing the center of the building and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. Above the porch is a front-gabled dormer with a single six-over-six window. A side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has a second entrance to the left unit. There are shed-roofed dormers on the rear (south) elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed wing centered on the rear elevation. County tax records date the house to 1939 and the duplex appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

501 North – House – c. 1937, c. 1960**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a whitewashed brick exterior and gable end brick chimneys. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows and the six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a pedimented surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. A c. 1960 one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation has plain weatherboards, a twelve-light metal picture window, and a metal railing at the roofline, encircling a roof deck. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the right (east) elevation leads to a small balcony that shelters a basement-level nine-light-over-two-panel door and window. A one-story-with-basement, shed-roofed wing extends the full width of the rear (north) elevation and there are weatherboards at the second-floor level of the rear elevation and an uncovered

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wood deck at the rear. County tax records date the house to 1937. The house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

502-508 North – North Street Apartments – c. 1920**C – 4 Buildings**

Constructed about 1920, this group of four buildings are arranged around a central driveway and parking area. The buildings at 504½ and 508 North Street face the street and mirror each other in form. Each building is a two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building. The buildings are three bays wide and double-pile with wide shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevations. They have plain weatherboards, wood shingles on the dormers, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the first floor, interior brick chimneys, and some elevations have partial cornice returns. Nine-light-over-three-panel doors on the façade are sheltered by one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porches supported by square columns. One-story, shed-roofed porches on the gable end facing the interior of the lot are supported by square columns and have matchstick railings. Above each porch, at the second-floor level, is a one-bay-wide balcony with matching supports and railings. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the rear (south) elevation shelters the rear entrances to the buildings. 506 North Street is similarly detailed though it is arranged with its gable end facing North Street and has two entrances from the north gable-end porch, exposed rafter tails, and casement windows in the dormers. It also has a two-story, shed-roofed porch on the rear (south) gable with an exterior stair and an enclosed storage space at the first-floor level. The building at 502 North Street has a gambrel roof with a dormer on the east elevation and a gabled roof on the west elevation. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed porch on the south gable end is partially enclosed and there is a one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch on the north elevation, facing North Street. All of the buildings have suffered some level of alteration with the installation of replacement doors, windows, porch posts, or railings, but retain good overall integrity. The buildings, which were constructed as rental housing, appear on the 1925 Sanborn map.

504A North – House – c. 1980**NC – Building**

Located behind the North Street Apartments at the center of the block, this one-story, hip-roofed contemporary house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney, grouped double-hung windows, and paired French doors centered on the façade, which faces east. An inset porch wraps around the left (south) two bays of the façade and the left elevation and is supported by square posts. An inset porch on the right (north) elevation is also supported by square posts. The rear pitch of the hipped roof continues up, creating a sort of monitor roof with fixed clerestory windows at the second-floor level. County tax records date the house to 1980.

505 North – House – c. 1986**NC – Building**

Constructed on a previously vacant lot, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with three-light transoms, and a wide fascia and dentil cornice at the roofline. It has six-over-six windows in the dormers, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east)

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gable. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and an eight-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by paired, turned posts. There is a projecting, cantilevered, canted bay on the left (west) elevation and two basement-level garage doors on that elevation. A one-story gabled wing projects from the rear (north) with an inset porch at its left rear (northwest) and a projecting, cantilevered, shed-roofed bay at its right rear (northeast). A low stone wall extends along the driveway on the left side of the property. County tax records date the house to 1986.

507 North – Morgan and Elizabeth Grey Vining House – c. 1929**C – Building**

Oriented sideways on the site, with the façade facing west, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has deep, flared eaves and partial cornice returns. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, ten-light wood casement windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. The paneled door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with four-light sidelights. There are three dormers on the façade, each with asbestos siding and one-over-one windows. There are paired eight-light casements with a fanlight in the right gable and a small inset porch at the right rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage Apartment, c. 1980 – A one-story-with-basement garage northwest of the house has shingles, one-over-one windows flanking paired one-light French doors on the south elevation, and skylights on the north elevation. Three hip-roofed dormers on the south elevation have vertical sheathing and a single one-over-one window each. There are small Palladian windows in the gables and a basement-level garage at the west elevation.

509 North – House – c. 1912**C – Building**

Among the earliest houses on this part of North Street, this two-story, side-gabled, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) side of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, and partial cornice returns. The one-light-over-three-panel door, located on the right side of the projecting, front-gabled wing, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with partial cornice returns supported by grouped square columns. The porch continues as a hip-roofed porch that extends across the right end of the façade. There are three-part windows with diamond panes flanking a diamond-light-over-two window in the front and side gables and a diamond-light-over-two window in a front-gabled dormer on the right end of the façade. There are projecting one-story, hip-roofed bays on the right and left elevations, each with three two-over-two windows. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1912 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

510 North – George C. Hampton House – c. 1917**C – Building**

An excellent example of the Shingle Style in the district, this two-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide with a prominent wraparound porch. The house has wood shingles, deep flared eaves, a

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triangular louvered vent in the front gable, and an interior stone chimney. The four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door has two-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is flanked by paired five-over-fifteen Craftsman-style windows. The hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (west) and left (east) elevations, terminating at a one-and-a-half-story, projecting gable wing on each elevation. The porch is supported by full-height shingled piers and has a wood railing, which slants upward at the corners of the porch, and a spindle frieze at the entrance bay. At the second-floor level, a four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door is flanked by five-over-one windows and opens to a partially inset balcony sheltered by a shallow hipped roof and encircled with a wood railing. There are paired four-over-fifteen wood-sash windows on the side elevations and entrances to the side wings from the front porch are four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style doors. There is a low stone wall at the sidewalk and stone steps that lead up to the house. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

514 North – J. Minor Gwynn House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable, six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels, partial cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel wood door is centered on the façade within a classical surround with blind fanlight and pilasters. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with partial cornice returns supported by paired columns. Skylights have been added to the façade and there is a shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation. There is an original gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and a low-hip-roofed porch in front of the wing, flush with the façade, is supported by grouped square columns and has a low matchstick railing. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the right (west) elevation and a gabled wing projecting from the right rear (southwest). A one-story frame wing has been constructed at the left rear (southeast). A stone wall extends along the front of the property and the driveway on the left side of the property. The house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map. J. Minor Gwynn was a professor of the Teaching of Latin at the University of North Carolina from 1924 to 1945.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards and an overhead door on the north elevation.

516 North – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing on the right on the (west) elevation that projects beyond the facade. The house has a stuccoed foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, partial cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch that abuts the front-gabled wing. The porch is supported by square columns. A shed-roofed screened porch on the right elevation has square posts above a weatherboarded knee wall. A shed-roofed wing extends from the left rear (southeast). While the house does not appear on the 1949 Sanborn maps, it is typical of the scale of post-World War II architecture and was likely constructed soon after.

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Orange County, North Carolina**517 North – Dr. J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton House – 1914, 1924, 1960s NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed bungalow is notable for its broad sweeping porch, but has been significantly altered with the addition of flat-roofed dormers on the side elevations, a glass skylight on the front roof slope, and multiple side and rear additions. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows on the façade, and replacement windows on the side elevations. A projecting entrance bay, centered on the façade, has paired doors flanked by paired ten-light casement windows in lieu of sidelights. The entrance bay has a glass-sheathed, shed roof that allows light from the skylight in the roof above to penetrate the center hall. The full-width, inset porch is supported by full-height, weatherboard-covered piers and has a low matchstick railing. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout and two interior brick chimneys. Shed-roofed dormers on the side elevations, constructed before 1974, have weatherboards and fixed windows, including some stained-glass windows. A two-room, hip-roofed wing was constructed at the left rear (northwest) in 1924 with an inset porch, matching the front porch, on its west elevation that was enclosed between 1974 and 1992. There is a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) elevation of the house, though a matching bay on the left elevation was enlarged between 1974 and 1992 to its current form as hip-roofed wing with a projecting gabled bay on its west elevation. A shed-roofed bay projects from the left elevation of the main house and connects to a shed-roofed porch the front of the hip-roofed wing. There is a hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed wing across the rear of the house. A stone wall extends along the front of the property and along a driveway on the right side of the house.

In 1914, Dr. J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, head of the University of North Carolina History Department from 1908 to 1930, engaged N. C. Curtis, architect, to design his house in an adaptation of the currently popular “shingle style.” Essentially a square form, the house featured a broad verandah across the front and contained six rooms. In 1924 two additional rooms were added to the northwest corner of the house in an identical style with a matching porch. Dr. Hamilton was probably best known for his work in assembling the Southern Historical Collection at the University of Chapel Hill. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

518 North – Lucy Evans House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with pediment supported by pilasters. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable and a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, shed-roofed, screened porch on square posts. A full-width, hip-roofed wing at the rear features an enclosed space at the left rear (southeast) and a screened porch at the right rear (southwest) that wraps around the corner of the house and is accessed by paired French doors on the rear elevation. County tax records date the house to 1940 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, plywood doors on the north elevation, and two six-over-six windows on the east elevation.

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Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina**525 North – House – c. 1982, c. 1995****NC – Building**

Constructed as a side-gabled Ranch house, this house was significantly altered with the addition of wings, dormers, and a front porch. The one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, and six-over-six windows in the pedimented, wood-sided dormers. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by paneled square columns. There is a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear that extends nearly the full width of the house and one-and-a-half-story wing. A gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) has a projecting, one-story bay and a gabled dormer on its left elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed addition extends across the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1982. The front porch, dormers, and rear additions were completed since 1992.

606 North – House – c. 1977**NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Contemporary house is two-bays-wide and double-pile with a low-pitched roof with deep eaves. The house has German-profile weatherboards and paired vinyl casement windows with flush, diagonal-sheathed aprons. A twenty-eight-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade has one-light sidelights and a one-light transom. It is deeply recessed within a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the façade with fluted pilasters framing the opening. There is a one-story projecting bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation. A one-story gable-and-hip-roofed hyphen on the left elevation connects to a hip-roofed garage. A portion of the opening between the house and garage has been enclosed with a flat-roofed addition. A one-story wing at the rear has large brick chimney visible over the hyphen. There is a high hedge at the street and a circular driveway. County tax records date the building to 1977.

609 North – Dr. W. C. Coker House – 1908, 1950s**C – Building**

Impressively sited on a large lot on the north side of North Street, the Dr. W. C. Coker House has extensive gardens and walking paths near the street with the house set back from view. The two-story, side-gabled house is oriented to face west and is accessed by a driveway bordered by a low brick wall at the north end of Glenburnie Street. The house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has a stuccoed exterior with a molded wood band between the first and second floors, a slate roof with deep eaves, prowed eaves on the gable ends, and two interior stone chimneys. Windows are grouped casements with a decorative diamond-paned motif. A two-story, front-gabled projecting bay on the façade has a projecting one-story entrance with paired diamond-light French doors flanked by stuccoed pilasters and sheltered by a gabled roof with prowed eave. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (south) elevation is supported by full-height stone piers with a stone knee wall between the piers. A matching porch on the left (north) elevation was enclosed, likely after Coker's death in the 1950s, with a one-light French door with sidelights and a three-part transom on the façade and picture windows flanked by casement windows on the side and rear elevations. A balcony at the roof of the enclosed porch has a low stuccoed knee wall and is accessed by a door in the left second-floor gable. An original two-story, truncated-hip-roofed wing

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extends across the rear elevation with an original sunporch at the first floor of the right rear (southeast) corner and an inset, screened porch at the second-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) has full-height paired, diamond-light French doors and casement windows that open to a stone terrace.

The house was built in 1908 by Dr. William C. Coker, a professor of botany at the University of North Carolina and the creator of the arboretum on campus that bears his name. His private garden, like the arboretum, contains many unusual and rare plant specimens. These gardens impart a special and irreplaceable significance to the Coker estate and are often studied by the UNC Botany Department. The house remained in the Coker family until Louise Venable Coker's death in 1983, when a portion of the large tract was subdivided for residential development north of the house.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – Front-gabled, frame garage has a stuccoed exterior with German-profile weatherboards in the gable, a slate roof, and later paired doors with diamond-shaped panes to match those on the house, installed in the vehicle bays.

C-Site – Landscape, c. 1908 – The site is carefully landscaped with a wide grassy lawn in front of the house and mature trees, rock walls, rock paths, and gravel pathways with stone steps and borders throughout the property. The southwest corner of the property has a low stone wall along North Street with stone piers marking the entrance to a small public park dedicated to Louise Venable Coker. The park has several large boulders of "Chapel Hill granite" with a bench nestled between them. The staff of the North Carolina Botanical Gardens tends the small park which is marked by two brass plaques. Coker created a town garden on the site by landscaping the property with orchards and native plants.

610 North – M. H. Stacy House – c. 1930**C – Building**

Located near the southwest corner of North and Glenburnie streets, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house faces a vacant lot to its east. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with mitred weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and exterior brick chimneys on the left (south) and right (north) elevations. First-floor windows on the façade have molded wood lintels and paneled wood aprons. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a blind fanlight and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a two-story, hip-roofed ell projecting from the rear (west) elevation with a hip-roofed, screened porch at the left rear (southwest) with a decorative wood railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed garage wing to the right (north) of the ell has a projecting hip-roofed bay and a six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights on its rear elevation. There are two arched garage bays on the right elevation, facing North Street. The left bay retains paired nine-light-over-three-panel doors, while the right bay has been infilled with wood and a six-over-six window. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932.

612 North and 211 Glenburnie – House – c. 1920, 1950s**C – Building**

Oriented north, with a wide front lawn (now a separate vacant parcel) facing North Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two two-story, hip-roofed wings projecting from the rear (south) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards

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and two interior brick chimneys. It has nine-over-one wood-sash windows at the first floor, six-over-one windows at the second floor and paired six-light casements in the hip-roofed front dormer. On the first-floor façade, flanking the entrance, are tripartite windows with four-over-one windows flanking a six-over-one window. The entrance, centered on the façade, is an eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door with arched twelve-light sidelights and an arched three-light transom, all in an arched wood surround. It is sheltered by a wide, truncated-hip-roofed porch supported by grouped columns with a turned railing at the roofline. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the right (west) elevation with a one-story, truncated-hipped-roofed wing projecting from its north elevation and extending beyond the façade of the house. It has tripartite windows matching those on the façade and a turned railing at the roofline. On the left (east) elevation, an eight-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide truncated-hip-roofed porch supported by columns on a brick knee wall with a turned railing at the roofline. At the rear, a one-story, shed-roofed section between the two-story, hip-roofed wings. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1925 and the rear wings were constructed after 1949.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, four-bay, hip-roofed garage has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, open bays supported by square posts on the north elevation, and a shed-roofed storage bay on the west elevation.

Park Place Lane**109-1 Park Place – House – c. 1920****C – Building**

One of a series of small cottages built by the University of North Carolina to house new faculty, this one-story, side-gabled house faces west. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a partial stone foundation, plain weatherboards, partial cornice returns, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a metal awning and accessed by a full-width, uncovered wood deck. At the rear (east) is a one-story, shed-roofed wing and an exterior stone chimney. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

109-2 Park Place – House – c. 1920, 1950s**C – Building**

Located behind 109-1 Park Place and accessed by a gravel walkway, this one-story, front-gabled house faces west. The house is one bay wide and double-pile with a partial stone foundation, plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. There is a gabled wing projecting from the façade and a shed-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation. The two-light-over-four-panel door on the left end of the façade is located in an enclosed bay of the porch. The one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the projecting gabled wing and is supported by square columns with a low railing and replacement tile floor. Sliding doors on the gable end of the projecting wing also open to the porch. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. The cottage was built by the University of North Carolina to house new faculty. The west wing was added between 1949 and 1974, likely as a response to the growth of the university in the 1950s.

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109-3 Park Place – House – c. 1920

C – Building

Located east of 109-2 Park Place and accessed by the same gravel walkway, this one-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a small shed-roofed porch on square posts with built-in benches on each side of the porch. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and was built by the University of North Carolina to house new faculty.

109-4 Park Place – House – c. 1920, 1980s

NC – Building

At the east end of the row of cottages and accessed by the same gravel walkway, this one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile with a decorative gable on the left (east) bay. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The five-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on replacement grouped square posts with a built-in bench on each side of the porch. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and was built by the University of North Carolina to house new faculty. The house was significantly altered between 1974 and 1992 with the installation of a window in place of an original door on the right (west) end of the façade, the removal of an interior brick chimney, and the construction of new porch posts.

East Rosemary Street

407 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1920, c. 2002

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Neoclassical-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. Renovated about 2002, the house has fiber cement siding, aluminum-clad replacement windows, and a reconstructed portico. The six-panel door, centered on the façade is flanked by replacement five-light vinyl sidelights and has a five light transom. On each side of the entrance are paired fifteen-light French doors. The two-story, flat-roofed portico is supported by grouped, paneled square columns and has a railing at the roofline and a replacement concrete porch floor. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade with a nine-light window flanked by louvered vents. A one-story, hip-roofed ell projects from the right rear (northeast). A low stone wall extends along the sidewalk and the driveway at the right (east) side of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925. It had been significantly enlarged over the years, but a series of rear additions were removed since 2002 and the front portico was reconstructed about 2002, though the current design matches that seen in the 1974 and 1992 photographs.

411 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1920, 1950s, 1990s

NC – Building

This early twentieth century house has been significantly altered with the construction of a front-facing wing in the 1950s and the subsequent modification of the porches and façade fenestration on that wing between 1992 and 2002. The original two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards, an interior brick chimney and

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an exterior chimney on the right (east) elevation, and gabled dormers on the façade. A two-story, hip-roofed addition on the left (west) side of the façade is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and vinyl windows, including grouped vinyl windows with transoms on the first floor. It has paired fifteen-light French doors with five-light sidelights and a full-width transom on the right end of the façade and a one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled columns extends the full width of this wing and wraps around the east and west elevations, terminating at the original building to the rear. Where the porch intersects the original building on the right, it shelters a six-panel door with fourteen-light sidelights and a three-part transom. A hip-roofed carport projects from the left elevation of the front addition and is supported by paneled square columns on a brick knee wall and is accessed by paired French doors with a transom. A two-story, flat-roofed addition extends across the full width of the rear elevation and there is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at its left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1920 and Sanborn maps confirm that the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925. The front-facing wing was added between 1949 and 1960 and initially had an enclosed second floor above the porch on the façade and an open second-floor porch along its right elevation. The current porch and façade configuration were completed in the 1990s.

501 E. Rosemary – Episcopal Rectory – 1915, c. 1930, 1980s**C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with distinctive, diamond-paned casement windows on the façade. The house has replacement fiber-cement shingles, one-over-one windows on the side elevations and in each gable, and an interior brick chimney. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a gabled roof on large knee brackets. To the right (east) of the entrance, a projecting, flat-roofed bay has diamond-paned windows on each side. There is a one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right elevation that, while originally a screened porch on shingled piers, has been fully enclosed with grouped casement windows and shingled walls installed between 1974 and 2002. A terrace on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a wood pergola and enclosed with wood lattice. There is a hip-roofed dormer at the right rear (northeast) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street; according to Sanborn maps, the front gable over the entrance and a porch at the left rear were added between 1925 and 1932.

507 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1900, 2014**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, a wide fascia, one-over-one replacement windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The house has a wide, six-panel door with leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns, which are paired at the entrance to the porch. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade and rear elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the left (west) elevation that has original six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear

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(northeast) and a newly constructed, two-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) with a one-story hip-roofed wing on its left and rear elevations. There is a low stone wall across the front of the property and at the driveway to the left of the house. County tax records date the building to 1900. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street. The rear addition was completed in 2014.

511 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1910**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards and sixteen-over-sixteen wood-sash windows, including a group of three windows in the front gable. It has two interior brick chimneys and two hip-roofed dormers each on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. Centered on the façade is a half-light door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a ten-light transom. On the right end of the façade is another door with a three-light transom. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by columns with a paneled spandrel and original railing. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed bay at the right rear (northeast). The house is set back from the street and there is a low stone wall along the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1910. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with metal sheathing and an enclosed shed-roofed bay on the south elevation.

C-Building – Auxiliary House, c. 1920 – Located northeast of the house, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. It has a projecting shed-roofed bay on the left side of the facade and an inset, shed-roofed porch on the right end of the façade that is supported by square columns and shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1925.

513 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1905**C – Building**

Set back from the road, this two-story, Transitional Queen Anne-style house features a steeply pitched hipped roof. The building is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, nine-over-one-wood-sash windows, a circular sawnwork gable vent, and two interior brick chimneys. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and a classical surround with wide entablature and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a gable centered over the right (east) two bays of the façade and on the left (west) elevation. A large, one-story, side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by square posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall and is enclosed with screens. There is a one-story gabled ell projecting from the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1905 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street.

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Orange County, North Carolina**515 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1910, c. 1995, c. 2005****C - Building**

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide with plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, flared eaves, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. A sixteen-over-one wood-sash window is located to the right (east) of the entrance and both are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a matchstick railing. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has two nine-light windows. The porch wraps around the right elevation, terminating at a one-story, shed-roofed wing. The right side of the porch was enclosed with screens after 2002. The house, originally double-pile, was expanded to the rear after 1992 with a two-story addition that continued the truncated hipped roof of the original house. An original, one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the left (west) elevation was extended toward the front of the house after 1992 and a post-2002, one-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the rear of the west elevation. A shallow porch at the right rear (northeast) is supported by square columns and opens to a deck. A low stone wall extends along the front of the property with a wood gate at the front walk. County tax records date the building to 1910 and the house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Rosemary Street.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 2000 – Side-gabled, frame playhouse with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and four-over-one windows flanking a fifteen-light French door on the south elevation.

523 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

Located at the northwest corner of East Rosemary and North Boundary streets, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain mitered weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with vinyl windows on the rear elevation, and exterior end brick chimneys. The six-panel door has a blind fanlight, classical surround with pilasters, and a front-gabled porch supported by narrow square columns. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has a six-panel door with classical surround on its right elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left (west) elevation has replacement square columns and has been enclosed with screens. There are two two-story, gabled wings at the rear, each with lower rooflines than the main ridge and exposed basement levels with garage bays due to the slope of the lot. Each wing has grouped windows and there is a narrow, shed-roofed dormer on the rear of the main section of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1932. The left-side porch, originally supported by grouped posts, was enclosed after 2002.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Front-gabled frame garage with mitered weatherboards and batten doors on the east elevation.

607 E. Rosemary – Louis Round Wilson House – 1911, 1920s**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, and windows on the first-floor façade. The one-light-over-five-panel door has ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported

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by grouped square columns with an original matchstick railing. Paired casement windows centered on the second-floor façade have geometric panes. There are two hip-roofed dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-six window, and two interior brick chimneys. The two-story, hip-roofed sleeping porch on the left (west) elevation dates to the 1920s or 1930s. Second-floor windows on the sleeping porch were replaced with the current casement windows between 1974 and 1992 and the first-floor windows were installed after 1992. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has an inset porch supported by a square column. The house was constructed in 1911 by Louis Round Wilson, a librarian at the University of North Carolina for whom the Wilson Library was named [Little]. It was owned by the Wilson family until 1989.

611 E. Rosemary – Kent Brown House – c. 1915, c. 2009**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is among the most impressive examples of the form in the district with an asymmetrical gable that allows for a second floor on the rear elevation. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with weatherboards at the first floor, wood shingles at the second floor, one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door has fourteen-light sidelights and a twenty-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns on stone piers with a standing-seam copper roof. A partially-inset, shed-roofed dormer on the façade has a tripartite window flanked by single windows and has a standing-seam copper roof. A low railing in front of the dormer has been removed since 1992. The side elevations feature flared walls at the base of the second floor, grouped windows at the second-floor level, and large vents in the gables. There is a one-story, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation that is supported by knee brackets and flanked by paired twelve-light casement windows. An inset porch at the right rear (northeast) is supported by grouped square columns on a stone pier. The center section of the rear elevation is one story and there is a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage addition. There is a one-light-over-two-panel door with six-light sidelights on the left elevation of the rear ell that is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with full-height square columns. A one-light French door with twelve-light transom on the right elevation of the rear ell opens to a stone patio. The garage wing features two overhead doors on the left gable end, a shed-roofed dormer with four-light windows on the south elevation, and an exterior stone fireplace on the right gable end. A stone wall, matching the foundation and porch piers, extends across the front of the property. The house was built for Dr. Kent Brown, professor of Germanic languages and literature, about 1915 [Little] and it appears on the 1915 Sanborn map. The house was renovated and the rear ell and garage addition constructed between 2008 and 2010.

615 E. Rosemary – Stacy-Cain House – c. 1912**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, a wide fascia and deep eaves, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. The entrance, located on the right (east) end of the façade has a one-light-over-five-panel door. It is sheltered

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by a hip-roofed porch on square columns that extends the full width of the façade and wraps round the right elevation. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a double-hung window with decorative upper sash. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear (north) has six-over-six windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an inset entrance on the right elevation. A low stone wall extends across the front and right sides of the property. According to a plaque on the house, it is the c. 1912 Stacy Cain House. Sanborn maps confirm its presence by 1915.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Hip-roofed, two-car garage with plain weatherboards, one-over-one windows, exposed rafter tails, and two overhead doors on the east elevation.

709 E. Rosemary – House – c. 1977**NC – Building**

An example of Chapel Hill's modern late twentieth-century architecture, this two-story, hip-roofed house has a projecting, second-floor hip-roofed wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, one-light casement windows, including groups of casement windows on the second-floor façade, and an interior metal chimney. The entrance, located on the left elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. Beyond the entrance, projecting from the left elevation, is a large one-story, shed-roofed wing with a sunroof at its left end. A one-story, hip-roofed wing is obscured behind the shed-roofed wing. On the right (east) end of the façade is a one-story, shed-roofed bay with windows at the corner. The second-floor, projecting, hip-roofed wing has full-height, fixed windows on the façade. A second-floor bay also projects from the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1977.

719 E. Rosemary – Forester Van Hecke House – c. 1932**C – Building**

Located at the east end of Rosemary Street, this two-story, asymmetrical-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with mitered weatherboards and paired eight-light casement windows at the first floor and wood shingles and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second floor. The house has an interior brick chimney near the left (west) elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The entrance, located on the left end of the façade has an arched batten door recessed within an arched, paneled bay and flanked by fixed twelve-light windows. There is a four-light-over-two-panel door on the left elevation and grouped casement windows on both the first and second floors at the left rear (northwest) corner of the house, likely enclosing former porches. Each gable features a group of three six-over-six windows. On the right elevation, three pairs of ten-light French doors access a patio. A one-story, hip-roofed wing wraps around the right rear (northeast) corner of the house and has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. According to a plaque on the house, it is the c. 1932 Forest Van Hecke House.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and paired batten doors on the east elevation.

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Spring Lane

202 Spring – House – c. 1932, 1980s

NC – Building

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and single-pile with a side-gabled section on the left (north) and a front-gabled wing on the right (south). The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-four wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a gabled roof with arched on knee brackets and is accessed by a concrete stoop with metal railing. On the rear elevation, a shed-roofed porch on the left side of the front-gabled wing has been enclosed. The house has been significantly altered with the addition of a side-gabled wing on the right elevation. The wing is set back slightly from the façade and has a four-over-four window in the façade, one-over-one windows on the side and rear elevations, and paired one-light French doors on the right, gable end. A square tower projects from the ridge line with one-light casement windows on each elevation. A stone wall and steps extend across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1932 and the building first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map as an L-shaped one-story house. The right wing and tower were added after 1949.

204 Spring – House – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is one bay wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from its left (north) elevation. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, some replacement vinyl windows, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is centered on the front-gabled wing and is a replacement fifteen-light French door. To its left is a second entrance and window. The doors are sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch that wraps around the right (south) elevation, is supported by turned posts, and has been enclosed with screens. At the left (north) end of the porch is an enclosed, shed-roofed bay with a single window on the façade. There are paired casement windows and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. The right elevation features an enclosed, shed-roofed bay at the rear (east) end of the wrap-around porch with an inset porch supported by a turned post at its right rear (southeast) corner. An exterior stair accesses a second-floor entrance in the rear gable with a flat-roofed porch. The building first appears on the 1932 Sanborn map. The porch was enclosed with screens after 1992.

Tenney Circle

300 Tenney – House – c. 1942, 1980s, c. 2002

C – Building

On a large lot at the entrance to Tenney Circle, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a three-light-over-four-panel door with classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a deep, hipped roof that extends across the right two bays of the façade. The left end was enlarged after 1992 to be a truncated-hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The

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projecting wing has board-and-batten at the second-floor level, which overhangs the first floor slightly with finials at each end, and wall dormers on the side elevations. An original one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing on the right elevation projects beyond the façade and is one bay wide and four bays deep.

On the left elevation, an original garage was replaced between 1974 and 1992 with a two-story, side-gabled hyphen that connects to a two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed garage wing. The garage wing has overhead doors on the rear (east) elevation, an enclosed, inset second-floor porch at the northwest corner that has paired six-over-six windows with paneled aprons, and a one-story, shed-roofed brick storage wing on the left elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch in front of the two-story hyphen has also been enclosed with six-over-six windows separated by pilasters. A later, two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing also extends from the rear elevation of the main section of the house. County tax records date the building to 1942 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map. The garage wing and hyphen were constructed between 1974 and 1992 and the rear wing was added about 2002.

305 Tenney – House – c. 1929, c. 1990**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a near-full-width, projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, a hung slate roof, and a combination of four-, six-, and eight-light casement windows as well as eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) side of the front-gabled wing. The entrance, centered on the front-gabled wing, is an arched door in a projecting, hip-roofed entrance bay, which is flanked by eight-light casement windows. A shed-roofed porch to the left of the front-gabled wing was enclosed with screens by 1974, then enclosed with one-light casement windows on a weatherboard-covered knee wall after 1974. On the right (north) side of the front-gabled wing is a shed-roofed wall dormer with a large, thirty-light picture window over paired six-light casement windows. The side-gabled section has board-and-batten at the upper-floor level, a cantilevered second-floor on the left elevation, a wide shed-roofed dormer at the rear (west), and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the rear elevation. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the right elevation has a small shed-roofed dormer on the façade and finishes matching the main section of the house, indicating that it was building concurrently. County tax records date the building to 1929 and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of town.

312 Tenney – House – c. 1922, 1980s**NC – Building**

Among the earliest houses constructed on Tenney Circle, this one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a complex form with multiple projecting wings and was altered significantly with the enclosure of an original porch and addition of a large wing on the north end. The house has mitered weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and stuccoed chimneys. The main, front-gabled section, facing west onto Tenney Circle, is one-bay wide and four bays deep with gabled wall dormers on the side elevations and grouped eight-light casement windows on the first-floor. On the right (south) side of the main section, an original one-story, side-gabled wing is four bays wide and double-pile with an enclosed, shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade. The wing has a tapered, exterior

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chimney in the right gable end that is flanked by four-over-four windows. At the rear, a shed-roofed entrance bay has an inset porch supported by a square column.

After 1949, an original side-gabled garage wing on the left (north) elevation was replaced with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing with a gabled wall dormer centered on its façade. In front of the wing, on the left (north) elevation of the main block, is a hip-roofed entrance bay with a fifteen-light French door on its left elevation. The one-and-a-half-story wing connects to a one-story, front-gabled wing at the far north end of the house. This wing has a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the façade with a group of four six-over-six windows and an exterior chimney in the rear gable. The house stands on a sloping lot with mature landscaping and is partially obscured by trees. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of town.

316 Tenney – House – c. 1940, c. 1980**NC – Building**

Perhaps constructed as a Minimal Traditional-style house and enlarged to its current form later, the form and mass of this house are not consistent with 1940s architecture. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has an asymmetrical gabled roof, resulting in a second floor at the rear of the house and has two gabled dormers on the façade. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) elevation. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has six-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a narrow six-light transom with a blind fanlight above. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right and left (north) elevations, supported by columns. A steeply pitched gable at the entrance to the porch is supported by paired columns and has an arched ceiling. The left, rear (northeast) corner of the porch is enclosed, as is the right elevation of the porch, which is accessed via a fifteen-light French door with sidelights on the façade and has paired, fixed one-light French doors along the right elevation. A one-story, gabled addition at the right rear (southeast) connects to a one-story, front-gabled porch with a wide overhead door on the façade. County tax records date the building to 1940 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map as a one-and-a-half-story house with a porch on the right elevation and a separate garage. It was altered to its current condition before 2002.

325 Tenney – House – 1942**C – Building**

An example of the transition from the Minimal Traditional to Ranch form in the 1940s, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide with one-story wings projecting from the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has a brick veneer, an eave detail with soldier- and header-course brickwork, vertical sheathing in the gables and dormers, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and unusual shutters, and a large interior brick chimney. The center section of the house has two, shed-roofed, partially inset dormers on the façade, each with a single window. A one-story, front-gabled wing projects from the façade with a thirty-five-light picture window centered on the gable end. To its left, the entrance is located in an inset, paneled surround and features a solid wood door with single round light. A one-story-with-basement, side-gabled wing on the left

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elevation is one-bay wide and double-pile with decorative lattice brickwork on the right end of the façade and corner windows at the left rear (southwest) corner. On the right elevation, a one-story, hip-roofed wing has a projecting bay with a fifteen-light picture window and a nine-light-over-two-panel door. This wing steps back slightly to form a two-bay-wide garage with overhead doors on the right elevation. A later, shed-roofed wing on the rear (west) elevation has an enclosed porch over a basement-level brick room. According to the owner, the house was constructed in 1942 and appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

C-Site – Burnham Park, c. 1932 – Located just south of the house at 325 Tenney Circle, this open space has mature trees, open grassy areas, a creek that runs along the rear of the property and a split-rail fence around the perimeter.

329 Tenney – Robert Coker House – c. 1925, 1970s**C – Building**

This large, two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has mitered weatherboards, six-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six windows on the second floor, partial cornice returns, and exterior brick chimneys in the gables. The second floor overhangs the first floor slightly on the façade. A pediment centered on the façade has an oval, multi-light window. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom with decorative center pane. It is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by paired columns. A flat-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation has been enclosed with glass. A hip-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by columns. An original, two-story, gabled wing projects from the rear (west) elevation with a two-story, side-gabled wing on its left elevation that extends beyond the left elevation. A later, one-story wing at its rear, likely constructed after Coker's death in 1967, has a gabled breezeway that connects to a side-gabled garage southwest of the house. The two-bay garage has a single wing in the south gable and overhead doors on the east elevation. A low stone wall extends across the front and right sides of the property. The house was built for Robert Coker, professor of zoology and brother of W. C. Coker. The property contained one of the first outdoor swimming pools in Chapel Hill [Little].

NC-Building – Pool House, c. 2000 – Shed-roofed, frame pool house has a brick foundation and chimney, board-and-batten sheathing, and an inset screened porch at the southeast corner.

C-Building – Shed, 1930s – Side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards is located west of the house, visible on aerial photos, but not from the street.

330 Tenney – House – c. 1922**C – Building**

Impressively sited on a large lot on the interior of Tenney Circle, this two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with mitered weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The first-floor façade features tripartite windows with four-over-four windows flanking six-over-six windows on each end of the façade. Located in a projecting, shed-roofed bay, the double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel doors have a multi-light fanlight and are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by columns. To the right (south) of the entrance, windows midway between the first and second floors likely light a stairwell. On the left (north) elevation, a two-story, hip-roofed porch

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obscures a brick chimney on that elevation. The first-floor of this porch is supported by paired columns, is accessed by paired French doors, and has been enclosed with screens. The second-floor sleeping porch is enclosed with eight-light casement windows. An original two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (southeast) with a later, one-story, gabled wing projecting from its right elevation. A nine-light-over-two-panel door with fanlight on the right elevation of that wing is sheltered by a later gabled porch on columns with an arched ceiling. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1932 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of town.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – Hip-roofed frame garage with weatherboards, four-light casement windows and overhead doors on the north elevation.

333 Tenney – House – c. 1937, 1990s**C – Building**

Located at the northeast corner of Tenney Circle and Lone Pine Road, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, replacement windows, and two gabled wall dormers on both the façade and rear (north) elevation, each with a six-over-one window. The three-light-over-six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with an arched ceiling. There is a triple window in the right (east) gable and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation. On the left (west) elevation is an exterior brick chimney, and a one-story, side-gabled, screened porch supported by square columns and accessed by a French door with sidelights. At the rear of the house is a small, gabled screened porch and a later gabled hyphen that connects to a pyramidal-roofed screened porch supported by square columns. A low stone wall extends along the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1937 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

338 Tenney – House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This large, two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has wood shingles, a wide fascia and flush eaves, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with molded lintels on the first-floor façade windows, and exterior end brick chimneys. The eight-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with broken pediment and dentil molding supported by fluted pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by fluted square columns and has been enclosed with glass. On the left (south) elevation, a one-story, side-gabled wing is two bays wide with paired fifteen-light French doors on the left elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the left rear (southwest). The house is set back from the street with a low stone wall at the street and stone steps leading to the house. County tax records date the building to 1938 and the house appears on the 1949 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 2000 – Side-gabled playhouse with weatherboards, four-over-four windows, and an entrance on the east elevation.

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Orange County, North Carolina**341 Tenney – House – c. 1931****C – Building**

The oldest house on Bowling Creek Road, this house retains a Tenney Circle address. The two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has wood shingles, six-over-six wood-sash windows with molded lintels, eight-over-eight windows on the first-floor façade, and a half-round vent in the front gable. Six-light casement windows flank an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable and there is an exterior brick chimney on the façade adjacent to the front-gabled wing. The entrance has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a multi-light fanlight within a classical surround with an open pediment supported by paired thin pilasters. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear (north) with vinyl windows. A one-story, side-gabled screened porch extends from the right elevation. A stone wall extends along the driveway at the front of the house. County tax records date the building to 1931.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with wood shingles, sixteen-panel overhead doors on the west elevation and a six-light casement in the west gable end.

345 Tenney- House – c. 1970**NC – Building**

Reflective of the trend toward contemporary-style architecture in Chapel Hill in the 1960s and 1970s, this split-level house has a low-pitched roof, painted brick veneer, and casement windows with vertical wood sheathing between the windows in the front gable. The house is made up of a two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (east) with a one-story, side-gabled wing to its left (west). The entrance, located on the one-story wing is a solid wood door sheltered only by the deep overhangs that extend around the entire house. To its left is a group of fixed windows with operable awning windows below. The two-story wing is two bays wide with large exposed purlins at the roofline and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. A two-story, inset porch at the rear of the two-story wing has steps down to an uncovered wood deck that wraps around the left and rear (north) elevations. The house is located below street level and is accessed by concrete steps. Garage bays under the rear deck are accessible from Bowling Creek Road. County tax records date the building to 1970.

349 Tenney – House – c. 1971**NC – Building**

Located below street level and facing Bowling Creek Road, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide. It has a brick veneer with weatherboards in the gables, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The center three bays are inset slightly with vertical wood sheathing and the roof is supported by square columns with a geometric railing. They include, from right (west) to left (east) a six-panel door, projecting bay window with four-over-four windows flanking a six-over-six window, and a twelve-over-twelve wood-sash window. At the left end of the façade, a front gable marks the garage bay with a wide overhead door. There is an original wide, gabled wing at the rear (south) and a gabled wing at the left rear (southeast) that has an inset porch and a shed-roofed bay between it and the other rear wing. A stone wall at the front of the property extends along Bowling Creek Road and stone steps access the house from Tenney Circle. County tax records date the building to 1971.

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Orange County, North Carolina**350 Tenney – Erle E. Peacock House – c. 1928****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, partial cornice returns, six-over-six wood-sash windows with cast-stone windowsills and lintels, a modillion cornice, and exterior gable end brick chimneys. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with a broken pediment with modillions, round columns flanking the door, and fluted pilasters flanking the four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by columns with a modillion cornice and railing at the roofline, and has been enclosed with glass. A matching porch on the left (south) elevation was constructed as a sunporch with fixed twelve-light windows with four-light sidelights and three-part transoms between each column and a fifteen-light French door with four-light sidelights and three-part transom on the façade. A wide, two-story, gabled ell extends from the rear of the house. The house was built about 1928 for Erle E. Peacock, professor of accounting and the town's first auditor.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and an open garage bay on the north elevation.

353 Tenney – House – c. 1957, 1990s**NC – Building**

Accessed via Bowling Creek Road, this split-level house features a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) and a one-story-on-raised-basement, front-gabled wing on the left (north). The house is five bays wide with a painted brick veneer on the side-gabled wing and the basement level of the front-gabled wing and aluminum siding on the upper level, which overhangs the basement level on the north elevation. It has grouped vinyl casement windows, a projecting bay window to the right of the entrance, and two exterior brick chimneys on the rear (east) elevation. The six-panel door has five-light vinyl sidelights and is sheltered by a later, front-gabled porch supported by columns. At the right end of the house, an inset porch is enclosed with nine-over-nine vinyl windows and fifteen-light French doors. County tax records date the building to 1957. The front porch was likely added and the side porch enclosed in the 1990s.

355 Tenney – Charlotte Mitchell House – 1957**C – Building**

Set far back from the road and accessed via a shared gravel driveway with 357 Tenney Circle, this one-story, front-gabled Contemporary-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a shallow-pitched roof with deep overhangs and purlins in the gables. The house is sheathed with vertical plywood and has replacement vinyl windows. The front right (southwest) corner of the house is cut away with an inset entrance bay with a one-light door sheltered by the main gabled roof supported by square posts. The house, designed by James Webb, was built in 1957 for Henry S. and Gertrude Mitchell Willis [TMH] and sold to Gertrude's mother, Charlotte Mitchell in 1960, who lived there until her death.

357 Tenney – Henry S. and Gertrude Mitchell Willis House – 1957**C – Building**

Set back from the street and slightly below street level, this one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, deep eaves, and replacement

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vinyl casement windows. The house has an inset entrance bay centered on the façade with vertical wood sheathing and a solid wood door with a one-light sidelight. To the left (north) of the entrance is a projecting bay window. A two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing extends from the right (south) elevation, flush with the façade. A one-story, gabled wing on the left elevation has an inset entrance on the façade with a fifteen-light French door. There is a basement-level garage on the left elevation and a wall of full-height windows on the rear elevation that open to a patio, and an exterior concrete-block chimney on the right elevation. The house, designed by James Webb, was built in 1957 for Henry S. and Gertrude Mitchell Willis [TMH].

C-Building – Shed, c. 1957 – Front-gabled, frame shed with stuccoed foundation, wide weatherboards, vinyl windows, deep eaves, and an open bay on the east elevation that is supported by square posts.

360 Tenney – Dr. Howell House – 1933, 1980s**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with four gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with concrete lintels and windowsills, a wide cornice with partial cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is located in a projecting, front-gabled wing with a twelve-light-over-four-panel door with a classical surround consisting of an arched pediment with dentils on fluted pilasters. The door is flanked by fixed two-light windows and there is a four-light round window in the gable of the entrance wing. The gabled dormers have fixed twelve-light windows and shingled exteriors. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by grouped posts, enclosed with screens, and accessed by twelve-light-over-one-panel doors. On the left (south) elevation, a one-story, side-gabled garage wing has six-light casement windows on the façade, two original overhead garage doors on the south gable end, and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (west) elevation. Adjacent to the garage on the rear elevation is a later, hip-roofed octagonal sunporch, added after 1949. Two gabled dormers on the rear elevation have a shed-roofed dormer spanning the width between them. There is a stone wall at the street and brick steps to the entrance. According to the current owners, the house was constructed in 1933 for Dr. Howell, an English professor at the University of North Carolina. The property was part of the orchards for the historic Tenney Farm and Howell continued to grow figs and keep extensive gardens on the property.

C-Building – Flower House, c. 1933 – Side-gabled, brick building west of the house has grouped eight-light casement windows on the south elevation and a brick chimney in the east gable end. According to the current owners, Howell used the chimney to warm the space and to create ash for the fig trees on the property.

365 Tenney – Vacant

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375 Tenney – House – c. 1952, late 20th century

NC – Building

Located down a gravel driveway on the east side of Tenney Circle, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house retains little original fabric. It is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding, vertical wood sheathing in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is concealed behind foliage. To the right (south) of the entrance is a multi-light picture window and to the left (north) of the entrance is a group of metal casement windows. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left end of the building has high clerestory windows. Windows on the right elevation are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A basement-level, flat-roofed screened porch on the rear (east) elevation has a stone chimney. A stone wall extends along the driveway. County tax records date the building to 1952.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Front-gabled frame garage has tarpaper covering the sides and exposed framing and overhead doors on the south elevation.

376 Tenney – House – c. 1963

C – Building

A typical, 1960s Ranch house, this one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with wide weatherboards in the gables, one-light slider windows, an interior brick chimney, and a louvered storm door centered on the façade. Windows on the front-gabled wing are high, clerestory windows. An inset screened porch at the right rear (southwest) is supported by square posts. A front-gabled carport projects from the right (west) end of the façade and is supported by square posts on a low brick knee wall. It has enclosed storage and a three-light-over-three-panel door to the house at the rear. A stone wall extends along the right side of the property. County tax records date the building to 1963.

377 Tenney – George and Alice Welsh House – 1955, c. 1992, c. 2005

NC – Building

This modernist house is made up of a series of one-story gabled wings, each with a board-and-batten sheathed exterior, replacement standing-seam copper roof with deep eaves, and large exposed purlins and knee brackets in the gables. It has one-light casement windows, clerestory windows in the gables, and interior stuccoed chimneys. At the right end of the façade (the northwest corner of the house), is a wide, side-gabled wing with the entrance, paired two-panel doors, on the left (east) end of the façade and sheltered by a later pergola. There are two flat wood doors on the right (west) gable end, replacing an earlier garage bay seen on the 1960 Sanborn map. To its rear (south) a c. 2005 gabled wing connects to a c. 2005 side-gabled wing with an interior chimney. To its left is a side-gabled wing with a slightly higher roofline and grouped casement windows on the façade. Another one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing extends from the left of this wing, with a rear gable that connects to a c. 1992 front-gabled wing with slightly higher roofline. There are very few windows visible from the street, but the rear wings create a courtyard behind the façade. The house is set slightly below street level and later free-standing pergolas on stuccoed columns mark the entrance to the house, significantly changing the character of the house, and are accessed by stone steps with stuccoed knee walls. The house, designed by James Webb, was built in 1955 for George and Alice Welsh [TMH].

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This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, paired six-over-six windows in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and a dentil cornice spans the façade. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (south) elevation and a one-story, gabled porch on the right (west) elevation, flush with the façade, was enclosed between 1960 and 1974; it connects to a side-gabled garage with breezeway between the garage and the house. The garage features a six-light-over-eighteen-panel overhead door. County tax records date the building to 1952.

380 Tenney – House – c. 1950, 1970s**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with the right (east) bay under a slightly lower roofline. The house has aluminum siding, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns with an arched ceiling. There is a full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation. On the left (west) elevation, a one-story gabled breezeway has been enclosed with glass. It connects to a front-gabled garage wing with an asymmetrical gabled roof that is largely obscured by a fence; the garage bay was enclosed with one-light French doors on the façade between 1960 and 2002 and it has a cupola with louvered vents and a copper roof. County tax records date the building to 1950.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – Front-gabled frame garage with aluminum siding, an overhead door in the south gable, and a single window on the west elevation.

381 Tenney – John B. Tenney Farm Overseer’s House – c. 1810, 1840s, c. 1920, 1960s, 1990s**NC – Building**

This early nineteenth-century farmhouse stands on what was once a large farm belonging to John B. Tenney, for whom Tenney Circle is named. The core of the house dates to about 1810, though the current appearance of the main part of the house dates to a late twentieth-century remodeling. The one-and-a-half-story, house is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, gable end brick chimneys, nine-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevations, including at the upper level flanking the chimney. The two-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by full-height columns, replacing earlier columns on low brick piers, and vertical sheathing in the gable ends. A gabled dormer on the façade, constructed between 1992 and 2002, features six-over-six windows flanking a two-over-two window and replace an early, wider, partially inset gable that was out of scale with the house.

A series of additions, constructed in phases, extend from the rear (south) elevation with the main rear gabled ell present by 1932. This ell has a gabled dormer on its left (east) elevation with a four-light casement window. The front window on the east elevation is an eight-over-eight window, but the rear two bays, extending the ell were constructed later and have two-over-two wood-sash windows. On the right (west) elevation of the rear ell, a gabled wing, built between 1949 and 1974, projects with an interior brick chimney and two later bay windows, on the right elevation, each with two-over-two

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windows and paneled aprons. Constructed after 1992, a one-story, gabled hyphen at the rear of the rear ell has a one-light French door flanked by fixed windows on the right elevation. The hyphen connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled modern wing with flared eaves, two-over-two windows, a bay window on the left elevation, and a gabled dormer on the left end of the south elevation. A slate walkway extends from the street to the front porch with the word "Tenney" written in slate where the walk meets the street.

The house may have been built as early as 1791 by John B. Tenney. During the early 1800s it was a popular boarding house, frequented by many students who later gained state and national prominence. Among these students were James K. Polk, who later became president of the United States, and William H. Battle, who became a prominent North Carolina judge and founder of the UNC Law School. During the Civil War, in invading Federal cavalry of 4,000 men under Brig. General Smith D. Atkins pitched the tents of their officers on Tenney's meadow, the flat part of the farm, on East Sunday 1865. Their tents extended down what is now Rosemary Street almost to Henderson Street.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Frame shed complex south of the house is made of three, front-gabled sections with asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and an entrance sheltered by an inset porch on the center section.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame two-car garage with vertical plywood sheathing and sliding doors on the north elevation.

A General Statement Regarding Archaeological Potential

The structures within the district are closely related to their surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, privies, wells, fence lines, and other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the contributing structures. Information concerning land-use patterns, evolution of the university and community, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the various structures within the district.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder (cont.):

Pratt, Joseph
Simon, Louis A.
Thompson, Brodie (builder)
Webb, James

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Chapel Hill Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 with a period of significance from 1793, the beginning of construction at the University of North Carolina, to an unspecified ending date in the early twentieth century with the 1920s or 1930s implied. The nomination focused on the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century development of the university and the town and included architectural context for only the earliest and most prominent buildings. This additional documentation provides information on the growth and development of the university and district from c. 1920 to 1964 and an architectural overview of the district from c. 1905, the date of construction for the oldest building in the boundary increase, to 1964. Thus the period of significance established by this additional documentation is c. 1793 to 1964. Additionally, the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase expands the boundary established by the original nomination to include additional areas tied to the development of the university including: the commercial corridor along East Franklin Street, additional residential development north and east of the original district, and two of Chapel Hill's oldest planned developments, Cobb Terrace and Tenney Circle.

In the original nomination Criterion A for Education, Science, and Theater was claimed, with the focus largely on the school's history from its inception in 1793 through the consolidation of the statewide university system in 1932. This additional documentation provides expanded educational context that covers the early twentieth century, documenting the substantial growth of the university in the 1920s and provides additional information regarding its incorporation into the Consolidated University of North Carolina system. Additionally, it provides context for the World War II and post-World War II eras, particularly as it relates to the concurrent development within the original district and the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase.

The Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase meets Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. As the town's largest employer, the University of North Carolina played an integral role in the commercial and residential development of the surrounding town, at times directly involved in

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community development endeavors, including the construction of small cottages on Park Place Lane, built on university property and rented to young faculty. Private development in the early twentieth century followed national trends toward curvilinear developments. Houses on Cobb Terrace, the town's oldest planned development, were built as rentals for university faculty members arranged around the circular street. Tenney Circle, with its mature trees, large lawns, curving streets, and irregularly shaped lots, represents the growing popularity of the Olmstedian park suburb ideal.

Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture was also claimed in the original nomination. Together the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase meet the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for Architecture, with a significant collection of vernacular, popular, and architect-designed buildings in styles, types, and forms dating from 1793 to 1964 that together illustrate regional and national trends during the period of significance, but this form is only discussing architecture during the c. 1905 to 1964 period. Architectural styles and forms prominent in the Chapel Hill Historic District and the Boundary Increase during this period include early twentieth-century gable-and-wing, Triple-A, and front-gabled form houses; Queen Anne-, Colonial Revival-, Craftsman-, Shingle-, and Tudor Revival-style houses and Period Cottages; Gothic Revival-, Classical Revival-, and Colonial Revival-style institutional buildings; and standard brick commercial buildings; and mid- to late twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses, and Modernist architecture.

Although the university and the town continued to grow throughout the late twentieth century, with construction occurring on the University of North Carolina campus, commercial construction extending along West Franklin Street, west of the district, and in new residential developments outside of the historic district, the post-1964 period is not of exceptional significance.

Historic and Educational Context

Gradual Growth in the Early Twentieth Century

The growth and development of the town of Chapel Hill, and the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase, are inextricably linked to the expansion of the University of North Carolina in the early twentieth century. From 1900 to 1920, the University of North Carolina added programs and expanded its physical campus. Illustrative of the university's expansion, the Law School grew from a staff of one person and an enrollment of sixty-one students in 1900 to include an established three-year law degree with 131 students by 1930.⁷ Similarly, the School of Medicine, begun in 1879, added pre-medical coursework in 1909 and built Caldwell Hall in 1912 to house the new program.⁸ The School of Pharmacy was also reorganized in the early 1900s, the law and medical libraries were established, and

⁷ Snyder, William D. *Light on the Hill: A History of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1992, pg. 143-144.

⁸ Snyder, pg. 144.

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the number of volumes in the library nearly doubled between 1900 and 1914.⁹ Expanded programs necessitated the construction of new buildings on campus. Seventeen new buildings were constructed on the campus from 1900 to 1920, with \$359,500 spent on the construction of new buildings between 1900 and 1914.¹⁰

The university was the town's largest employer and the two grew together slowly until 1920, with the population increasing from 1,623 residents (including 524 students) in 1900 to 2,972 residents (with 1,483 students) in 1920.¹¹ While the textile industry and the arrival of the railroad in nearby Carrboro in 1882 created a growing industrial economy in the early twentieth century, Chapel Hill remained a small village centered on the university. The town's business district, at the intersection of Franklin and Columbia streets, catered to residents and students. Most buildings were of frame construction and the streets, unpaved dirt roads, hosted the rare horse-drawn carriage with motor vehicles even more scarce.¹²

The Roaring Twenties: 1920-1929

The University of North Carolina continued to grow through the 1920s. By the end of the decade, the student population had grown from 1,547 in 1920-21 to 3,017 and the number of faculty increased from 78 in 1918-19 to 225 in 1928-29.¹³ The university also expanded its curriculum substantially, founding the School of Music and the School of Commerce in 1919 and establishing the departments of psychology and sociology and reorganizing the department of music in 1920.¹⁴ Additionally, the University of North Carolina Press was established in 1920 and began operation in 1922. UNC Press "sprang from the upsurge of creative research among university scholars" with the thought that "publishing local academic manuscripts would stimulate scholarship and creative writing."¹⁵ As early as 1924, UNC Press was accepting manuscripts from outside the university and by the 1930s the press came to be recognized as one of the nation's preeminent university publishing houses.¹⁶

Partly in response to a post-World War I statewide focus on improving schools, highways, and medical care, the University of North Carolina organized a School of Engineering in 1922.¹⁷ Engineering classes

⁹ Snyder, pg. 145.

¹⁰ Snyder, pg. 147-151, and Wilson, Louis R. The University of North Carolina: 1900-1930: The Making of a Modern University. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957, pg. 601-603.

¹¹ Ryan, Elizabeth Shreve. Orange County Trio: Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, and Carrboro, North Carolina Histories and Tour Guides. Chapel Hill: Chapel Hill Press, Inc., 2004, pg. 192.

¹² Taylor, Margaret. Chapel Hill, 200 Years: Close to Magic. Chapel Hill, NC: Chapel Hill Bicentennial Commission, 199, pg. 45.

¹³ Snyder, pg. 183, pg. 202.

¹⁴ Snyder, pg. 178.

¹⁵ Snyder, pg. 180.

¹⁶ Snyder, pg. 180.

¹⁷ Snyder, pg. 176.

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were included in the Department of Mathematics until 1912 when the Department of Civil Engineering was established.¹⁸ Subsequently, “the need for electrical engineers to operate the rapidly developing public utilities companies in the state and for highway engineers to aid in the extension of the state highway system” led to the creation of an electrical engineering department in 1922 and the Department of Mechanical Engineering in 1923.¹⁹ The Schools of Education and Medicine also continued to grow during this period.

The physical campus expanded as well in the 1920s with twenty-four additional buildings constructed, most of them south of Cameron Avenue (and outside the historic district and boundary increase), by 1930.²⁰ The university expansion was planned by prominent urban planner John Nolen, with buildings designed in the “austere Colonial Style” to complement the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings already on campus.²¹ Construction on the campus was so intense during the 1920s that a railroad spur was constructed from Carrboro to bring building materials to Cameron Avenue.²² Among the most recognizable buildings constructed during this period, south of the Chapel Hill Historic District, are Kenan Stadium and Kenan Field House, erected in 1927-28 to serve the university’s growing athletic programs,²³ and Wilson Library, completed in 1929 to house the 219,814 volumes that the university had accumulated.²⁴

Much of the building construction on campus in the 1920s was to provide dormitories for the growing student population. While women were admitted to the university as early 1897, there was no university housing for women until the construction of Spencer Hall in 1925. Other dormitories erected during this period, south of Cameron Avenue and outside of the Chapel Hill Historic District, include Steele, Grimes, Manly, Ruffin, Mangum, Aycock, Graham, Lewis, Everett, and Stacy. New fraternity housing was also erected in the 1920s. Originally, a collection of fraternity housing, known as Fraternity Row, stood at the northwest corner of campus, behind the commercial buildings near the intersection of East Franklin and South Columbia streets. However, a fire in 1919 destroyed three of the eleven fraternity houses that stood on the site, prompting the university to shift fraternity housing off campus. The university exchanged land with the fraternities, giving them land on the west side of Columbia Street, just west of campus, in exchange for their current houses on campus. While most of the fraternities were built

¹⁸ Powell, William S. The First State University: A Pictorial History of the University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1972, pg. 200.

¹⁹ Powell, pg. 200.

²⁰ Wilson, pg. 601-603.

²¹ Little, M. Ruth. The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill, North Carolina: 1795-1975. Chapel Hill: Preservation Society of Chapel Hill, 2006, pg. 51.

²² Snyder, pg. 183.

²³ Little, pg. 56.

²⁴ Snyder, pg. 193.

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west of campus, in 1930 the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity began a trend when they erected a Tudor Revival-style house at 303 East Franklin Street, to the north of campus. By 1932, only 5 of the 11 fraternities remained on campus at Fraternity Row.²⁵ Eventually the land occupied by Fraternity Row was redeveloped with the construction of Hyde Hall (176 East Franklin Street) and the expansion of University United Methodist Church (150 East Franklin Street). Only Evergreen House and the Hill Hall Annex remain (just west of the district), though plans call for their demolition.

The town's infrastructure also saw improvements in the 1920s. From the 1890s through 1920, the town utilized dirt and crushed gravel for streets and sidewalks. It was not until 1920 that automobiles became more common in town and the principal streets were paved. Only Franklin Street, because it connected to Durham, and Columbia Street, which connected to Hillsborough, were paved at this time, with the other streets remaining dirt or gravel into the 1930s.²⁶ New water and sewer lines were constructed and lights and telephone service were installed in the 1920s.²⁷ Additionally, the town's first newspaper, *Chapel Hill Weekly* was started in 1923 by Louis Graves.²⁸ Finally, several major churches in town also built new sanctuaries in the 1920s, including University Presbyterian Church (209 East Franklin Street) in 1920 (though the sanctuary burned and was rebuilt in 1962), Chapel of the Cross (304 East Franklin Street) in 1925, and University United Methodist Church (150 East Franklin) in 1925-26.

As a result of the university's expansion and the general economic optimism of the country in the 1920s, the town of Chapel Hill grew significantly during this period as well, increasing in population from 2,972 (with 1,483 students) in 1920 to 7,995 (with 4,098 students) in 1940.²⁹ In the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, the construction of brick commercial structures to replace earlier frame buildings had begun in the 1910s and continued through the 1920s. Between 1923 and 1927, the 100-block of Franklin Street was almost entirely re-built with brick, including some of the district's most distinctive commercial buildings: the 1923 Stroud Building (159-161 East Franklin Street) and the adjacent one-story building (163 East Franklin Street), the 1923 Tankersley Building (173-175 East Franklin Street), the 1923 Ford Building (100-102 West Franklin Street), and the 1927 Sutton Building (153-157 East Franklin Street).

Consolidation and World War II: 1930-1944

In marked contrast to the affluence the 1920s, the Depression affected the university and the town of Chapel Hill, just as it did the rest of the country. Construction projects ground to a halt until Federal monies could be procured to restart construction and, while the university was forced to cut salaries

²⁵ Douglas, John Eyre. Profiles of Chapel Hill Since 1900: A Collection of Historic Notes from 1999 to 2008. Chapel Hill: Chapel Hill Historical Society, 2009, pg. 197-199.

²⁶ Taylor, pg. 49.

²⁷ Ryan, pg. 193.

²⁸ Ryan, pg. 197.

²⁹ Ryan, pg. 192.

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during the Depression, it fortunately let few people go.³⁰ Despite the financial restrictions of the Depression, academic programs at the school continued to advance. Albert Coates and his wife, Gladys, launched the Institute of Government in 1931-32, funding the institute themselves through the 1930s until it was incorporated into the university in 1942.³¹

Perhaps the most lasting effect of the Depression was the consolidation of the university system in North Carolina in the 1930s. In 1931, Governor Gardner recommended to the state legislature that the three major institutions of higher learning: University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering (later North Carolina State University), and North Carolina College for Women (later UNC-Greensboro) be consolidated, primarily so that administration costs could be reduced.³² Chapel Hill residents were skeptical of the consolidation, as they viewed the other two schools as largely technical- and vocational-oriented, and Eugene C. Brooks, president of North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, opposed the consolidation, which called for the renaming of his school and the potential loss of several of their engineering departments to the University of North Carolina. Despite the opposition, the General Assembly passed the legislation to consolidate the schools on March 27, 1931.³³

After several years of negotiating the details of the consolidation to “reduce duplication and encouraged specialization,”³⁴ the decision was made to retain the schools individually with their specific histories and traditions, but to amalgamate the upper-level curriculum.³⁵ Under the new system, engineering programs would move from the University of North Carolina (UNC) to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering (NC State), science and business programs would move from NC State to UNC, and North Carolina College for Women (UNCG) would remain a liberal arts women’s college, but would transfer its library science program to UNC.³⁶ The changes would take place beginning in 1935, after which no new students would be enrolled in the programs that had been moved and women would be denied enrollment at UNC and NC State.³⁷

Physical changes, partially driven by the consolidation, began again in the late 1930s with the university utilizing funds from President Roosevelt’s New Deal programs to restore faculty salaries and to resume

³⁰ Taylor.

³¹ Snyder, pg. 225.

³² Snyder, pg. 212.

³³ Snyder, pg. 212.

³⁴ Snyder, pg. 216.

³⁵ Snyder, pg. 216.

³⁶ Snyder, pg. 212.

³⁷ Snyder, pg. 212.

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construction on the university campus.³⁸ The school received a grant from the Public Works Administration (PWA), matched by funds from the legislature, to construct a building for the newly formed School of Public Health in the School of Medicine.³⁹ In total, thirteen buildings were constructed on campus between 1935 and 1941, using New Deal funding (primarily the PWA) and a number of other buildings were renovated or enlarged.⁴⁰ These include the construction of the Woolen Gymnasium, and the conversion of the former gymnasium building, Bynum Hall (222 East Cameron Avenue), to offices in 1937 and the construction of the Alderman-Kenan-McIver (101-103 Raleigh Road and 112 Battle Lane) residence halls in 1939. Additionally, Person Hall (181 East Cameron Avenue) was converted to an art gallery in 1936 and the Forest Theater (300 South Boundary Street) was renovated in 1940 using New Deal funds.

The town of Chapel Hill benefited similarly from federal funding in the 1930s. Until that time, only Franklin and Columbia streets had been paved. However, utilizing federal funds from the PWA, Civil Works Administration, and Works Progress Administration programs, the town had paved all of the major streets by the advent of World War II.⁴¹ Perhaps the most visible symbol of the WPA in Chapel Hill is the United States Post Office (179 East Franklin) in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase. Completed in 1938, the building features a New Deal mural on the interior that depicts the laying of the cornerstone for Old East, the first building to be constructed on the University of North Carolina campus, again reiterating the intimate connection between the school and the town. A new town hall, located just northwest of the district, was also completed using New Deal funds, as was an expansion of the airport north of town.⁴²

Changes for the university and town continued through the World War II era. During that period, university enrollment fell from about 4,100 in 1941 to 1,681 in 1944.⁴³ In 1942, it was announced that the university would "supply facilities for housing and feeding ... for 1,875 Navy preflight cadets."⁴⁴ In addition to the Naval Pre-Flight Pilot Training School, other Marine, Army, and Navy programs hosted by the university brought federal money and people to the school and the town, including more than 20,000 men who attended the university in special military training programs during the war.⁴⁵ The influx of soldiers required the overhaul of ten dormitories and the construction of a new infirmary, recreation

³⁸ Ryan, pg. 200.

³⁹ Snyder, pg. 227.

⁴⁰ Little, pg. 58.

⁴¹ Vickers, James. Chapel Hill, An Illustrated History. Chapel Hill: Barclay Publishers, 1985, pg. 126.

⁴² Vickers, pg. 129.

⁴³ Vickers, pg. 167.

⁴⁴ Snyder, pg. 229.

⁴⁵ Ryan, pg. 205; Snyder, pg. 229.

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center (Navy Hall), and a new athletic field.⁴⁶ At the same time, other students left school to work in the defense plant set up in Carr Mill in nearby Carrboro.⁴⁷

The World War II Era and the Post-War Boom: 1945-1964

With the close of World War II, civilian enrollment in the university quickly rebounded to about 6,800 students, including 4,500 veterans.⁴⁸ The massive influx of students on the G. I. Bill who flocked to both the town and university resulted in new housing developments and the conversion of larger houses into apartments.⁴⁹ The housing shortage for students was so severe in the years immediately following the war that prefabricated housing was moved from Fort Bragg and Camp Butner in Durham County to the south of campus, where the hospital now stands, and converted to apartments for married students.⁵⁰

The university continued to expand its programs of study in the post-war years. The Department of City and Regional Planning was organized in 1946 with an Urban Studies program beginning in 1953.⁵¹ The broadcasting program, begun in 1939, evolved into the Communications Center in 1945, with a Department of Radio added in 1947⁵² and the WUNC television station launched in 1955.⁵³ Departments in mathematical statistics and religion were also added in the late 1940s.⁵⁴ Despite several attempts in the 1930s, UNC remained a two-year medical school through World War II. However, in 1947, the legislature agreed to fund a four-year medical school, including new schools of dentistry and nursing, as well as the construction of a 400-bed teaching hospital and medical center, which would be the beginning of the current medical complex on the south end of the campus.⁵⁵ While the majority of the campus that falls within the Chapel Hill Historic District had been constructed before World War II, Morehead Planetarium, one of the campus's most-recognizable landmarks was erected on the south side of East Franklin Street in 1949.

In the 1950s, the University of North Carolina, like much of the country, began to struggle overtly with race relations. While the early university had been constructed using slave and free black labor, the school had never admitted African American students. Instead, the North Carolina College for Negroes

⁴⁶ Snyder, pg. 229.

⁴⁷ Taylor.

⁴⁸ Vickers, pg. 167.

⁴⁹ Ryan, pg. 205.

⁵⁰ Vickers, pg. 167 and Snyder, pg. 229.

⁵¹ Wilson, Louis R. *The University of North Carolina Under Consolidation, 1931-1963: History and Appraisal*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Consolidated Office, 1964, pg. 235.

⁵² Wilson, pg. 239.

⁵³ Snyder, pg. 215.

⁵⁴ Snyder, pg. 230.

⁵⁵ Snyder, pg. 231 and 249.

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(later North Carolina Central University) in nearby Durham served as the region's primary educational institution for students of color. While the state provided money and the University of North Carolina provided training and curriculum assistance to maintain separate pharmacy and library programs at North Carolina College for Negroes, the University of North Carolina provided the only publicly-funded medical school in the state (with Duke University also housing a medical school).⁵⁶ A 1951 ruling by the board of trustees required the university to weigh medical qualification independent of race, while reaffirming the separate-but-equal law school.⁵⁷ However, the admission of black students to the medical school opened the door to the breakdown of racial segregation within the University of North Carolina system. During the same period, despite the creation of a law school at the North Carolina College for Negroes in 1939, as a means to create separate-but-equal opportunities for the black community, four black students applied and were denied admission to the University of North Carolina law school in 1950, a decision that was appealed by the U. S. Fourth District Court.⁵⁸ With the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to overturn the lower court decision, the University of North Carolina authorized the admission of three black students into the law school in 1951.⁵⁹

With the influx of students and the consolidation and creation of new departments, the University of North Carolina and the state's consolidated university system continued to grow and prosper, prompting additional changes to the system. In 1962, the Governor's Commission for Education Beyond High School (also known as the Carlyle Commission) recommended a statewide community college system be included in the UNC system (a proposal that was achieved by 1969) and that two-year schools in Charlotte, Wilmington, and Asheville be converted to four-year undergraduate institutions. The committee also recommended that all schools be co-educational and that liberal arts programs be restored to North Carolina State University.⁶⁰ UNC Press continued to flourish, publishing 1,062 volumes by 1964.⁶¹ Additionally, athletics, which had risen in popularity in the post-World War II era, continued to flourish in the 1950s and 1960s, bringing additional nationwide recognition to the school and the town.⁶²

The town grew alongside the university in post-World War II era, due in large part to the number of veterans flocking to the university, reaching a population of 9,177 (6,864 of them students) in 1950.⁶³ The town grew extensively from the 1940s through the 1960s, annexing additional land in 1945, 1950, and

⁵⁶ Snyder, pg. 246.

⁵⁷ Snyder, pg. 246.

⁵⁸ Snyder, pg. 246.

⁵⁹ Snyder, pg. 247.

⁶⁰ Snyder, pg. 266.

⁶¹ Wilson, pg. 233.

⁶² Snyder, pg. 264.

⁶³ Ryan, pg. 192.

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1951,⁶⁴ as well as in every decade of the late twentieth century.⁶⁵ However, the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase falls entirely within the 1859 to 1950 town boundaries. While the university was the impetus for the majority of the town's growth in the early twentieth century, by the 1960s, the town also began to attract medium- and high-salaried executives working at the nearby Research Triangle Park. The University of North Carolina, along with Duke University and North Carolina State University, was integral in supporting the formation of the park, which had six companies in place by 1965 and sixteen more by 1970.⁶⁶

The town of Chapel Hill and the University of North Carolina have continued to grow concurrently through the late twentieth century, reaching a population of over 50,000 people by 2000 and a student population of nearly 25,000.⁶⁷ Construction of the University of North Carolina campus continued south of South Street with residential construction in the town of Chapel Hill extending to the north, east, and south.

Community Planning and Development Context

Community Planning and Development is a significant historic theme for the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase. Cobb Terrace, Park Place, and Tenney Circle were established in the 1910s and 1920s in response to the growth of the University of North Carolina and followed national trends in residential development. The creation of a town planning commission in 1941 is also noteworthy in this context. Created as a response to unchecked development prompted by a steadily growing demand for housing and to the birth of the urban planning movement in the mid-twentieth century, the commission, in particular, shaped the appearance of the downtown commercial area, included within the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase.

Chapel Hill grew at a rapid pace in the early twentieth century, fueled by the success and continuous expansion of the University of North Carolina. The population increased from 1,623 residents (including 524 students) in 1900⁶⁸ to 9,177 (6,864 of them students) in 1950.⁶⁹ The earliest residential developments in Chapel Hill were centered along Franklin and Rosemary streets, north of the campus, and along Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street, extending west of campus (and listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 as the West Chapel Hill Historic District), with the majority of development in

⁶⁴ Vickers, pg. 168.

⁶⁵ Taylor, pg. 89.

⁶⁶ Snyder, pg. 263.

⁶⁷ Ryan, pg. 220.

⁶⁸ Ryan, pg. 192.

⁶⁹ Ryan, pg. 192.

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these areas occurring from the 1870s through the mid-twentieth century.⁷⁰ Franklin and Rosemary streets were the earliest settled streets in Chapel Hill, with houses on relatively large estates dating to the early 1800s. The land west of campus, along Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street was owned by the University of North Carolina until the 1850s, when the city limits expanded to include the area and lots began to be sold off to raise revenue for the school.

Both areas were laid out along a roughly rectangular grid oriented along Franklin and Columbia streets, whose intersection formed the center of the town. With the growth of the university, the demand for additional housing in the early twentieth-century led to the subdivision of larger estates along Franklin and Rosemary streets. Houses were constructed along these main streets, many in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, with the majority of development completed by the mid-1920s. Architectural historian Ruth Little notes that, "by the mid-1920s, most of the building lots located within walking distance of the university had been built up and... people had begun to buy automobiles" at which point, residential development shifted to new suburbs at the edge of the town.⁷¹

The earliest planned development in Chapel Hill is Cobb Terrace, located at the north end of Henderson Street, at the northwest corner of the Boundary Increase. Because of the uneven terrain, some doubted the ability of Collier Cobb, a professor of Geology at the University of North Carolina, to develop the land. However, Cobb brought in earth to partially level the site and designed a terraced development to take advantage of the steep slopes to the north and east. Within the 1915 development, Cobb erected eleven houses, including several Aladdin Homes, kits produced by the North American Construction Company, as affordable rental housing for young professors.⁷² The eleven houses, constructed between 1915 and 1927, remained rental houses until Collier's death in 1934, when they were sold to private owners.

Similarly, an undeveloped portion of Battle Park was built up by the University of North Carolina in the 1920s with basic housing for new faculty. The Park Place development, located on the north side of Battle Park, along Park Place Lane, which extends from East Franklin Street to South Boundary Street, consisted of ten two-room houses built beginning in 1920.⁷³ Constructed for young families, the area was known as "Baby Hollow" because the professors that lived there averaged three children each.⁷⁴ Only five of the original houses appear to be extant, one west of Park Place Lane and three east of Park Place Lane.

⁷⁰ Graybeal, Kaye. "West Chapel Hill Historic District." National Register Nomination. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Historical Resources, 1998, pg. 39.

⁷¹ Little, pg. 63.

⁷² Little, pg. 63-64.

⁷³ Vickers, pg. 126 and Powell, pg. 170.

⁷⁴ Vickers, pg. 126.

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At the northeast corner of the Boundary Increase, on land historically farmed by the Tenney family, is the Tenney Circle development. The loss of the Tenney Farmhouse to fire in 1922, coupled with the intense growth of the town of Chapel Hill, prompted the subdivision of the land into approximately twenty-two lots arranged around a circular street that connected to the north end of Glenburnie Street. Tenney Circle was developed at a time when cities and towns throughout North Carolina and the country were employing "professional planners to lay out curvilinear street plans graced with open parks."⁷⁵ Additionally, with the popularity of the automobile, houses no longer needed to be within walking distance of the university. Rather, houses could be built at a lower density with larger yards, more privacy, and a park-like setting.⁷⁵

By the early twentieth century, Frederick Law Olmsted's design principles had become the basis for laying out suburban neighborhoods⁷⁶ and were employed in the Tenney Circle development. "The first design requirement was a tranquil site with mature trees, broad lawns, and some variation in the topography. The second was good roads and walks laid out in gracefully curved lines to 'suggest leisure, contemplativeness, and happy tranquility,' and third was the subdivision of lots in irregular shapes."⁷⁷ The Tenney Circle development met all of these requirements with mature trees, including the undeveloped Burnham Park on the west side of the circle, large lawns, curving streets, and irregularly shaped lots. The John B. Tenney Farm Overseer's House was moved to the south side of the circle and the construction of new houses, mostly in the Colonial Revival style and near the entrance to the neighborhood began in 1922. Development continued steadily, with seven houses built during the Depression- and World War II-eras, and eight additional houses built in the 1950s and 1960s, mostly at the north and east sides of the circle.

Other Chapel Hill neighborhoods, including the Gimghoul and Laurel Hill developments, were developed immediately after Tenney Circle, utilizing the same design principals of curvilinear streets, mature trees, and large lawns. Gimghoul, adjoining the southeast border of the Chapel Hill Historic District (and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Gimghoul Neighborhood Historic District in 1993) was constructed on a portion of Battle Park that was purchased by the Order of the Gimghoul and subdivided into approximately fifty lots in 1924. Evergreen Lane and Gimghoul Road are parallel and typical of rectilinear developments, while Glandon Drive on the north end of the neighborhood is a curvilinear street that takes advantage of the views of Battle Park. Laurel Hill, southeast of the University of North Carolina campus, was platted in 1927 by William Coker. The development (listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District in 1989) is centered on, and follows the curve of the ridge road with cul-de-sacs extending from it.

⁷⁵ Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002, pg. 22.

⁷⁶ Ames, pg. 39.

⁷⁷ Ames, pg. 39.

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While upper-middle-class and upper-class residents were constructing houses in these newly-platted subdivisions, the continuously increasing student population in the 1920s and in the post-World War II era led to additional subdivision of lots along Franklin, Rosemary, and North streets, just north of campus, the conversion of some larger houses into multi-family and rental properties, and the platting of smaller streets extending the street grid north from East Rosemary Street. Cottage Lane was built up in the 1920s and 1930s with several Ranch houses constructed on the north end of the street in the 1950s. Spring Lane features two houses and a duplex constructed in the 1930s, and Friendly Lane has two houses and two duplexes dating from the 1940s. Additionally, while houses along the east end of North Street, in the 400 to 600 blocks, were predominantly built from the 1910s through the 1930s, the houses in the 100 and 200 blocks of North Street, closer to the commercial district and the African American neighborhood to the west of Columbia Street, were constructed mostly in the 1930s.

Commercial development in Chapel Hill was also influenced by national trends. The popularity of Colonial Williamsburg and the visual impact of the well-designed University of North Carolina campus that abutted the commercial district led community leaders to push for a more cohesive commercial corridor. In 1941, a town planning commission was created, in part to influence the future development and appearance of the downtown commercial area.⁷⁸ Durham architect, Archie Davis was hired by the commission to create plans and renderings to show how commercial buildings on East Franklin Street could be renovated in the Colonial Revival style.⁷⁹ The commission showed the plans to property owners, but with little result. The 1942 Carolina Theater (108 East Franklin Street) and the c. 1940 building at 214 Henderson Street were among the only new buildings to be constructed in the style in the district, though several existing buildings were renovated with Colonial Revival-style storefronts. However, the trend was more popular on the still-developing blocks of West Franklin Street, west of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase.

While the residential and commercial areas included in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase had been fully developed by about 1965, commercial development continued to the west and new neighborhoods were platted and developed on farms and forestland at the outskirts of town. Large, single-family houses in curvilinear subdivisions were constructed on the north and east ends of town as well as south of Hwy. 15-501 Bypass. These included Greenwood, located just east of Gimghoul and platted in the late 1930s, which featured curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs similar to those in the nearby Laurel Hill neighborhood. Morgan Creek and Whitehead Circle, developed in the 1950s, lie south of the University of North Carolina campus, flanking Hwy. 15-501 Bypass. Glendale and Hillcrest Circle, just east of the district on the south side of East Franklin Street, were laid out about 1960 with curvilinear streets and a combination of traditional and Modernist houses. Coker Hills and Lake Forest Estates,

⁷⁸ Vickers, pg. 168.

⁷⁹ Little, pg. 71 and Vickers, pg. 168.

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further east and to the north of East Franklin Street, were also built in in the 1960s, with a high concentration of Modernist houses.⁸⁰

Architecture Context

Twentieth-Century Residential

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, many houses in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase were constructed using vernacular forms and architectural details, with smaller houses, especially those on side streets. Nearly forty houses in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase can be classified this way, most of them located along the dead-end streets of Park Place and Cottage and Spring lanes, with larger examples constructed on larger lots along Rosemary and Hillsborough streets and Cobb Terrace. The c. 1910 house at 511 East Rosemary Street has a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled form with vague Colonial Revival-style references, including hip-roofed dormers and a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns. The c. 1925 Stacy-Cain House (615 East Rosemary Street) is a two-story, hip-roofed form with the only stylistic detail apparent in the square columns supporting the porch and the decorative paned window in a hip-roofed dormer. Later examples include the c. 1925 house at 5 Cobb Terrace, a one-story, side-gabled building with wood windows and weatherboards and the c. 1950 house at 516 North Street with a one-story, gable-and-wing form with a porch located within the ell.

The Colonial Revival style is the most prominent residential style in the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase with nearly one hundred brick and frame examples constructed from c. 1905 through the 1960s and later. In the early twentieth century, colonial architecture was experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture, known as Colonial Revival style, which took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions.⁸¹ The earliest examples, sometimes referred to as Transitional Queen Anne-style houses, are frame with wood shingles or siding and retain elements of the Queen Anne style, including steeper roofs, irregular forms, large divided-light windows, and wraparound porches, as well as classical elements. These include the c. 1905 house at 513 East Rosemary Street, a two-story form with a steeply pitched roof with a gable over the right two bays and an entrance, centered on the façade, with a classical surround with denticulated entablature. The 1907 Wagstaff-Brown House (214 North Boundary Street) has a symmetrical façade with a porch on tapered square columns typical of later, Colonial Revival-style houses, but retains a Queen Anne-style hip-roofed dormer and diamond-light windows on the façade. The c. 1910 house at 408 East Rosemary Street has a typical three-bay, double-pile Colonial Revival form, but retains twenty-over-one windows and a one-light-over-two-panel door with transom more common in Queen Anne-style architecture.

⁸⁰ Little, pg. 101.

⁸¹ Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990, pg. 489.

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Examples of the Colonial Revival style from the 1920s and 1930s focused on more accurate reproductions of Georgian- and Federal-style antecedents, due in part to the successful model of Colonial Williamsburg.⁸² These, the most common expression of the Colonial Revival style in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase, are one- and two-story, side-gabled, double-pile houses with wood or brick exteriors, double-hung windows, classical door surrounds, and projecting side wings or porches. An early example is the c. 1917 house at 210 Henderson Street with a stone foundation and shingled exterior, an entrance with a broken pediment supported by fluted pilasters, a one-story wing on the right elevation, and a one-story, enclosed porch on the left elevation. The 1927 Milton and Carrie Hogan House (104 North Boundary Street) is impressively detailed with a brick veneer, grouped windows with granite sills, a modillion cornice, and an entrance with a projecting, classical surround. Wider lots on Tenney Circle allowed for the construction of larger, five-bay-wide Colonial Revival-style houses with flanking one-story wings. The c. 1925 Robert Coker House (329 Tenney Circle) and the c. 1938 house at 338 Tenney Circle are illustrative of this, with five-bay-wide, symmetrical façades, each flanked by an enclosed porch on the right and an open porch on the left.

The Colonial Revival style was also applied to smaller one- and one-and-a-half-story houses in the district from the 1920s through the post-World War II era and well into the 1950s. The style was favored as a representation of Chapel Hill's antebellum past and remained popular because it was easily adapted to modest houses and provided a familiar design alternative to modernist designs gaining popularity in the region. The c. 1929 Morgan and Elizabeth Grey Vining House (507 North Street) is a smaller, frame example of the style. Oriented sideways to fit narrow lot, the one-and-a-half-story house has a symmetrical façade with gabled dormers, flared eaves, and a centered entrance with classical surround. The one-and-a-half-story 1933 Dr. Howell House (360 Tenney Circle) has a symmetrical five-bay façade with gabled dormers, a front-gabled entrance wing with a classical surround consisting of an arched pediment on fluted pilasters, a side porch on grouped posts, and an attached garage wing. The c. 1950 house at 210 Hillsborough Street is a one-and-a-half-story house, situated sideways on the lot with the gable facing the street, with pedimented dormers, wood shingles, and six-over-six windows.

A popular variation of the Colonial Revival style was the Dutch Colonial Revival, characterized by a gambrel or steeply pitched gabled roof, often with shed-roofed dormers.⁸³ While the Dutch Colonial Revival style was not as popular in Chapel Hill as the more traditional Colonial Revival style, several examples do exist in the district. The c. 1920 North Street Apartments (502-508 North Street) is a complex of four two-story buildings arranged around a central courtyard and parking area. Each multi-family building has a gambrel roof with shed-roofed dormers, six-over-six wood-sash windows, narrow entrance porches on the facades and larger, one-story porches with second-story balconies in the gable

⁸² Bishir, pg. 489.

⁸³ Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600 to 1940*. Washington D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1994, pg. 68.

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ends. Later examples of the style include the c. 1945 house at 510 Hooper Lane, a five-bay-wide house with three gabled dormers on the façade in lieu of a single shed-roofed dormer.

The Tudor Revival style, popular nationwide from the 1920s through the 1940s in middle- to upper-class suburbs, experienced limited use in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase, where the Colonial Revival style remained the preference. Characterized by irregular forms, steeply pitched roofs, decorative chimneys, stone detailing, and faux half-timbering in the gables, only one example was constructed within the boundary of the Chapel Hill Historic District. The 1930 Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity House (303 East Franklin Street) epitomizes the style with a steeply pitched roof, projecting gables on each end of the façade, faux half-timbering in the gables, casement windows, and stone detailing. Characteristic of Tudor Revival buildings, the center three bays have a crenelated parapet, buttresses with cast-stone shoulders, and double-leaf batten doors in an arched cast-stone surround.

In the early twentieth century, the Shingle Style was regionally popular in the Northeast from the late 1880s through the very early twentieth century. The style experienced limited use in North Carolina, though several examples were constructed in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase. It is characterized by two- or three-story asymmetrical forms covered in wood shingles, broad sweeping gable and hipped roofs, often with gables, dormers, and double-hung windows.⁸⁴ The best example of the Shingle Style in the district is the c. 1913 Holmes-Koch House (204 Glenburnie Street) with a seven-bay-wide façade with a wide gabled roof that results in a two-and-a-half story center bay and one-story bays at the ends of the façade all under a single roofline. The house is covered with wood shingles and has exposed purlins and rafter tails, an inset porch, and hip-roofed dormers on the side elevations that contribute to the perceived width of the house. The 1880 F. K. Ball House (604 East Franklin Street) was renovated about 1910 to its current Shingle Style appearance. It has a steeply pitched side-gable roof that dominates the façade with a pedimented dormer centered on the façade, plain weatherboards on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor and in the gables, exposed rafters, and a projecting, canted bay on the left end of the façade. Among the most decorative examples of the style, the c. 1917 George C. Hampton House (510 North Street) is a two-story, front-gabled house with a prominent wraparound porch with shingled piers and a spindle frieze, deep flared eaves, and Craftsman-style door, sidelights, and paired windows.

The Craftsman style, one of the most popular styles for early twentieth-century suburbs nationwide, was employed within the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase from 1910 through about 1930 with several examples constructed as late as 1940. The style gained widespread popularity as a reaction to the extensive use of applied decorative details of the Queen Anne style and formality of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles. It emphasized a simplicity that focused on the materials and structure, often

⁸⁴ Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998, pg. 296.

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employing stone and brick as decorative details and retaining exposed eaves and structural supports. While it never reached the popularity of the Colonial Revival style in the district, about thirty houses within the district were constructed in the style. The c. 1920 Gorgon's Head Lodge (711 East Franklin Street) is an example of the style as applied to a small meeting house. The building has a symmetrical, wood-shingled exterior, diamond-paned windows, and a projecting central entrance bay with pedimented front porch. The c. 1925 Pollard-Lacock House (738 East Franklin Street) is a two-story, brick duplex with Craftsman-style features including deep, flared eaves supported by large, sawn brackets and fifteen-light-over-one-panel doors sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch supported by paneled wood columns on brick piers.

The most common application of the style was to the one- or one-and-a-half-story bungalow form, the versatility of which contributed to its popularity as a housing form from the 1920s through the early 1950s. The full- or partial-width front porch that defines the style is most often applied to the façade, but can also be inset or engaged. Many bungalows feature decorative brackets, purlins, or rake boards in the gables. Among the earliest Craftsman-style bungalows in the district is the c. 1915 house at 1 Cobb Terrace. Relatively unadorned, the one-story, hip-roofed house has a shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. The c. 1920 house at 620 Park Place has diamond-pane-over-one wood-sash windows, deep eaves with sawn rafter tails, and a front-gabled porch supported by square columns on battered, stuccoed piers. The c. 1914 house at 707 East Franklin Street is a larger, one-story form with sawn rafter tails, exposed purlins and decorative bracing in the gables, and a full-width, inset porch supported by shingled piers.

While early examples of the Craftsman style often employed Colonial Revival-style forms or features, later examples tended to be pared down versions of the style with the porch their most distinctive element. The c. 1929 Pugh House (405 North Street) has unusual molded weatherboards, six-over-six windows, and a Craftsman-style door sheltered by a full-width inset porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. Like many earlier, small-scale houses in the district, it was enlarged with a two-story rear addition after World War II. The c. 1940 house at 209 North Street illustrated the continued use of the bungalow form through the 1930s and into the 1940s. It is a one-story, front-gabled bungalow with a front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts with diagonal bracing between the posts.

From the late 1920s through the post-World War II era, smaller houses constructed nationwide tended toward simplified Colonial Revival-, Tudor Revival-, and Craftsman-style details and are generally classified as Period Cottages by architectural historians. These houses, scaled-down versions of their popular precedents, were suitable for smaller lots in the rapidly growing community where the design details were applied to simple one- or one-and-a-half-story forms. The c. 1927 Margaret York Wilson House (401 North Street) is typical of the style with a brick veneer, paired double-hung windows, a projecting, gabled bay on the east elevation, and a front door located on a projecting, steeply pitched,

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front-gabled bay with a brick surround and blind arch. The c. 1930 house at 205 North Boundary Street is a frame example of the style, a two-story, front-gabled house with steeply pitched roof with a cat-slide roof extending to the south and the entrance located within an arched, inset entrance bay. The c. 1950 Hope Summerell Chamberlain House (407 North Street) is a late example of the style. The one-and-a-half-story house has a painted brick veneer, a projecting, front-gabled wing on the façade, and a cat-slide roof sheltering an arched entrance bay with a recessed door.

A further simplification of form and detail in residential architecture from the late 1930s through the 1940s resulted in the Minimal Traditional style, generally applied to one- or one-and-a-half-story forms. In the Minimal Traditional style architectural details were pared down, roof overhangs eliminated, and an entry stoop erected in lieu of the front porch common on earlier house forms. The lack of decorative features made the houses quick and efficient to build, and thus popular for growing communities looking to provide housing to the influx of returning World War II veterans who sought to pursue the American dream of education and homeownership. In some areas, entire streetscapes and subdivisions were construction in the style. Within the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase, approximately fifteen houses were constructed in the Minimal Traditional-style between 1935 and 1952, most of them concentrated on North Street and Friendly Lane.

Among the earliest examples of the Minimal Traditional style in the district, the c. 1935 house at 132 North Street has a distinctive, steeply pitched metal roof that is unusual for the style. However, the asbestos siding, minimal roof overhangs, and entrance sheltered by an arched hood are typical of the style. The c. 1940 house at 105 South Boundary Street epitomizes the Minimal Traditional style with a three-bay-wide, side-gabled form with asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a central entrance sheltered by a flared, hipped metal roof on grouped square posts. The style was also applied to duplexes in the post-World War II era. The c. 1945 and c. 1948 duplexes at 202 Friendly Lane and 207 Friendly Lane, respectively, were constructed in the style, each with a one-story, side-gabled form with flush eaves, asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and entrances sheltered by overhangs or aluminum awnings.

By the 1950s, housing trends nationwide had shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. Designed to emphasize the width of the façade and a general horizontality, the Ranch house tended to be long and low, well-suited for wide lots. Thus, of the ten examples constructed within the district from 1940 to 1963, most were concentrated on the large lots along Tenney Circle, Bowling Creek Road, Mint Springs Lane, and Cottage Lane. In marked contrast to the Minimal Traditional houses built in the 1930s and 1940s, Ranch houses generally have wide eaves, are most-often clad in brick, and may feature ribbon, picture, or corner windows, decorative metal porch supports, prominent chimneys, planters, and other brick features.

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The one-story Ranch house with its low-pitched roofs and rambling facades originated in California in the 1930s, but by the 1950s it had become the dominant house form throughout the country and remains popular in some areas even today.⁸⁵ However, Chapel Hill embraced the modern aesthetic earlier than other communities in North Carolina, with examples of the Ranch style constructed as early as 1940. The 1942 house at 325 Tenney Circle illustrates the shift from the Minimal Traditional to Ranch styles with a one-and-a-half-story core with telescoping side-gabled wings. Its modern features include two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, a thirty-five-light picture window, and decorative brick latticework on the left end of the façade. The c. 1949 house at 3 Mint Springs Lane represents the northern growth of Chapel Hill beginning at mid-century. It has vaguely Colonial Revival-style details, including eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an inset entrance bay with German-profile weatherboards and a six-panel door with sidelights. Located on a large lot set back from the street, the c. 1963 house at 376 Tenney Circle takes full advantage of its site with a wide façade with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left and an attached, front-gabled carport on the right end.

While the Ranch form represented the extent of modernism in many communities, Chapel Hillians, long recognized for their progressive thinking, pushed the envelope further by constructing architect-designed modernist houses from the mid-1950s through the 1970s and beyond. The massive influx of students and faculty from across the country in the post-World War II era and the establishment of the School of Design at North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University) in 1948, necessitated the construction of much new housing and a preference for modernist architecture, respectively.⁸⁶ While much of the flat land immediately surrounding the university had already been developed, the rugged terrain to the north and east of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase was well suited for the construction of modernist architecture that stood in marked contrast to the traditional buildings of the University of North Carolina campus.

While much of the Modernist architecture in Chapel Hill lies outside of the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase, which had been largely built up by the late 1950s, several notable examples are located within the boundary, along the newly developed northwest side of Tenney Circle. In 1957, James Webb constructed two adjacent houses for Henry S. and Gertrude Mitchell Willis (357 Tenney Circle) and Charlotte Mitchell (355 Tenney Circle). The Willis House is more traditional in form with a front-gabled core flanked by side-gabled wings, an inset entrance, and asbestos siding. The Mitchell House is more overtly modern with a front-gabled form with steeply pitched roof with deep overhangs, vertical sheathing, and an inset entrance barely visible from the drive, sheltered by square posts supported the gabled roof. Among the most well recognized Modernist buildings in the district, though non-contributing due to its age, is the 1967 Chapel Hill Public Library (523 East Franklin Street). Designed

⁸⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, pg. 479.

⁸⁶ Little, pg. 80.

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Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

by Don Stewart, the one-story, building is composed of two offset square forms connected by a glass entrance bay and its construction by the Town of Chapel Hill represents the prominence of modernist architecture in Chapel Hill in the 1960s.

Twentieth-Century Campus Buildings

While residential architecture tended toward modern forms and styles as early as the 1940s, construction on the University of North Carolina campus remained very traditional. New buildings erected between 1924 and 1949 followed the revival styles popular in the first decades of the century. The Georgian Revival-style 1924 Spencer Hall (100 Raleigh Street) and the Colonial Revival-style 1939 Alderman-Kenan-McIver Halls (101-103 Raleigh Street and 112 Battle Lane) were constructed with symmetrical plans and flanking wings, brick exteriors with stone belt courses, pedimented and arched dormers, respectively, and aprons below some first-floor windows. As late as 1949, Morehead Planetarium (222 East Franklin Street) was constructed in the Neoclassical style with a tripartite configuration with a projecting, two-story pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. Only the 1967 addition to the non-contributing Davie Hall (235 East Cameron Avenue) was constructed in the modern, Brutalist style.

Twentieth-Century Commercial Buildings

Much of the brick commercial construction along East Franklin Street dates to the 1910s through the 1940s, reflective of a significant period of growth for both the university and the town during that period. Among the most distinctive of the commercial buildings is the c. 1910 Hill Building/Lloyd Webb Building (138-144 East Franklin Street) with copper-framed storefronts topped by wood cornices and a continuous paneled entablature, leaded-glass transoms, and two-over-two wood-sash windows in arched surrounds at the second-floor level. The 1923 Ford Building (100-102 West Franklin Street and 101-107 North Columbia Street) has a brick veneer with full-height pilasters separating the bays and a corbelled brick parapet. The 1927 Sutton Building (153-157 East Franklin Street) also has brick pilasters separating the bays and brick corbelling at the parapet, which has a raised center section bearing the name and date of the building in concrete.

While the majority of commercial development in the district follows traditional commercial forms and details, the preference for Colonial Revival-style elements appears in commercial architecture, especially after 1940. As in the early twentieth-century residential development, the popularity of Colonial Williamsburg and the branding of the town as a colonial village contributed to this trend. The c. 1920 Hill Bakery (124 East Franklin Street) is an early example of this trend with a 1950s Classical Revival-style storefront with modillion cornice and paneled entablature supported by fluted pilasters. The c. 1940 commercial building at 114 Henderson Street has a two-part Colonial Revival form with parapeted gables on the east section, double-hung windows, classical entrance surrounds, and gabled dormers. The 1938 United States Post Office (179 East Franklin Street) is illustrative of the popularity of the Colonial

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Orange County, North Carolina

Revival style for New Deal-funded construction. The building has a brick and limestone exterior with a pedimented inset entrance supported by pilasters, limestone cornice and coping, and a wood cupola.

Twentieth-Century Religious Buildings

Twentieth-century religious structures in the district also tended toward the revival styles. The 1925-26 University United Methodist Church (150 East Franklin Street) was constructed in the Georgian Revival style with a Flemish-bond brick veneer, modillion cornice, paired eight-panel doors with leaded-glass fanlights, arched double-hung windows, a two-story pedimented portico supported by Doric columns, and a four-part steeple. The 1952 Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (300 East Rosemary Street) was constructed in the Gothic Revival style with narrow, pointed-arch stained-glass windows and paired batten doors in an arched stone surround with a tile mosaic in lieu of a transom. Replacing an earlier church on the site, the 1962 University Presbyterian Church (209 East Franklin Street) was constructed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan, paired six-panel doors in a classical surround with broken pediment, and a two-story, pedimented portico with a dentil cornice supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters.

Building construction in the Chapel Hill Historic District and Boundary Increase continued throughout the late twentieth century with houses, as well as several commercial buildings and institutional building erected on the University of North Carolina campus, constructed after the period of significance. Residential construction was divided with some buildings following Colonial Revival-style precedents and others continuing the regional trend toward modernist architecture. Commercial and institutional construction after the period of significance made vague Colonial Revival stylistic references, but was generally nondescript, with the exception of the 1967 Chapel Hill Public Library, which has an impressive modernist design.

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Orange County, North Carolina

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National Park Service

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Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

Section 10: Geographical Data

Additional UTM References:

5. 17 / 675680 / 3976130
6. 17 / 675570 / 3976090
7. 17 / 675420 / 3976120
8. 17 / 675720 / 3976220
9. 17 / 675720 / 3976540
10. 17 / 675770 / 3976560
11. 17 / 676240 / 3976630
12. 17 / 676400 / 3976950
13. 17 / 676500 / 3976970
14. 17 / 676580 / 3976900
15. 17 / 676490 / 3976500
16. 17 / 675990 / 3976230
17. 17 / 675750 / 3976180
18. 17 / 675410 / 3976400
19. 17 / 675460 / 3976420
20. 17 / 676830 / 3976520
21. 17 / 676880 / 3976460
22. 17 / 676870 / 3976400
23. 17 / 676660 / 3976120
24. 17 / 676500 / 3976160
25. 17 / 675430 / 3976290
26. 17 / 675530 / 3975910

Verbal Boundary Description:

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

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase were determined according to the density of contributing structures built before 1964. The boundary expansion includes the early twentieth-century commercial development on East Franklin Street and residential development through the 1960s to the north and east of the original district, but excludes properties to the west that are later commercial development and properties to the north and east that are residential development that occurred predominantly after 1964. An assessment of the potential for an expansion of the district farther south into the university campus was not feasible at this time given the available resources.

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Section number PHOTOS Page 182

Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name: Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

County and State: Orange County, North Carolina

Photographer: Sunny Townes Stewart

Date: December 2013-March 2014

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

1. South side 100-block East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing west
2. North side 100-block East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
3. East side 200-block Henderson Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
4. East side 300-block Henderson Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing southeast
5. North side 100-block North Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
6. East side 00-block Cobb Terrace, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
7. North side 400-block North Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northwest
8. North side 500-block East Rosemary Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
9. North side 600-block Rosemary Street, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast
10. West side 300-block Tenney Circle, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

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National Park Service

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Section number PHOTOS Page 183

Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
Orange County, North Carolina

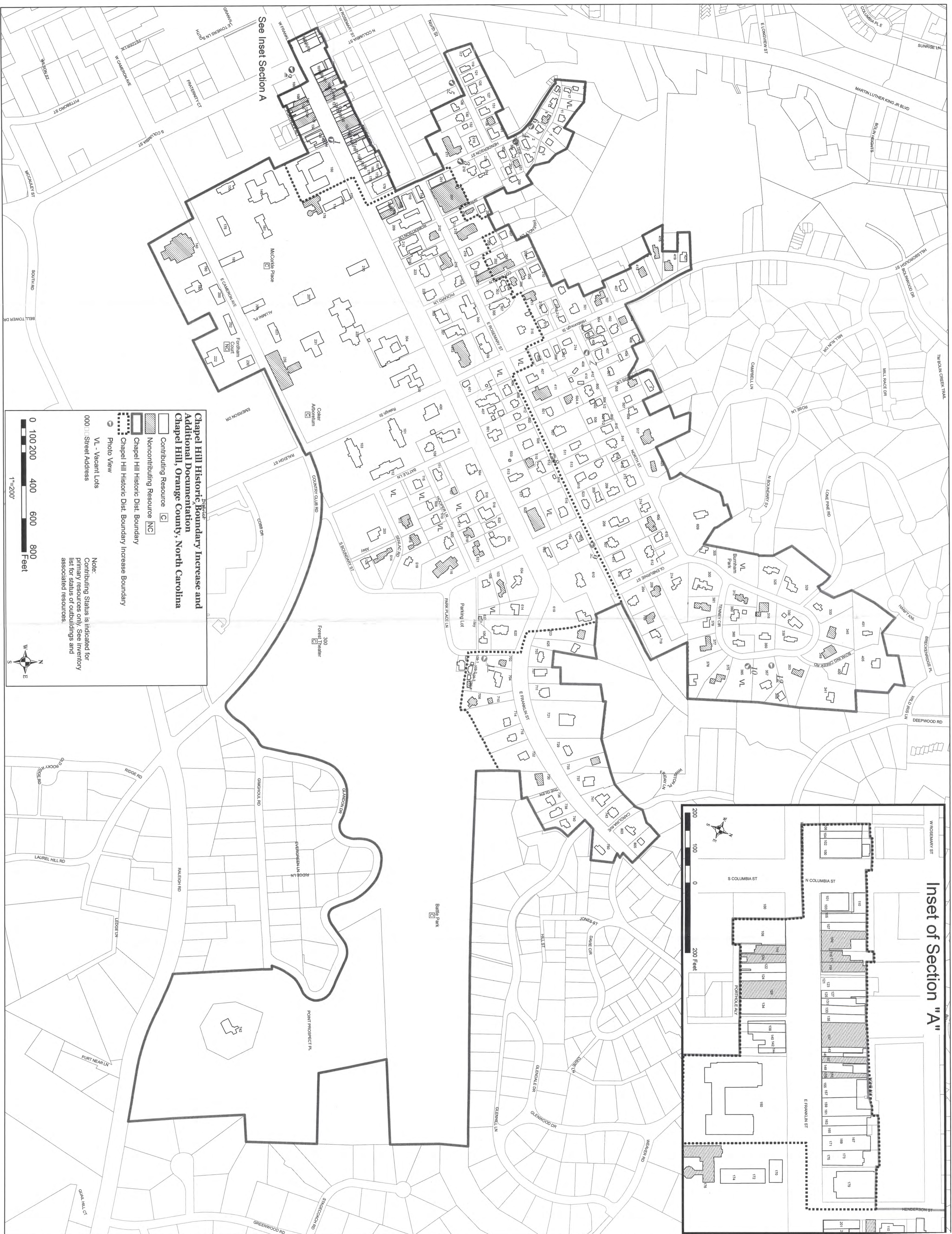
Facing northwest

11. East side 100-block Park Place Lane, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southeast

12. 355 Tenney Circle, Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing east

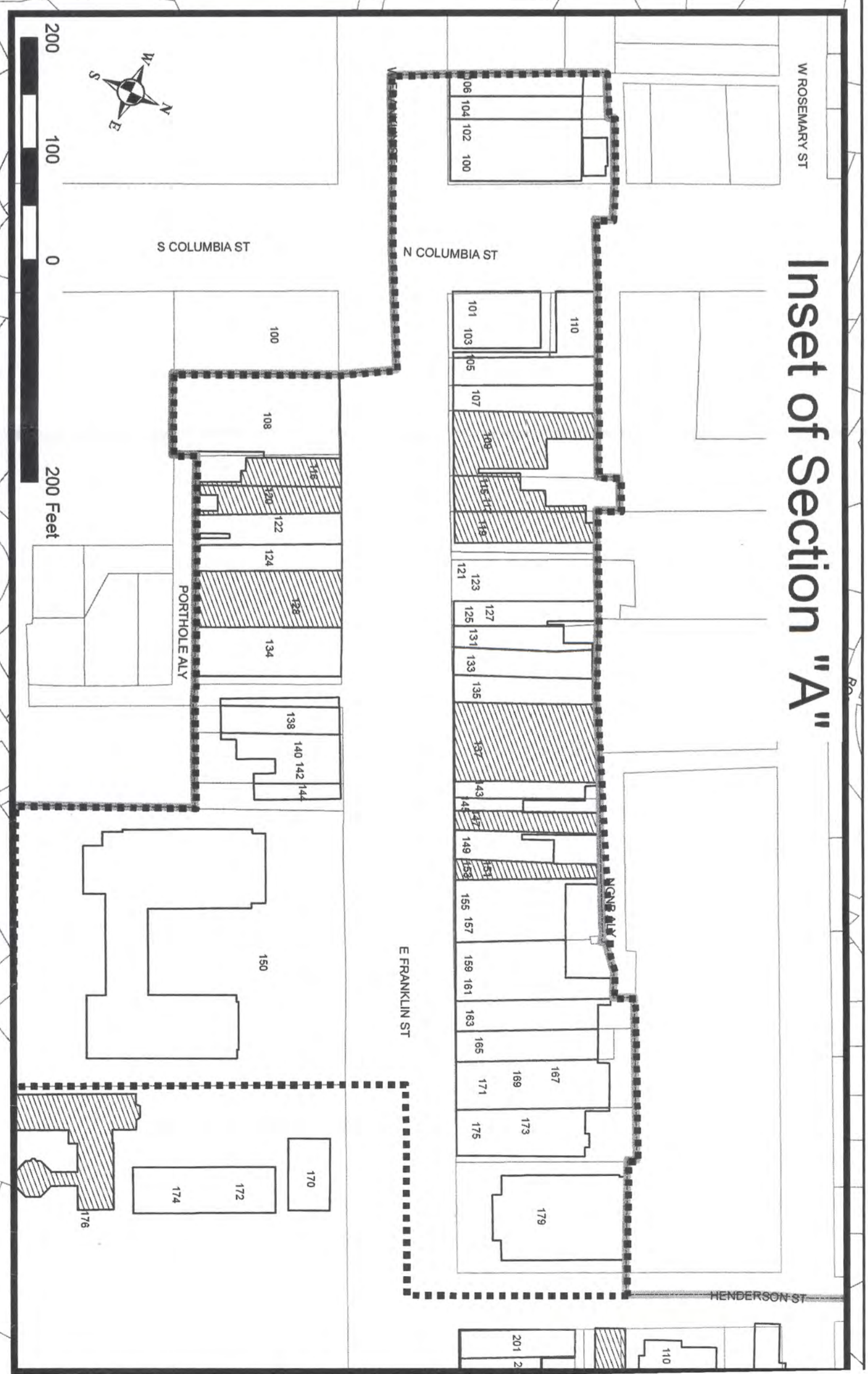
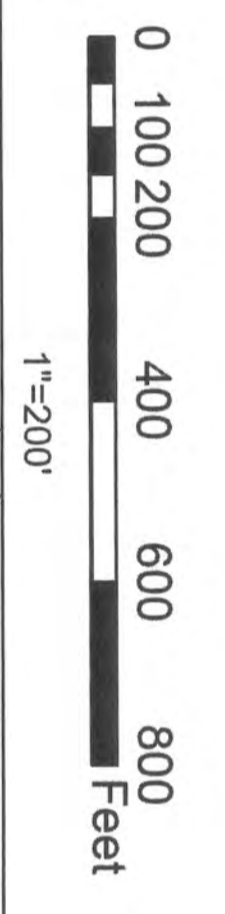


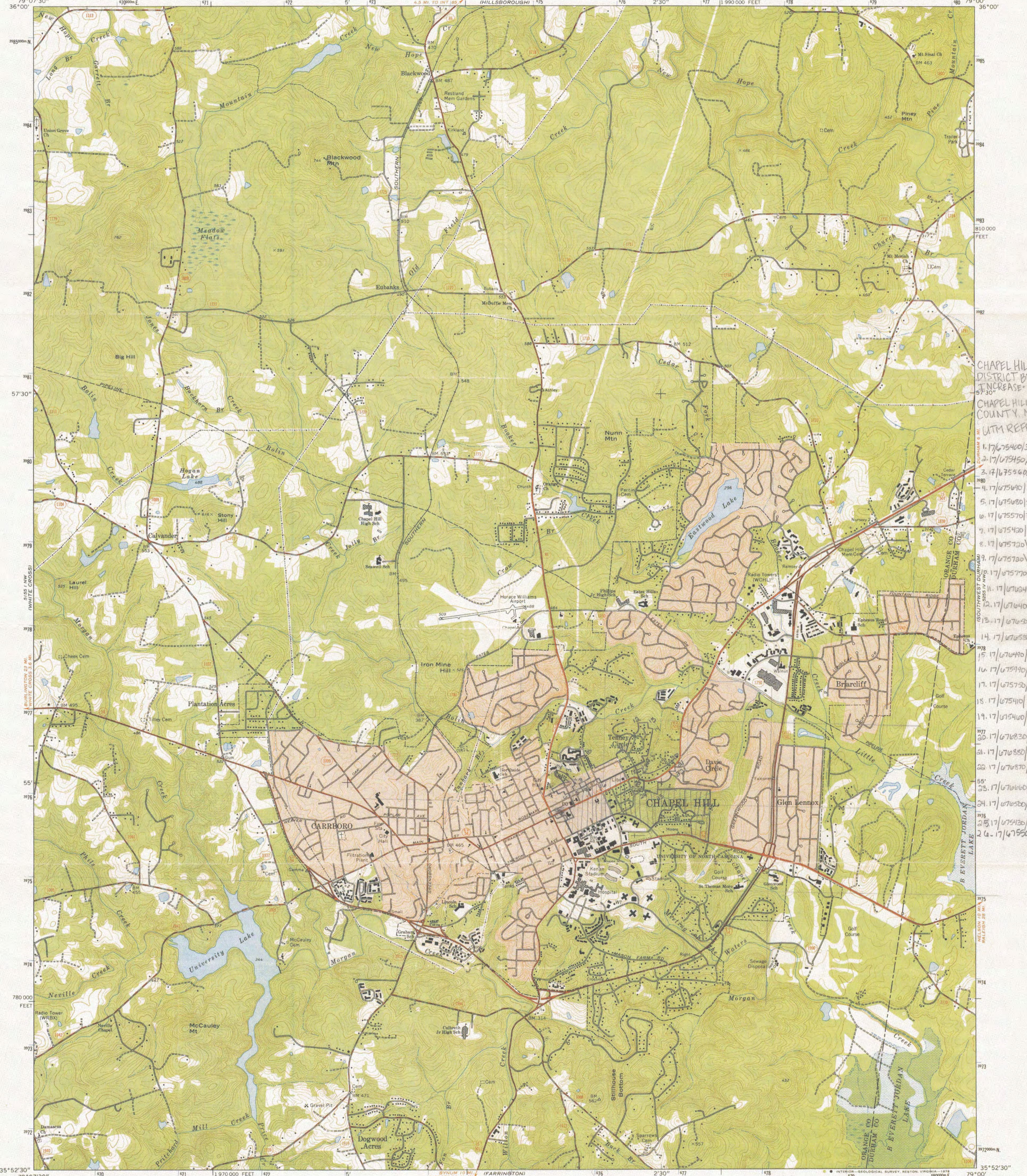
See Inset Section A

Chapel Hill Historic Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation
Chapel Hill, Orange County, North Carolina

[Hatched Pattern] Contributing Resource [C]
 [Stippled Pattern] Noncontributing Resource [NC]
 [Dashed Line] Chapel Hill Historic Dist. Boundary
 [Thick Solid Line] Chapel Hill Historic Dist. Boundary Increase Boundary
 [Circle with Arrow] Photo View
 [Circle with 'VL'] Vacant Lots
 [Circle with '000'] Street Address

Note:
 Contributing Status is indicated for primary resources only. See inventory list for status of outbuildings and associated resources.





CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE-ADD. DEC. 57'30"

CHAPEL HILL, ORANGE COUNTY, NC

UTM REFERENCES:

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | 17/675400/3976160 |
| 2. | 17/675450/3976370 |
| 3. | 17/675500/3976580 |
| 4. | 17/675550/3976790 |
| 5. | 17/675600/3977000 |
| 6. | 17/675650/3977210 |
| 7. | 17/675700/3977420 |
| 8. | 17/675750/3977630 |
| 9. | 17/675800/3977840 |
| 10. | 17/675850/3978050 |
| 11. | 17/675900/3978260 |
| 12. | 17/675950/3978470 |
| 13. | 17/676000/3978680 |
| 14. | 17/676050/3978890 |
| 15. | 17/676100/3979100 |
| 16. | 17/676150/3979310 |
| 17. | 17/676200/3979520 |
| 18. | 17/676250/3979730 |
| 19. | 17/676300/3979940 |
| 20. | 17/676350/3980150 |
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| 22. | 17/676450/3980570 |
| 23. | 17/676500/3980780 |
| 24. | 17/676550/3980990 |
| 25. | 17/676600/3981200 |
| 26. | 17/676650/3981410 |
| 27. | 17/676700/3981620 |
| 28. | 17/676750/3981830 |
| 29. | 17/676800/3982040 |
| 30. | 17/676850/3982250 |
| 31. | 17/676900/3982460 |
| 32. | 17/676950/3982670 |
| 33. | 17/677000/3982880 |
| 34. | 17/677050/3983090 |
| 35. | 17/677100/3983300 |
| 36. | 17/677150/3983510 |

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of North Carolina agencies

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and North Carolina Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs

Topography by plantable surveys 1946. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1974

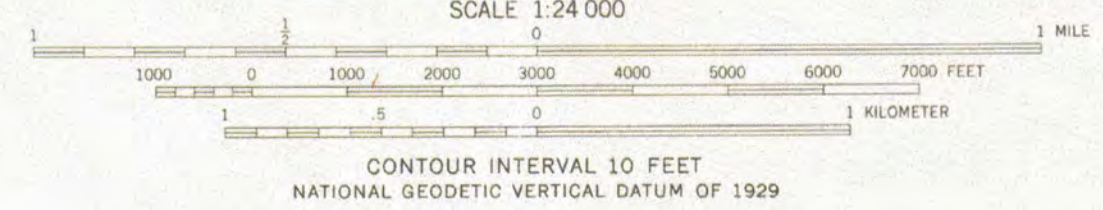
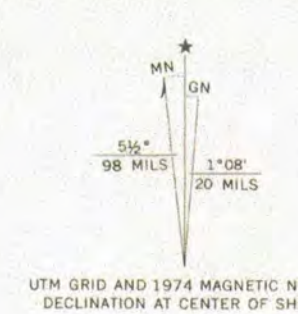
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid ticks based on North Carolina coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation to 240 feet



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface ————— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ————

Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road ————

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



USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division

SEP 18 1978
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
N3552.5-W7900/7.5
1978
AMS 5155 1 NE-SERIES V842

4000

A TOWN HERITAGE SITE

Richard Lloyd and Isaac Webb designed the current building back in 1917 when they built the brick building in 1908 to replace a row of wooden shops. It originally housed Liberty Bicycles, then a general merchandise store, and, I believe, Cushman's. When they opened a new store and got out from 1937-1939 and got out from the brick shop for many 1937-1947.



bevello

Monday - Satrud
10 am - 7 pm
Sunday 12pm - 6

BE JOYFUL BE BRIGHT BE MERRY

bevello

30% off

MICHAEL KORS
WATCHES



135



ON SIDEWALK





SPANKY'S

SPANKY'S
101

SPANKY'S

STARBUCKS COFFEE

Sweet Frog

FRANK'S



COMPASS
CENTER
for Women's Families

NO
PARKING



306















8

2



355

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chapel Hill Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 3/06/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/31/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/15/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/21/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000165

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.16.2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

updates original District with complete resource count - maintains original Areas of Significance & Adds Community Planning & Development Expands Boundaries to encompass Residential, Commercial & Campus areas that reflect tremendous growth of University in the 1940-65 era.

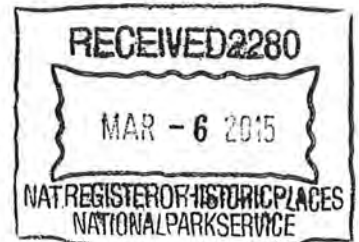
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A & C

REVIEWER J. Grubbart 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
Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 25, 2015

Stephanie Toothman, 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: Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill – Cabarrus County
Carter-Simmons House – Duplin County
Carolina Casket Company – Guilford County
Dillard and Georgia Sewell House – Henderson County
Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation – Orange County
Stone Hedge – Polk County

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed are the nominations for the above-referenced properties and district to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Ann Swallow, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Cherry".

Kevin Cherry, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/jct: enclosures