

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 Coker Hills Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Allard, Audubon, Clayton, Curtis, Lyons, Michaux, North Elliott, and
Velma Roads; South Lakeshore Drive; Wood Circle

N/A not for publication

city or town Chapel Hill

N/A vicinity

stat 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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	
108	31	buildings
1	0	sites
2	3	structures
0	0	objects
111	34	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

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Modern Movement

International Style

OTHER: Ranch

OTHER: Split Level

OTHER: Shed Style

OTHER: French Provincial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD – weatherboard, board-and-batten

SYNTHETIC – fiber-cement

roof ASPHALT

RUBBER

other

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture**Period of Significance**

1961-1976

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet

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:

North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh

Wilson Special Collections Library, UNC-Chapel Hill

Coker Hills Historic District

Name of Property

Orange County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 119.60 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

See Latitude/Longitude coordinates continuation sheet

1 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

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 Fearnbach

organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

date 5/1/2025

street & number 3334 Nottingham Road

telephone 336-765-2661

city or town Winston-Salem

state NC

zip code 27104

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 Multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number telephone

city or town state NC 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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7. Principal Exterior Materials

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Concrete

Stucco

Synthetics: vinyl

8. Architects and Engineers

Beam, James Lorn Jr. (1918-2010)
Brunier, Louis Mauritz (1926-1993)
Cogswell, Arthur Ralph (1930-2010)
Condoret, Jon Andre (1934-2010)
Davis, Archie Royal (1907-1980)
Giles, Gary Durfee (1939-)
Hakan, M. Joseph (1926-2006)
Harris, Harwell Hamilton (1903-1990)
Lee, Elizabeth Bobbitt (1928-2010)
Matern, Rudolph Albert (1912-2000)
Nassif, Joseph Lee (1933-)
O'Shea, Thomas Michael Dillon (1925-2013)
Palmquist, Irving Eugene (1911-1986)
Pollman, Richard Bartleson (1914-1980)
Shawcroft, Brian (1929-2017)
Sprinkle, William Van Easton (1906-1965)
Stevens, Anne Bickett Parker (1921-2007)
Tate, James Knox IV (1944-2023)
Tuttle, Arthur Norman Jr. (1931-2004)
Webb, James Murray (1908-2000)
Winn, Louis Sumner Jr. (1928-2000)

8. Builders

Bacon, Robert E. Jr. (1929-2021)
Curl, David Lee (1928-2010)
Crumpton, Bruce (1935-2013)
East Coast Development Corporation
Ellington, Carl (1904-1986)

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Fogelman, Lindsey Luther (1922-2007)
Goforth, James Paul (1940-1990)
Hahn, Herbert Ransom (1932-1996)
Higgs, George Donald (1931-)
Johnson, Odis (1930-)
Lea and Fearington
Lloyd, Herman Braxton (1914-1991)
Mann, Edward N. Sr. (1909-1992)
Massey, Herbert Vernon (1928-2007)
Metz, Fritz Giel (1944-)
Orange Builders
Osborne, Frederick Edgar (1911-2001)
Rhew, Lee Holloway (1918-2006)
Scholz, Donald J. (1920-2000)
Security Building Company
Sparrow, Philip Warren (1903-1970)
Spratt, Roy McRee (1920-2013)
Stevens, Jack Elmer (1921-1981)
Thomas, Joseph Van (1920-2002)
Ward, Jasper Paul (1923-1985)
Witt, C.S. (1924-2007)

7. Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Coker Hills Historic District, located in northeast Chapel Hill, Orange County, North Carolina, encompasses 129 primary resources on 119.60 acres. The subdivision was developed as platted and maintains its original configuration of straight and curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs. The district is characterized by rolling topography, dense vegetation, large lots, and deep setbacks that provide a naturalistic setting for a diverse collection of houses, most erected between 1961 and 1972. Builders and architects modified stock plans or rendered drawings for distinctive residences in a variety of styles—Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, International, and Modernist—as well as forms—one- and two-story, split-level, and split-foyer. Most retain architectural integrity, with minimal exterior alteration or substantial enlargement. The twenty-three noncontributing dwellings in the district post-date 1976 or were built before 1976 and have been significantly altered.

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Description

Coker Hills was developed in phases, beginning in 1960 with the south section, where houses flank two parallel east-west streets—Clayton and Elliott Roads. Audubon and Curtis Roads run north-south. The east portion of the first phase also encompasses the curvilinear Michaux and Velma Roads and Wood Circle, a short cul-de-sac. In subsequent phases between 1963 and 1967, Audubon, Curtis, and Michaux Roads were extended north to connect with Allard and Lyons Roads and Lakeshore Drive. Allard Road comprises two discontinuous segments. The southeast portion runs north-south, while the segment north of Michaux Road has a winding east-west orientation.¹

The subdivision's 1960 restrictive covenants required fifty-foot setbacks and property owner submittal of architectural and landscape plans for review by a committee appointed by the Coker College Board of Trustees, thus ensuring mature tree and natural topography preservation and creek protection during construction. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (hereafter abbreviated UNC-CH) botany professor and arboretum and botanical garden director Henry Roland Totten, who orchestrated the neighborhood's development, provided guidance regarding house siting and tree retention.² As a result, dwelling orientation is site-specific and the tree canopy is extensive. Houses are often angled on lots and stand on hills above street grade. Some residences on the north side of Allard Road, west side of Audubon Road, and south side of Clayton and North Elliott Roads are located below street level. The rolling topography facilitates full exposure of basement walls on secondary elevations of many houses that appear to have only one story from public view. Brick, stone, and heavy-timber retaining walls and terracing were employed to ameliorate grade change. Although most walls were erected by or for homeowners, developers may have commissioned construction of some of the stone walls adjacent to concrete-paved municipal sidewalks. Original Modernist lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes border driveways and walkways at five residences.

Many Coker Hills residents have been avid gardeners, in some cases commissioning landscape architects such as Richard C. Bell, John H. Harris, Dick Henry, Morris King, and Gil Thurlow to prepare planting plans. Dr. Totten and his wife Addie Williams Totten, a horticulturist, guided landscaping efforts; donated seeds, cuttings, and plants from their Laurel Hill garden to homeowners; and facilitated organization of the Coker Hills Garden Club in 1961. In appreciation, members reconstituted as the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club in September 1962.³ Parcels are wooded, with deciduous and evergreen trees including pine,

¹ Orange County Plat Book (hereafter abbreviated PB) 9, pp. 18 and 19; PB 13, p. 46; PB 14, p. 162; PB 15, p. 204.

² Orange County Deed Book (hereafter abbreviated DB) 178, p. 510; Jill Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills: A Botanists' Neighborhood in Chapel Hill* (Zebulon: Theo Printing, 2016), 45-46, 170, 177.

³ "Garden Club," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 4, 1962, p. B4; Betty Hodges, "Chapel Hill Flower Show," *Durham Morning Herald*, April 26, 1964, p. B12; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 181-183.

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oak, maple, tulip poplar, sweet gum, elm, beech, dogwood, magnolia, willow, holly, and crepe myrtle shielding residences from street traffic and neighboring houses. Assorted perennials and shrubs such as boxwood, camellia, viburnum, azalea, and rhododendron punctuate lots. Large decks, porches, patios, terraces, and winding paths facilitate connectivity with the outdoors.

Public amenities include E. C. Leonard Park, created in 1962 at the northeast corner of Clayton and Audubon Roads. The half-acre park, which encompasses a grass field and wooded areas with perimeter benches and picnic tables, was named in honor of Edward Charles Leonard, a neighborhood resident and civil engineer who surveyed myriad mid-twentieth-century subdivisions including Coker Hills. A wooded walking path spans the distance between Michaux Road and the southeast end of the north portion of Allard Road. Nature trails extend from the south ends of Michaux and Audubon Roads through Pritchard Park south of the district to the Chapel Hill Public Library at 100 Library Drive. The concrete-paved municipal sidewalk that runs east-west between the 1603 and 1701 Curtis Road parcels facilitates access from the Coker Hills neighborhood to the approximately thirty-three-acre Estes Hills Elementary School and Phillips Middle School (originally Guy B. Phillips Junior High School) campus at the end of Clayton Road.⁴

Much of the surrounding area is residential, with mid-twentieth-century subdivisions including Lake Forest Estates to the north and east, Vernon Hills to the east, Coker Hills West to the west and north, and Estes Hills to the south and west. The thirty-four-acre Pritchard Park, which includes walking trails and the 1994 Chapel Hill Public Library, is south of the district. East of the district, commercial and multi-family residential development lines South Estes Drive, East Franklin Street, and Fordham Boulevard. Construction burgeoned in conjunction with Chapel Hill's growth during the 1960s and 1970s.

Inventory List

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name with properties cataloged by address in ascending order. Each residence is assigned a name, where possible, that reflects original and/or long-term ownership. Longtime owner names are typically included even if they purchased the house after the end of the period of significance. Actual or approximate completion dates and the dates of any major alterations or additions follow the property name. Occupancy information and construction and alteration dates are based on deeds, historic documents, city directories, photographs, newspaper articles, Orange County property record cards, interviews with local informants, and architectural style. Primary source

⁴ Estes Hills Elementary School, designed by Durham architect Marion A. Ham, was erected in 1958 and received a twelve-room addition designed by architect Donald Stewart and built by Siler City general contractor Van Thomas's company in 1963. Guy B. Phillips Junior High School, named for the UNC-CH School of Education professor and dean, was also completed in August 1963. Both schools have been enlarged and renovated. "School Plan," *Durham Sun*, May 14, 1957, p. 3; "Estes Hills Wing," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 29, 1962, p. 1; "New Junior High," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 28, 1963, p. 1.

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repositories include the Orange County Register of Deeds and the North Carolina Collection at Wilson Library, UNC-CH. Historical background information regarding each property follows each description. Architects and builders are identified when known. In some entries, dates of property ownership changes are indicated in parentheses.

The district's period of significance begins in 1961 and ends in 1976. Although construction slowed by 1973, one house built in 1976 is similar in character to other dwellings, so the period of significance ends with its construction. Each resource is designated as contributing or noncontributing to the district's historic significance and integrity. Contributing resources must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The evaluations are based on age and degree of alteration. Buildings constructed in or before 1976 are considered to be contributing if they retain architectural integrity from the period of significance. The thirty-one (twenty-three primary and eight secondary) noncontributing buildings in the district post-date 1976 or were built before 1976 and have been heavily altered. Modifications that significantly diminish integrity include application of synthetic siding, replacement of original windows and doors, fenestration changes, porch enclosure or additions on primary elevations, and/or construction of large additions.

In the following inventory list, principal resource headings are in bold. Subheadings for secondary resources are in bold and indented. Inventory descriptions detail elevations visible from public right-of-way. In many cases, deep setbacks, heavily wooded lots, or fences limited view. Many houses appear to be one story tall from the street, but have full two-story exposure on secondary elevations due to the rolling topography. Aerial photographs and Google Street View images from 2007 until the present were used to determine building massing and approximate alteration dates. Triangle Multiple Listing Services (TMLS) photograph, conversations and email correspondence with property owners, previous architectural survey documentation, and newspaper articles allowed for more comprehensive descriptions of residences otherwise difficult to view. All descriptions are based upon fieldwork and research conducted during 2024 and 2025.

Sixteen outbuildings and structures substantial in size or scale that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way are included in the inventory list. However, many freestanding garages, carports, sheds, and other outbuildings were not included because a comprehensive survey was not possible due to access constraints. Online observation (through Google Street View or Satellite View, for example) is not reliably accurate. This nomination omits these buildings and structures from resource counts but acknowledges that some were built during the period of significance and may contribute to the historic district if they retain integrity.

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Allard Road

Taylor-Woodward House, 1965, 1702 Allard Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed red-brick-veneered house comprises a two-story four-bay main block and an offset one-and-one-half-story-on-basement south wing with a lower-level garage. Colonial Revival stylistic elements include the single-leaf paneled wood front door framed by four-pane sidelights with paneled bases and shed-roofed portico supported by a fluted square post. Brick steps and a slender metal railing rise to the portico's brick and concrete landing. A brick end chimney with a corbelled stack pierces the eaves at the main block's north end. Fixed louvered shutters flank replacement synthetic one-over-one sash windows installed circa 2013. The original windows were eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash.

Iowa native Duane F. Taylor, who served in the U. S. Navy Air Corps during World War II, joined the UNC-CH faculty in 1963 as chairman of the dentistry school's department of dental materials. Dr. Taylor taught operative dentistry and conducted research. The Taylors purchased this Allard Road lot in February 1964 and commissioned construction of the house completed the next year. Patricia M. Taylor was an active member of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club. The Taylors sold the property to current owners W. Stephen and Clare V. Woodward in August 1987.⁵

Royal House, 1968, 1703 Allard Road, contributing building

This Modernist house features two one-story-on-basement vertical-board-sheathed wings cantilevered above stack-bond concrete-masonry-unit foundations. The primary entrance is accessed from the north end of the flat-roofed hyphen between the two wings. The east wing's shed roof extends to cover a full-width porch with a wood floor, posts, and square-picket railing deteriorated from water infiltration. Wood lattice and a screen door enclose the porch's north end. Concrete-masonry-unit posts support the porch, which shelters a basement-level patio. Aluminum-frame sliding-glass doors with wood-frame sidelights, clerestory windows, and skylights illuminate the east wing's main level. Wood-frame windows and single-leaf glazed doors and windows light the basement. A tall, rectangular, painted-brick chimney rises from the roof's center. The west wing has a low-pitched roof with deep eaves that shelter the plate-glass windows spanning the south elevation. The north elevation is blind. The site grade slopes down to the south, with the concrete driveway at the parcel's north edge.

Psychiatrist Billy W. Royal had a private practice and was a clinical instructor at UNC-CH's medical school. He directed Edgecombe-Nash Mental Health Clinic in Rocky Mount from its 1964 founding until 1975 and subsequently served as the clinical services director at Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro and a

⁵ "Duane F. Taylor," *News and Observer* (Raleigh), April 16, 2018, p. 6; DB 197, p. 146; DB 675, p. 231.

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consulting physician at Dorothea Dix Hospital in Raleigh. Dr. Royal and his wife Lillian Butner Royal bought this lot in December 1963 and commissioned Spratt Construction and Real Estate Company, headed by Roy McRee Spratt, to build a house designed by Arthur Cogswell's firm. James Posey was the supervising architect.⁶ Billy W. Royal and his second wife Nancy L. Earl retain ownership.

Alice E. Dietz House, 1971, 1705 Allard Road, contributing building

This Modernist house encompasses a main block with a low-pitched front-gable north section and a side-gable south wing, a flat-roofed central wing, and a flat-roofed rear wing. Narrow painted vertical boards sheathe the main block beneath deep eaves supported by projecting rafter ends in the front-gable section. Aluminum-frame sliding-glass doors and wood-frame clerestory windows punctuate the east wall, which is spanned by a wood deck with a horizontal-board railing. A broad red-brick chimney rises on the south wall.

Alice Dietz returned to the United States in 1969 following an eight-year tenure as director of nursing at the Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing in Zorvor, Liberia, where she guided development of sub-Saharan Africa's first general baccalaureate degree program in nursing. After earning a master's degree in public health from UNC-CH, she joined Duke University's nursing school faculty in fall 1970. Dietz engaged Orange Builders, headed by David Lee Curl, to erect her house completed in December 1971. She was a clinical associate professor at UNC-CH's nursing school from 1977 until her retirement. In August 2002, Dietz conveyed the property to a trust of which Billy W. and Nancy L. Royal's daughter Emily Earl-Royal was the beneficiary. W. Stephen and Clare V. Woodward bought the house from Earl-Royal in May 2022.⁷

M. Joseph and Joy G. Hakan House, 1981, 1710 Allard Road, noncontributing building

This asymmetrically massed French Provincial-style house is characterized by one- and two-story gable- and hip-roofed wings with stuccoed walls above tall brick kneewalls. Stuccoed quoins embellish prominent corners. Multi-pane windows and French doors, some with arched transoms, light the interior. The elevation decline to the north allows for a partially above-grade basement. The expansive west deck, cantilevered high above grade, has a slender metal railing. Similar railings span window and French door openings, emulating balconies. The house is noncontributing due to its age.

⁶ Bob Williams, "Dr. Royal Resigns," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, April 10, 1975, p. 16; "Faculty Notes," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 3, 1975, p. D2; DB 196, p. 597; DB 362, p. 24; DB 1055, p. 286; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 153.

⁷ "Duke School of Nursing," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, October 11, 1970, p. 7; "Harris, Dietz Win National Honors," *Durham Sun*, October 3, 1977, p. 7; Betty Hodges, *Herald-Sun* (Durham), March 23, 1980, pp. E1-E2; DB 232, p. 1595; DB 2647, p. 360; DB 2671, p. 380; DB 3920, p. 533; DB 6782, p. 1000.

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Joplin, Missouri, native M. Joseph Hakan, known as Joe, earned a civil engineering degree from Duke University in 1949 after serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He was the chief engineer at UNC-CH from 1952 until 1963. Hakan subsequently established a series of architectural engineering firms including Construction Engineering (1965), Hakan, Best, and Associates (1970), Hakan, Corley, and Associates (1971), and Hakan Corley Redfoot Zack. He developed numerous residential and commercial projects throughout the region. Notable Chapel Hill commissions include the Dean E. Smith Center basketball arena and the Kenan Stadium expansion at UNC-CH, Bolinwood and Foxcroft Apartments, East Chapel Hill High School, and the Siena Hotel (1987) and Chapel Hill Center (1988; three office buildings, two restaurants, and stores) flanking East Franklin Street. The Hakans purchased a lot on Allard Road in October 1980 and designed the house erected the next year. Joe Hakan retired in 1995 and died in March 2006. Joy Hakan still owns the property.⁸

Werner David and Jeanette L. Falk House, 1972, 1711 Allard Road, contributing building

This long, rectangular, two-story, side-gable-roofed Modernist house stands atop a hill at Allard Road's southwest end. Painted vertical boards sheathe the walls beneath deep eaves supported by projecting rafter ends in the gables. Large single and grouped sliding aluminum-frame windows, clerestory windows, and glazed doors provide ample light. Wood decks with square posts and picket railings span the north and south elevations. An unpainted horizontal-board fence erected circa 2023 extends north from the northeast corner.

Werner David and Jeanette L. Falk purchased this lot from Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, in June 1972, soon after their marriage. They occupied the home in January 1973. Werner David Falk, a native of Berlin educated at Heidelberg University in Germany and Oxford University in England, taught at myriad institutions including Syracuse, Wayne State, and Brown Universities; University of Illinois; University of Michigan; Oxford University and the London School of Economics, Aberdeen University in Scotland; and the University of Melbourne in Australia before joining the UNC-CH philosophy department faculty in 1963. He chaired the department from 1965 until 1975 and retired in 1978. Dr. Falk was named a National Humanities Center fellow in 1979. He died October 11, 1991. Jeanette Falk, a New York native, moved to Chapel Hill in 1967. The UNC-CH alumna owned the Children's Store, a purveyor of clothing and accessories for infants to teenagers established in 1977, and Toy Corner, opened in 1984. Both were located in Chapel Hill's University Mall until December 31, 2010. The Children's Store operated at 234 South Elliott Road from March 2011 until March 2017. Jeanette

⁸ "Architectural-Engineering Firm Formed," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, January 11, 1970, p. 7; Jim Barnett, "Missouri native," *News and Observer*, April 3, 1987, p. E9; Jeanna Baxter, "New Siena Hotel," *Daily Tar Heel*, September 29, 1987, p. 4; Rob Shapard, "Architect, 'Mr. UNC' Joe Hakan," *Chapel Hill Herald*, March 15, 2006, pp. 1 and 3; DB 350, p. 59; DB 4450, p. 73.

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Falk's daughter Rebecca Broun, known as Becky, joined the business in 1999. Jeanette conveyed the Allard Road property to Becky and her husband Daniel Broun in June 2004. Becky sold the house to Joshua Garcia and Justin Uzl in December 2020.⁹

Charles W. Thompson and Eugenia C. Conway House, 1973, 1720 Allard Road, contributing building

This two-story Shed-style house situated below street level on Allard Road's north side encompasses three asymmetrical sections with intersecting shed roofs of various heights. The north (rear) section is the largest and has the highest ridge. The house is sheathed with painted vertical boards above a tall parged foundation. A group of windows with fixed upper sections and hopper bases pierces the second story of southwest section's south wall. The primary entrance and two tall, narrow windows are recessed at the west end of the southeast section's south wall. Due to the dramatic grade decline to the north, the wood decks that wrap around the south, west, and north elevations vary in elevation. The decks and walkway leading from the street to the primary entrance have wood posts and railings.

Charles William Thompson, known as "Tommy," and Eugenia Cecelia Conway, called "Cece," purchased this house designed and constructed by Security Building Company in October 1973. Tommy Thompson was the original banjo player for the Red Clay Ramblers, a North Carolina string band formed in fall 1972 that garnered international acclaim. He retired in 1994 and died in 2003. The band continues to perform. Cece Conway holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in English from Duke University and a PhD. from UNC-CH. She taught folklore, English, and film criticism courses at UNC-CH before joining the Appalachian State University English department faculty in Boone, where she remains a professor. Dr. Conway has conducted extensive research regarding African influence on Appalachian music and the lives of Appalachian musicians; organized music festivals; and produced and directed documentaries. Film subjects included Appalachian musician and storyteller Ora Mae Watson, banjo and dulcimer player and maker Clifford Glenn, and Surry County fiddler Tommy Jarrell and his sister Julie Jarrell. Dr. Conway retains ownership of the Allard Road house.¹⁰

⁹ "Real Estate Transfers," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, January 21, 1973, p. B15; "Dr. Werner D. Falk," *Daily Tar Heel*, pp. 1 and 3; Paquita Jurgenson, "Back-to-School Dressing," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 24, 1977, p. G1; Lori R. Nickel, "Educational," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 16, 1984, p. D1; "Falk, philosophy scholar," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, October 15, 1991, p. 2; Gregory Childress, "Children's Store," *Chapel Hill Herald*, December 24, 2010, p. 1; "Chapel Hill toy store," *Herald-Sun*, March 14, 2011, p. D2; Tammy Grubb, "Children's Store," *News and Observer*, March 26, 2017, pp. 1 and 3; DB 239, pp. 1620 and 1624; DB 3459, p. 226; DB 6695, p. 257.

¹⁰ DB 245, p. 1019; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 135; Red Clay Ramblers, "About," <https://redclayramblers.com/biography/> (accessed May 2024); "Cece Conway," Appalachian State University Department of English faculty directory, <https://english.appstate.edu/faculty-staff/directory/cece-conway> (accessed September 2024).

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Jean M. and Joseph Finley Lee Jr. House, 1970, 1987, 1721 Allard Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed variegated-red-brick-veneered Ranch house comprises a seven-bay main block, a slightly offset two-bay garage at the west end, and a gabled 1987 primary suite addition at the southeast corner. French doors on the breakfast room's south wall provide patio egress, while the 1987 wing features a deck accessed from the west sitting room. Colonial Revival elements include a denticulated cornice, quoins, and gable-end cornice returns. The single-leaf front door and sidelights are inset within a wood-paneled opening flanked by pilasters. The original multi-pane double-hung sash windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash windows. The interior is characterized by hardwood floors, classical molding, and built-in cabinetry. The house occupies a corner lot with driveway access from Lyons Road.

The Lees bought this lot in March 1970 and engaged Orange Builders to erect their house. Davidson College and University of Pennsylvania alumnus J. Finley Lee joined UNC-CH's faculty in August 1970 as the Julian Price associate professor in the School of Business Administration. While teaching economics courses for twenty-five years, Dr. Lee regularly served as a speaker and consultant for professional organizations and government agencies regarding employee benefits, insurance, and estate planning. Jean Mauldin Lee, a Salem College graduate, was a laboratory chemist before having children. The Lees sold the property to Leonard E. and Symoine Laufe in April 1976. Subsequent owners include Jeffrey Allen and Acey Joy Frelinger (December 1982), Dwight A. and Lynne D. Morris (October 1991), and Robert and Karen Futch (April 2004).¹¹

Robert R. and Patricia F. Cornwell House, 1972, 1722 Allard Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, Modernist Ranch house is below street level on Allard Road's north side. The house is sheathed with painted vertical boards above tall variegated-red-brick-veneer kneewalls on the primary (south) façade and the brick foundation elsewhere. A gabled wing extends north from the east end. Fixed and sliding wood-frame plate-glass windows light the interior. Narrow sidelights flank the recessed double-leaf wood-frame glazed front door. A gabled canopy shelters the west entrance. A wood deck with a post-and-wire railing except for a small area with a wood picket railing at the southwest corner spans the west and north elevations.

Security Building Company sold the property to the Cornwells in June 1972. Robert R. Cornwell was

¹¹ "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, June 24, 1970, p. 4; "J. Finley Lee Jr. Named," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 2, 1970, Sec. 2, p. 8; "Finley Lee Named," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 21, 1975, p. 3; "Joseph Finley Lee," *Naples Daily News* (Florida), February 17, 2022, p. B3; "Jean Mauldin Lee," *Naples Daily News*, December 4, 2022, p. B14; DB 224, p. 1027; DB 262, p. 1613; DB 405, p. 266; DB 939, p. 286; DB 3409, p. 146.

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UNC-CH's associate registrar from 1974 until his death in 1994. Patricia Ford Cornwell, a Lincolnton native and UNC-CH graduate, died in September 1979. Wesley D. and Gail D. Cox bought the house from Robert Cornwell in September 1980. Subsequent owners include Ronald J. and Katherine Huffman Falk (December 1985) and Scott L. and Candace Denise Roberts Kelly (July 1997). Scott Lee Kelly, who served in the U. S. Marines during the Vietnam War, retired from General Motors Company. He died in on July 26, 2012. Retired UNC Hospitals pharmacist Candace Denise Roberts Kelly retains ownership.¹²

Evelyn M. Bartlett House, 1971, 1724 Allard Road, contributing building

The five-bay main block of this pale-red-brick-veneered Ranch house include two projecting hip-roofed bays west of the entrance. A two-bay hip-roofed garage extends from the dwelling's east end. Colonial Revival elements include quoins, a deep molded cornice, and an inset single-leaf paneled wood front door framed by four-pane sidelights with paneled bases. Brick steps with slender metal railings rise to the brick landing. A multi-pane three-section picture window fills the projecting bay east of the door. Fixed louvered shutters flank six-over-six double-hung sash with wood-panel spandrels. A broad brick chimney pierces the roof near its center.

Robert B. and Evelyn M. Bartlett purchased this lot in November 1967 and engaged a builder to erect a residence designed by Richard B. Pollman, whose Michigan company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. The Bartletts selected design number 1892, which the contractor modified so that the garage entrance would be on the east elevation rather than the façade. Robert Bartlett, a U. S. Naval officer and civil engineer who served in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, was a Duke University construction administrator. He died in June 1970 before the house was completed. Evelyn McNair Bartlett sold the property to Albert A. and Lorraine Geiger in August 1992. Charles P. and Judith B. Smith bought the house in November 1998.¹³

Rosina V. and Robert M. Stephenson Jr. House, 1968, 1726 Allard Road, contributing building (Photo 1)

This one-story-on-basement gable-roofed Modernist residence comprises an L-shaped main block and an offset gabled east garage surrounding a central brick patio surrounded by a brick wall. The house is sheathed with painted vertical boards above brick-veneered kneewalls on courtyard-facing elevations and

¹² "Finals at UNC," *Hickory Daily Record*, June 4, 1955, p. 4; "UNC's Public Health Registrar," *Chapel Hill Herald*, May 26, 1999, p. 6; "Scott Lee Kelly," *News and Observer*, August 5, 2012, p. A2; DB 235, 1379; DB 346, p. 15; DB 462, p. 589; DB 551, p. 639; DB 1604, p. 330.

¹³ DB 213, p. 775; DB 1013, p. 309; DB 1833, p. 533; "Duke Sets Up New Office," *Durham Sun*, February 17, 1968, p. 3; Richard B. Pollman, *One-story Homes, portfolio no. 51* (Detroit, Michigan: Home Planners, Inc., undated), 4.

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the brick foundations elsewhere. Fixed and sliding wood-frame plate-glass windows light the interior. The west wing's street-facing south wall affords privacy, with brick veneer below clerestory windows and deep eaves supported by projecting rafter ends. The single-leaf wood-frame glazed front door is on the west wing's east elevation. A broad brick chimney pierces the west wing's roof near its center. Vertical boards sheathe the garage's east wall beneath the gable clerestory windows. A brick planter spans the brick-veneered south wall. All walls are running-bond variegated-red-brick topped with a header-course.

Robert M. Stephenson Jr. joined the UNC-CH mathematics department faculty in July 1967, relocating from New Orleans where he taught at Tulane University. Dr. Stephenson and his wife Rosina purchased this lot in December and commissioned Orange Builders to erect a residence designed by Richard B. Pollman, whose Michigan company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. The Stephensons selected design number 1046. Subsequent owners include Judith B. and Alvin C. Warren Jr. (June 1973), Jiri and Tamara Prazma (June 1974), David John Honigmann and Betty Joane Maultsby (November 1986), William Drew and Phyllis Pechmann Maultsby (December 1987), Richard C. and Rosemary H. Wilson (September 1998), Carlos and Kristina Sandi (June 2006), and Jeremy S. and Mary Christine Barnes (October 2020).¹⁴

Stowe-Gold House, 1969, 1727 Allard Road, contributing building

This Modernist residence comprises a side-gable split-level west wing connected by an inset entrance bay to the front-gable east garage wing. Both have deep eaves. A narrow shed-roofed section spans the south (rear) elevation. Most walls are sheathed with painted vertical boards above the variegated-red-brick-veneer foundations. However, the garage's north wall and sections of its east and west walls are fully brick-veneered. The long rectangular windows in the split-level wing's foundation wall have header-course sills. Elsewhere, fixed and sliding plate-glass windows and doors light the interior. Paired full-height sidelights flank the wide double-leaf front door, painted red in contrast to the beige siding. Brick steps rise to the brick landing. The garage door opening on the east wing's east wall has been enclosed with sliding-glass doors. A broad brick chimney pierces the east wing's roof.

Massachusetts native Howard D. Stowe was a professor in UNC-CH's medical school pathology department from September 1968 through December 1973. The couple moved after Barbara Spilker Stowe, a home economics professor who earned a PhD. in textiles from University of North Carolina at Greensboro that year, became the head of Auburn University's consumer affairs department, a role she held until 1977. Goforth Properties sold the house to Gordon K. and Jane Casey Gold in March 1979. Gordon

¹⁴ Pete Ivey, "Chancellor Announces 81 New Faculty Members," *Daily Tar Heel*, May 13, 1967, p. 6; Deed of Trust Book 204, p. 349; DB 250, p. 469; DB 613, p. 410; DB 702, p. 89; DB 1789, p. 168; DB 4069, p. 531; DB 6684, p. 1819; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 159; Pollman, *One-story Homes*, portfolio no. 51, 8.

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K. Gold designed more than three thousand promotional toys manufactured by Gold Premium Company, a company established by his father Samuel H. Gold in Chicago. Clients included Beechnut, Best Foods, Borden, Burger King, Campbell Soup, Cracker Jack, General Foods, General Mills, Johnson and Johnson, Kellogg's, Kool-Aid, McDonalds, Nabisco, Pillsbury, Quaker Oats, and Vicks. After retiring in 1973 to Chapel Hill, he speculated in real estate in Chapel Hill, Carrboro, Durham, and Wilmington. Jane Casey Gold, a television actress and model, was Ms. Iowa in 1949. Michael and Kara Tanenbaum Rothberg bought the property from the Gold family in July 2023.¹⁵

C. Bion and Mary C. Sears House, 1973, 1728 Allard Road, contributing building

An Asian architectural influence is evident in this Modernist dwelling's form, plan, and finish. The vertical-board siding and concrete-block foundation of the one-story-on-basement residence are painted dark brown to blend with the natural surroundings. The effect emulates Japanese buildings in which the exterior face of cypress board sheathing is charred, resulting in a resilient carbonized surface. The wood preservation technique is known as Yakisugi or Shou Sugi Ban. The house has a square plan, with rooms arranged around a central open space topped with a gabled monitor at the center of the low hip roof. Clerestory windows in the monitor, skylights, and nineteen full-height plate-glass windows flanking the single-leaf front door and punctuating the north and east walls provide ample light. A single high sliding window pierces the west elevation. A painted-concrete-block retaining wall extends west of the house to screen a flat-roofed carport. To the north, a painted-wood pergola tops the basement-level west entrance and wood steps rise to the wood deck that wraps around the north and east elevations. Both have wood railings with rectangular pickets. The interior is characterized by bamboo floors. The landscape also manifests Asian design principles, with sparse plantings, pea gravel, and large accent rocks in the front garden and a pond and walking paths behind the house.¹⁶

UNC-CH graduate and retired banker Charles Bion Sears, known as Bion, and his wife Mary Currie Sears, a Flora McDonald College alumna and choir director, engaged a friend, architect Elizabeth Bobbitt Lee of Lumberton, North Carolina, to design this unique residence to showcase Asian art and furnishings collected during their travels. Elizabeth B. Lee was the first female graduate of the North Carolina State College School of Design (1952), first woman president of the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA (1979), and first

¹⁵ "Sitterson Announces New University Faculty Members," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 18, 1968, p. 7; "UNC Announces Resignations," *Durham Sun*, December 22, 1973, p. 3; Penny Wika, "Home Ec's dean," *Manhattan Mercury* (Kansas), November 10, 1983, pp. 1 and 10; Mary Burch, "Nifty Prizes Inside," *News and Observer*, July 22, 1989, pp. C1-C2; Donald W. Patterson, "Family put toy surprises," *News and Record* (Greensboro), July 20, 1989, pp. C1-C2; "Gordon K. and Jane Casey Gold," *Herald-Sun*, December 18, 2022, p. B14; DB 305, p. 277; DB 6823, p. 1653; DB 6850, p. 2102.

¹⁶ Lois Ann Hobbs, "Japanese Gardening in Chapel Hill," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 1, 1981, p. D1; Marisa Sears, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 1, 2024.

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North Carolina woman to attain AIA Fellowship status (1986).¹⁷ The Seares initially intended to build the house near Lake Waccamaw, but instead purchased a lot in Coker Hills. They moved to Chapel Hill from Whiteville, North Carolina (Bion's hometown), as soon as Orange Builders finished the house. The two-bedroom basement guest suite was often occupied by family as well as their friends from Whiteville, where Bion had been president of First National Bank. He died on February 23, 2002. Mary Sears, an avid gardener, died on August 2, 2007. Their son, professional photographer Daniel Currie Sears, and his wife Marisa Beddingfield Sears inherited the property. Dan Sears, a UNC-CH alumnus, was a photographer for the *News Reporter* (Whiteville), *Star-News* (Wilmington), Associated Press, United Press International, and UNC-CH (1992-2015). Marisa Sears, an accounting technician at the UNC Adams School of Dentistry, remains in residence after Daniel's death on May 25, 2023.¹⁸

Robert G. and Marian Crounse House, 1972, 1730 Allard Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Modernist house features deep eaves that shelter wood-frame casement and fixed single-pane windows. The single-leaf glazed door is recessed at the south elevation's center beneath a shed dormer with three square single-pane windows. The house is sheathed with painted board-and-batten siding above a painted brick foundation. A wood terrace spans the façade's west bays. The vertical-board wall at the terrace's west end screens the rear yard. A stone retaining wall borders the driveway's east edge. Brian F. and Clarissa A. Willett, who purchased the property in 2018, refurbished the house and landscaping in 2023. The interior is characterized by hardwood floors, a central chimney, and exposed ceiling beams, trusses, and wide-board decking.

Ann Bickett Parker Stevens, a graduate of Columbia University's architecture school, designed the house built by the general contracting company she operated with her husband Jack E. Stevens. Robert Crounse was appointed professor of dermatology and chairman and associate dean of UNC-CH's Medical Allied Health Professions Department in May 1973. His previous employers included the Medical College of Georgia. Crounse resigned in August 1980 after accepting a position at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina.¹⁹ Subsequent owners include Richard B. and Ruth Palmer (March 1981), Katherine Ballew (July 2006), and Patricia B. and Nickolas C. Holzer (May 2015).²⁰

¹⁷ C. David Jackson and Charlotte V. Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1913–1998: An Architectural Heritage* (Raleigh: North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1998), 89, 210.

¹⁸ Mary Smith, "Oriental Beauty of Sears' Home," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, March 30, 1975, p. D1; "Name Bion Sears Bank President," *Tabor City Tribune*, May 14, 1958, p. 1; "Charles Bion Sears," *News and Observer*, February 25, 2002, p. B6. "Mary Currie Sears," *News and Observer*, August 5, 2007, p. B6, "Dan Currie Sears," Walker's Funeral Home obituary, May 2023; Marisa Sears, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 1, 2024.

¹⁹ "7 Faculty Appointments Announced," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, May 15, 1973, p. 5; "Faculty Notes," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 10, 1980, p. 6.

²⁰ DB 359, p. 184; DB 4093, p. 427; DB 5944, p. 486; DB 6522, p. 583.

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Carport, 1972, contributing structure

The freestanding front-gable carport west of the house has an exposed painted-wood roof structure supported by wood posts on tall painted-brick side walls. The walls enclosing the utility room at the north end are sheathed with painted board-and-batten siding.

Phillip L. and Constance D. Hanst House, 1970, 1732 Allard Road, contributing building

This Modernist house comprises a two-story front-gable west block and a one-story gabled east garage wing that extends east to a carport erected in 1989. The upper-story vertical-board siding and ground floor and wing brick veneer are painted taupe. The deep eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends. Clerestory, fixed single-pane, and sliding windows; skylights; and single-leaf wood-frame glazed doors with sidelights provide ample light. Wood decks with square posts and picket railings cantilevered high above grade wrap around the main block's east, south, and west elevations, intersecting a gabled screened porch at the west elevation's center. The single-bay garage has a wide paneled roll-up door. Square posts support the carport roof. Original interior features include exposed ceiling beams and wide-board decking, hardwood floors, and a variegated-red-brick chimney.

Durham-based L. H. Rhew Construction Company built the house for Dr. Phillip L. Hanst, a U. S. Environmental Protection Agency employee, and his family, who moved to Chapel Hill in 1970. He commuted to the EPA's Raleigh office. Dr. Hanst was among the earliest scientists to warn that air pollution exacerbates global warming. At Philadelphia's Franklin Institute in 1955, he was the first researcher to use infrared spectroscopy to measure chemical reactions between impurities in the air. Subsequent owners include Lila Carol and John K. Whisnant Jr. (December 1983), William D. and Dorothy S. Hall (October 1990), Michael E. and Julie Story Byerley (July 2002), and Margaret Ann Curnutte and Joshua Michael Fischer (March 2022).²¹

Audubon Road

Jack Newton and Louise Behrman House, 1965, 1702 Audubon Road, contributing building

This one-story, side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house comprises a tripartite main block and offset two-bay garage at the south end. The slightly taller roof of the central three bays extends to create a porch sheltering the entrance and two windows to the south. A classical surround

²¹ "Scientist Believes," *Asbury Park Press* (New Jersey), September 23, 1955, p. 18; "Tube of Man-Made Sky," *Buffalo Evening News* (New York), October 29, 1955, p. 14.; Jim Beamguard, "Why Do Residents Prefer," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, March 7, 1976, p. 2; DB 447, p. 213; DB 792, p. 470; DB 884, p. 249; DB 2650, p. 123; DB 6774, p. 1584.

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with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice frames the single-leaf door and sidelights. The porch has an arcaded cornice, slender columns, flat-stone-veneered steps, and matching foundation walls and floor. Fixed three-panel shutters flank six-over-six and eight-over-twelve double-hung synthetic sash. Three pedimented dormers with fluted pilasters, keystones, and four-over-four double-hung synthetic sash pierce the roof above the porch. Behind them, a brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. The gables, dormer walls, and garage wing are weatherboarded. The garage has two six panel doors and a small hip-roofed cupola.

L. H. Rhew Construction Company erected the Behrman residence. Before joining UNC-CH's business school faculty in January 1964, Jack Behrman taught international politics and economics at Washington and Lee University (1952-1957) and the University of Delaware (1957-1963). He served as United States assistant secretary of commerce and undersecretary of state from 1961 through 1963. The Behrmans sold the property to current owners Ted Douglas and Allison Powell Zoller in June 2001.²²

Storage building, 2004, noncontributing building

The gable-roofed building in the southwest corner of the property is sheathed with vinyl German siding and rests on a brick foundation. A pair of windows on the north elevation lights the interior. The entrance is on the east elevation. The building is noncontributing due to age.

Andrew M. and Sue C. Karres House, 1970, 1703 Audubon Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed red-brick-veneered house encompasses a two-story four-bay main block and an offset one-story south garage wing. Colonial Revival stylistic elements include the denticulated cornice and pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns. The eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash on the primary (east) façade are flanked by louvered shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs. A multi-pane picture window with four-over-six double-hung sidelights is north of the portico. The double-leaf wood front door has twenty-one small square panels in each leaf. Brick steps and a brick landing provide egress. Brick end chimneys pierce the eaves at the main block's north and south ends. The garage wing has a roll-up door and single-leaf entrance on the south elevation. Both sections have louvered gable vents.

Andrew M. Karres, a commercial real estate developer whose projects included Eastgate Shopping Center on US 15-501, incorporated B. K. and R. Rental Company in February 1959 and Karres Construction

²² "Dr. Jack Behrman," *Greensboro Record*, March 25, 1961, p. B1; "UNC Announces Faculty Changes," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 20, 1963, p. B3; Guy Munger, "A Lifetime of Learning," *News and Observer*, November 27, 1990, pp. 1 and 27; DB 2277, p. 244.

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Company in September 1963. East Coast Development Corporation erected the Audubon Road residence for Andrew and his wife Sue. After her death in July 1981, Andrew remained in residence until Bruce W. and Ann H. Erickson bought the property in July 1986.²³

Paul A. and Eleanor B. Obrist House, 1968, circa 2015, circa 2023, 1705 Audubon Road, noncontributing building

This residence comprises a two-story, four-bay, side-gable-roofed main block and an offset one-story south wing with an east-facing gable. The house has been extensively renovated in conjunction with ownership changes. Vinyl siding, one-over-one sash vinyl windows, and a single-leaf door and sidelights were installed around 2015. Circa 2023, three gabled dormers, a gabled portico with an open pediment and square posts, and a single-leaf stained-wood replacement door with an eight-pane upper section, four-pane sidelights, and five-pane transom were added. The portico has brick steps and a brick landing. The south wing, originally a garage, is accessed via single-leaf doors on the east and south elevations. Vertical-board shutters cover the opening in the east gable. The wing's fenestration was reconfigured during its conversion to residential use, likely in the late 1980s. The south wall has smooth sheathing. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Psychologist Paul A. Obrist joined UNC-CH's medical school psychiatry department in fall 1960, moving from Antioch, Ohio, where he taught at Fels Research Institute. Eleanor Obrist was an organist and choir director at Saint Thomas More Catholic Church. Subsequent owners include Louise Mebane and Lyman A. Ripperton III (July 1986), George L. and Alane Murdock Stalcup and Carol L. Rich (January 2015), and Christopher and Priscilla Wilderman (June 2020).²⁴

Ball-Cocke House, 1969, 1991, 1707 Audubon Road, contributing building

This expansive gable-roofed Modernist residence was designed to take advantage of the steep elevation decline to the west, which allows for an almost fully above-grade lower level. The house comprises an L-plan main block with projecting additions at the west end (1991) and the south elevation's center (date unknown). The east wall of the main block and the carport that extends from its southeast corner are all that is visible from the street. Painted vertical boards sheathe the house above the variegated-red-brick foundation. A matching brick chimney rises on the north gable of the main block's west bays.

²³ "Charlotte Incorporations," *Charlotte Observer*, February 19, 1959, p. 12; "Contractor," *Durham Sun*, September 11, 1963, p. B12; "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 10, 1970, p. 4; "Sue C. Karres," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 5, 1981, p. 10; DB 588, p. 579.

²⁴ "26 Hired by Aycock," *Daily Tar Heel*, September 16, 1960, p. 3; "UNC Psychology Professor," *Durham Sun*, October 29, 1987, p. 34; DB 212, p. 77; DB 584, p. 504; DB 5895, p. 370; DB 6666, p. 2079; DB 6827, p. 1181.

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Six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash and skylights illuminate the main block. Clerestory and large multi-section fixed and casement windows in the north addition's upper level, a sunroom, afford views of the surrounding woods. A wood deck extends from the addition's east bay at its intersection with the main block. A brick patio surrounds the one-story kitchen addition. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms, terra-cotta tile floors in the primary corridor, and a classical living/dining room mantel.

The design of this house has been attributed to Thomas Michael Dillion O'Shea, a World War II veteran who sold vehicles and real estate before enrolling in the NCSU School of Design in 1967. That year, he worked at the Raleigh architecture firm McKimmon and Rogers, likely as a draftsman. He graduated from NCSU in 1972.²⁵

Lester B. Ball purchased the Coker Hills lot in December 1967 after joining UNC-CH's education department that fall. He conveyed the property to his wife Betty in July 1969, soon after the house was completed.²⁶ The couple divorced in March 1970. Betty later married Richard P. Cocke, who moved to Chapel Hill in 1972 after retiring as comptroller and executive vice president from Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company. The Cockes sold the property in June 1985 to John W. and Betty V. Delanty. The couple commissioned contractor Rick Mathena to erect the west addition in 1991. Subsequent owners include Nancy Helm Estabrooks (June 2004) and Margaret G. Gillespie and Dwight L. Rogers III (July 2008).²⁷

Gregg-Linderski House, 1976, 1708 Audubon Road, contributing building

This Modernist house comprises a two-story, front-gable, three-bay main block with a one-story side-gable north wing, all sheathed with vertical boards above a concrete foundation. A shed-roofed portico supported by a slender square post shelters the double-leaf door in the recessed north bay of the main block's west wall. The four-section casement window to the south is flanked by blind recessed bays. Elsewhere, two- and four-section casement windows light the interior. The natural wood finish of the window casing and door contrasts with the dark brown siding stain. A deck spans the entire east elevation.

This house was constructed for John M. and Gail D. Gregg, who purchased the lot in January 1976. Dr.

²⁵ Irving Long, "Survey," *News and Observer*, October 20, 1967, p. 46; "Thomas Michael Dillion O'Shea," *News and Observer*, July 18, 2013, p. B6.

²⁶ Dr. Ball's prior experience included teaching at elementary schools, universities, and serving as the school superintendent of a New Jersey and three Illinois school districts. He retired in May 1979 and died in January 1981. "Faculty, Other Appointments Announced," *Daily Tar Heel*, July 28, 1967, p. 9; "Dr. Lester B. Ball," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 20, 1967, p. 7; "Students Honor Retired Professor," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, June 6, 1979, p. B2; DB 221, p. 556.

²⁷ DB 221, p. 556; DB 519, p. 318; DB 3478, p. 211; DB 4561, p. 369; "Building Permits," *News and Observer*, May 16, 1991, p. 6F; "Cocke," *Herald-Sun*, November 18, 1997, p. C2; "Betty L. Cocke," *News and Observer*, January 9, 2011, p. A9.

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Gregg was an associate professor in the UNC-CH dentistry department at that time. He resigned from UNC-CH as a professor of oral surgery and associate professor of anesthesiology and sold the property to Jerzy S. Linderski in July 1981. Dr. Linderski became the Paddison professor of Latin in UNC-CH's classics department in fall 1979. His publications included a monograph on Roman religion and politics. Dr. Linderski retains ownership of the house.²⁸

Storage building, late twentieth century, noncontributing building

The gable-roofed building northeast of the house is sheathed with vertical boards. The west wall is blind. The entrance is on the south elevation. The building is noncontributing due to age.

George B. and Bess P. Autry House, 1969, 1709 Audubon Road, contributing building

This Modernist two-story-on-basement vertical-board-sheathed house is distinguished by a dramatic asymmetrical gable roof with a shear east slope and steeply pitched west slope. Glazed wood-frame doors and clerestory, fixed single-pane, and sliding windows provide ample light. The frames were painted black in 2021. The house rests on a variegated-red-brick foundation. A wood deck spans most of the rear elevation. In 2021, a screened rear porch was constructed at the building's northwest corner, the exterior siding was painted blue, and a solar panel was installed on the east roof slope. The interior features exposed ceiling beams and wide-board decking, board-and-batten-sheathed walls, hardwood floors, and a central variegated-red-brick chimney. The kitchen plan was reconfigured in 2021 and the basement was renovated in 2024.²⁹

John H. and Ellen A. Hoggard sold the house to George B. and Bess P. Autry in June 1972. The Autrys had moved to Chapel Hill in October 1967 from Washington, D. C, where George was chief counsel and staff director of the U. S. Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights. He became executive director of Manpower Development Corporation, created to provide workforce training. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Office of Economic Opportunity sponsored the initiative. George, a Wilmington, North Carolina native, believed education was the most effective means to ameliorate poverty. He worked with a broad coalition of leaders to create the North Carolina Rural Development Center and expand the community college system. George Autry died in April 1999. Subsequent owners include David M. and Carol A. Price (July 2001) and Herman Pontzer and Janice Wang (April 2018).³⁰

²⁸ "UNC Faculty Promotions Are Approved," *Durham Morning Herald*, June 1, 1973, p. C3; "Resignations," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 30, 1981, p. 15; "Three Profs Named Chairs," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 22, 1979, p. 6; "Leaves of Absence," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, June 30, 1985, p. 9; DB 260, p. 863; DB 368, p. 382.

²⁹ Janice Wang, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, October 2025.

³⁰ "Autry Will Direct Antipoverty Project," *Winston-Salem Journal*, October 24, 1967, p. 4; "George B. Autry," *News and Observer*, April 26, 1999, pB4; DB 236, p. 927; DB 2325, p. 328; DB 6445, p. 331.

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Carport, 1969, contributing structure

The freestanding carport east of the house has a matching asymmetrical gable roof supported by wood posts on the west end and a variegated-red-brick east wall. The walls enclosing the utility room at the north end are sheathed with vertical boards.

Sylvia and Paul S. Hubbard Jr. House, 1969, 1710 Audubon Road, contributing building

This Modernist one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, vertical-board-sheathed house comprises a slightly taller east wing and an offset west wing with a lower level two-bay garage. The primary entrance is sheltered by an inset porch with a slender square metal post and railing at the wings' intersection. Sliding-glass doors and fixed and sliding windows light the interior. The brown siding and variegated-brown-brick foundation were recently painted bright blue and the window sash and roll-up paneled garage doors were painted black. A wood deck extends from the west wing's north elevation. The interior is characterized by vertical-board wall sheathing, a vaulted living room ceiling with an exposed central beam, hardwood floors in most first-floor rooms, a stone foyer floor, and two wide variegated-red-brick fireplaces.

Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, erected the house using plans from L.M. Brunier and Associates of Portland, Oregon, modified per the Hubbards's instructions. Physicist Paul S. Hubbard Jr. researched nuclear magnetic resonance while a Ph.D. student at Harvard University and continued his work after joining UNC-CH's faculty in fall 1958. He served as associate dean of the UNC graduate school from fall 1969 until spring 1972, after which he returned to full-time research and teaching. The Hubbards sold the house to current owners Katherine L. Mottola and Robert S. Taylor in November 2014.³¹

Tom K. and Harriet W. Scott House, 1970, 2008, 1711 Audubon Road, noncontributing building (Photo 2)

This Modernist, side-gable-roofed, split-level house is distinguished by contrasting materials and wall plane variation. All upper-story walls were initially sheathed with cedar channel rustic siding above ground-floor brick veneer. Long cantilevered planters sided in the same manner spanned the east elevation's upper-story south bays and the south elevation beneath aluminum-frame curtain walls. In 2008, the planters and windows were removed and the walls shifted out approximately two feet. The

³¹ "9 New Members," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 18, 1958, p. 2B; "Dr. P. S. Hubbard," *Durham Morning Herald*, February 4, 1962, p. 12; "Associate Dean Named," *Winston-Salem Journal*, August 15, 1969, p. 4; "Associate Dean Named," *Durham Morning Herald*, June 15, 1972, p. C3; DB 212, p. 65; DB 5873, p. 55; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 142.

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cantilevered walls were covered with horizontal cherry boards around full-height dark-bronze-finished aluminum-frame curtain walls and windows. The spandrel beneath the window on the south elevation has a light pink, avocado green, and light-blue square-ceramic-tile spandrel. Elsewhere, upper story cedar channel rustic siding and ground-floor brick veneer are painted beige and taupe, respectively. Original casement windows, clerestory gable windows, and skylights illuminate the interior. The original single-leaf flat-panel wood door in the recessed central entrance is flanked by a wide stained-glass sidelight and tall clear-glass transom. A wide painted-brick-edged bluestone landing provides egress. Exposed rafter ends support the deep eaves. A brick chimney pierces the roof near its center. The wood deck that spanned the rear (west) elevation was replaced in 2008 with a wood deck with a post-and-wire railing cantilevered high above grade. Artist Edwin White crafted the red-painted steel sculpture titled "Barcelona Coming Along" in the east yard and the powder-coated sheet metal sculpture that hangs just west of the deck, titled "Red Baron Pinched." The interior retains exposed ceiling beams, hardwood floors, a stair with a wrought-iron railing, and a wide painted-brick fireplace with an elevated hearth and two fireboxes. The 2008 renovation included wall and ceiling insulation. The kitchen and bathroom remodeling included African tile installation on the kitchen backsplash and in bathrooms.³² The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Tom and Harriet Scott bought this lot from Coker Hills, Inc. in April 1969 and soon engaged Security Building Company to construct the house using a stock plan. Tom Scott joined the UNC-CH faculty as botany professor in fall 1969, chaired the botany department from 1972 to 1982, and directed the office of research services from 1985 until 1990. He took leave to direct NASA's space biology program for a year beginning in August 1994. Harriet Scott was a Carolina Friends School head teacher. The couple had four children. Subsequent owners include James C. Dickerman and Patsy J. Sartor (September 1986), Westley H. and Frances C. Reeves (May 1991), and Douglas E. Shackelford and Julia Romashkova (March 2000). Christian Arandel and Leila Hessini purchased the property in April 2002 and in 2008 commissioned Raleigh architect Charles Fulbright Holden of Oxide Architecture to guide a renovation. Katherine Gill of Tributary Landscaping in Durham rendered landscape plans.³³

Walter E. and Gretchen E. Locher House, 1969, 1713 Audubon Road, contributing building

This expansive Modernist two-level residence occupies a one-acre lot that stretches between Audubon and Allard roads with dramatic elevation decline to the north. The house is situated below Audubon Road

³² Leila Hessini, telephone conversation and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, November 2025.

³³ "Three New Department Chairmen," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, June 7, 1972, p. 5; "Brazilian Soccer," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 17, 1977, p. D4; "UNC Botanist," *Herald-Sun*, August 28, 1994, p. 7; DB 220, p. 262; DB 605, p. 171; DB 912, p. 603, DB 2058, p. 305; DB 2571, p. 254; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 155; Leila Hessini, telephone conversation and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, November 2025; Photographs taken by Christian Arandel, September 2008-November 2008.

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grade at the cul-de-sac's north end. The extremely low-pitched front-gable roof has deep eaves with exposed rafter ends. Wide painted vertical boards sheathe the one-story south elevation with the exception of the variegated-red-brick-veneered garage at the east end. On secondary elevations, the lower level is veneered with matching brick veneer and the upper level covered wide painted vertical boards. Single-leaf and sliding doors and clerestory, fixed, and casement windows provide ample light. The projecting central three bays of the north elevation are flanked with upper-level decks above patios. The east patio is screened with wood lattice. A brick chimney rises on the south wall of the projecting bays. A gravel path winds through the wooded north yard to Allard Road.

The Lochers, who had previously resided abroad, commissioned Security Building Company to construct a house designed by Richard B. Pollman and Irving E. Palmquist, whose Michigan company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. The Lochers slightly modified design number N1126 by removing the central fireplace. After heading the pipeline division for Creole Petroleum Corporation in Caracas, Venezuela, Walter Locher was employed by the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company in Beirut, Lebanon, from 1950 until retiring as executive vice president in 1968. Subsequent owners include Michael J. Rosenburg and Ellen R. Ruina (July 1983) and James A. and Joan S. Rose (August 2001).³⁴

Clayton Road

Sion D. and Margaret B. Jennings House, 1961, 304 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed Ranch house comprises a tripartite main block with a slightly offset two-bay garage at the south end and two gabled rear wings. The projecting central section features a slightly taller roof, inset north porch with a slate floor and steps, and a group of four sliding-glass windows above a brick kneewall. The walls of this section and the garage are sheathed with vertical-board siding, while the main block's north and south bays are veneered with long, thin, red brick laid in running bond. Brick walkways extend from the street and driveway to the primary entrance. A stone retaining wall borders the driveway's south edge. The house fronts the cul-de-sac at Clayton Road's east end.

Chapel Hill Tire Company proprietors Sion D. and Margaret B. Jennings and their daughters Jackie and Anne moved in October 1961 from Durham to their newly completed Coker Hills home, one of the first in the subdivision. Margaret, who had been an executive secretary at Standard Oil Company in Chicago and American Tobacco Company in Durham, was the tire company's bookkeeper. After selling that business in 1962, the Jenningses founded Triangle Mortgage Company and speculated in real estate, developing

³⁴ "Arab Notebook," *The Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), November 19, 1967, p. 8; "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 10, 1970, p. 4; DB 426, p. 315; DB 2330, p. 200.

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projects including University Square, a multi-use complex on West Franklin Street. The couple retired in 1986. Sion Jennings died on March 7, 1996. Margaret Jennings sold the property to James A. and Dina G. Urquhart in June 1996. The Urquharts conveyed the property to Patrick J. Nagle and Kate L. Sheahan in May 2019.³⁵

Roy L. and Gwendolyn C. Lindahl House, 1965, 305 Clayton Road, contributing building

This Modernist house encompasses a series of intersecting hip-roofed wings that frame a central courtyard. Exposed rafters support deep eaves above flush-horizontal-board-sheathed walls punctuated by regularly spaced thin battens. A matching railing borders concrete steps at the central entrance. Only two groups of casement windows pierce the street-facing elevations. However, numerous large fixed and casement windows, glazed doors, and curtain walls on secondary elevations provide ample light. The room that projects from the west end of the north east-west wing is distinguished by a steeply pitched shed roof that slopes toward the wing. The deep west eave shelters a high, wide window opening. The interior is characterized by wood-sheathed accent walls that match the exterior siding, hardwood floors, vaulted ceilings with exposed beams in primary public areas, and a wide brick chimney. A courtyard-fronting corridor has a red-terra-cotta-tile floor, exterior curtain wall, and original full-height built-in cabinets lining the interior wall.

Roy L. and Gwendolyn C. Lindahl purchased this lot from John T. and Elizabeth W. Manning in August 1964. The Lindhals commissioned architect Harwell Hamilton Harris and general contractor F. E. Osborne of Wake Forest to design and build their house. The couple moved to Chapel Hill in August 1952, when Dr. Lindhal joined UNC-Chapel Hill's newly created dental school as an assistant professor of pediatric dentistry. He had served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and earned dental degrees from the University of Southern California and University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Dr. Lindhal was elevated to professor and pediatric dentistry department head in 1956. He held leadership positions in numerous local, state, and national dental and civic organizations. Gwendolyn C. Lindahl, known as Gwen, was the director of the City of Chapel Hill's Recreation Department from 1967 until 1972. She conveyed her interest in the property to Dr. Lindhal in May 1974. Roy L. Lindahl and his wife Marian M. Stephenson sold the property to Jason and Teresa Wilson in August 2004. The Wilsons engaged architect John William Waddell of Distinctive Architecture to guide the 2005 kitchen renovation. The scope of work included replacement of the full-height wall between the kitchen and dining room with a three-quarter-height wall of cabinets with translucent-glass doors. Luo Xunrong purchased the property in

³⁵ *Chapel Hill Weekly*, October 23, 1961, p. 3; "Sion Jennings," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, January 16, 1973, p. 1; "Jack Jennings," *Chapel Hill News*, March 10, 1996, p. 11; "Jennings," *Herald-Sun*, January 25, 2002, p. C2; DB 178, p. 555; DB 1474, p. 452; DB 6612, p. 1547.

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June 2019.³⁶

Edward J. and Doris R. Gill House, 1962, 306 Clayton Road, contributing building (Photo 3)

This Modernist, side-gable-roofed, split-level house is distinguished by contrasting materials and wall plane variation. On the cantilevered walls of the upper-story southwest bays and in the east gable, narrow vertical dark-stained wood boards frame single-pane windows. The north two-thirds of the west wall is sheathed with painted horizontal siding. Elsewhere, walls are veneered with long, thin, variegated-red brick. Fixed, casement, and sliding wood-frame windows illuminate the interior. A shallow dark-stained-vertical-board-clad soffit spans the east two-thirds of the façade, bisecting the central entrance bay comprising a double-leaf wood-frame glazed door, a sidelight with two large square offset windows, and a group of three upper-level windows. Exposed rafter ends support the deep eaves. A low wood deck with a post-and-wire railing and broad wrap-around steps extends from the south elevation's center. A matching elevated deck extends from the northeast corner. A brick chimney pierces the roof near its center. The south wall of the one-story gabled variegated-red-brick-veneered garage at the main block's east end is inset to cover a walkway leading to the east entrance.

Edward J. and Doris R. Gill moved in 1954 from Pennsylvania to Chapel Hill, where Edward was a transmitter engineer at the UNC television station. He concurrently took engineering classes at Duke University and UNC-CH. The Gills bought this lot in May 1961 and occupied their home in 1962. After their six children were all enrolled in school, Doris directed St. Thomas More Playschool. Her civic service included volunteering at the Community Kitchen on Merritt Mill Road, Meals on Wheels, and Kroger Plaza PTA Thrift Shop, and working as a crossing guard at Glenwood Elementary School. Edward Gill retired from UNC-CH in 1985. He died on June 25, 2002. Subsequent owners include Rosario A. and Kristen C. Zuco (August 2005) and Keith and Alisan Royster (November 2021).³⁷

Warren W. and Alberta T. Via House, 1961, 307 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-and-one-half-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed house is veneered with variegated-red brick; horizontal painted wood siding on the façade's slightly projecting east bay, the west gable, and the rear elevation's second story; and painted vertical boards on the east two-thirds of the rear elevation's first story. Double-hung one-over-one sash windows illuminate the interior. A deep eave shelters the shallow brick

³⁶ "Dr. Lindahl," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 17, 1957, p. 1; "Chapel Hill," *Herald-Sun*, November 7, 1967, p. 7; "Roy L. Lindahl," *News and Observer*, July 12, 2015, p. 6; DB 180, p. 10; DB 198, p. 928; DB 249, p. 482; DB 3531, p. 226, DB 6293, p. 147; DB 6615, p. 310; Bill Waddell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 9, 2024.

³⁷ "Duke-UNC Student," *News and Record*, July 30, 1956, p. 8; Marcie Cloutier, "Guardian Angel," *News and Observer*, November 6, 1987, pF2; "Edward J. Gill," *Chapel Hill News*, June 30, 2002, p. 7; "Doris Rosalie Gill," *News and Observer*, April 6, 2014, p. B5; DB 182, p. 488; DB 3834, p. 336; DB 6753, p. 1118.

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terrace spanning the central bays that leads to the single-leaf entrance. A brick chimney pierces the roof east of its center. Square posts support the carport and a large sunroom that span the east two-thirds of the rear elevation. A brick patio is south of the carport. A shed-roofed canopy surmounts the basement apartment entrance west of the sunroom.

Some of the hardwood floors are original, while others with patterns or wood inlay were installed during the early twenty-first century. The living room features exposed wood ceiling beams and vertical-board sheathed walls except for the variegated-red-brick east wall with a central fireplace, wood mantel shelf, and elevated brick hearth. The stair at the living room's west end is partially enclosed. One bathroom retains original square turquoise-glazed ceramic wall tile.

The central stone-bordered and lined water feature in the front yard flows from a pond north of the terrace to a low stone waterfall and a larger pond at the lowest elevation. The similar east water feature begins at an above-grade waterfall near the metal gate securing the backyard and continues northwest. Stone walls and boulders border planting beds. Stone and gravel walkways wind through the yard. The water features, hardscape, and much of the vegetation were installed for Andrew C. and Abigail D. Krichman Poms.

Warren W. and Alberta T. Via commissioned construction of this house after moving to Chapel Hill from Rock Hill, South Carolina. Warren Via was a public school teacher, principal, and businessman. He retired in 1970 from book publishing company Holt, Rinehart, and Winston. The Vias were known for their landscaping prowess. Alberta Via was the first secretary of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club, organized in September 1962, and frequently hosted meetings in her home. She was a leader in the initiative to create and maintain E. C. Leonard Park. After Warren Via's 1995 death, the property was conveyed to a family trust that sold the house to Andrew C. and Abigail D. Krichman Poms in March 1997.³⁸

Charles L. and Elizabeth E. Chase House, 1964, 308 Clayton Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed split-level house comprises a west block with a lower-level single-bay garage on the primary (south) elevation and an offset one-story gabled east wing. The west block is sheathed with horizontal siding above a variegated-brown-brick foundation, while the wing is brick-veneered with the exception of its board-and-batten-sheathed façade. The flat-roofed porch spanning the wing is supported by square posts and has a concrete floor and brick foundation. The porch shelters a single-leaf door and a picture window with sidelights. All windows have been replaced. A brick chimney pierces the wing roof

³⁸ *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 2, 1961, p. 7; "Garden Club," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 4, 1962, p. B4; "Warren W. Via," *Herald-Sun*, January 26, 1995, p. C2; "Alberta Thomas Via," *Herald* (Rock Hill, S. C.), June 25, 2009, p. B3; DB 181, p. 15; DB 1499, p. 489; DB 1567, p. 483; DB 4329, p. 549.

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near its east end.

Charles L. and Elizabeth E. Chase purchased the property from C. James and E. Muriel Dyer in October 1965. Charles Chase was a research associate in genetics at the UNC-CH Biological Sciences Research Center, later called the Brain and Development Research Center. Elizabeth Chase, a Greensboro College graduate, hosted meetings of the alumni association's Chapel Hill chapter and the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club at her home. She taught mathematics in the public school system. The couple conveyed the house to their son Arthur Lundy Chase in July 2005.³⁹

E. C. Leonard Park, 1962, northeast corner of Clayton and Audubon Roads, contributing site

The half-acre park, which encompasses a grass field and wooded areas with perimeter benches and picnic tables, was named in honor of Edward Charles Leonard, a neighborhood resident and civil engineer who surveyed myriad Chapel Hill subdivisions including Coker Hills. Although the 1960 Coker Hills plat did not include a park, its creation fulfilled Dr. Totten's vision for the site. Coker College trustees conveyed the parcel to the E. C. Leonard Playground Association in 1962 since the lot was smaller than the minimum 0.6-acre size mandated by Coker Hills covenants.⁴⁰

Near the park's northeast corner, the statue of an African woman with a headscarf and voluminous dress titled "Heading to Market" stands on a slight rise adjacent to a wooded area. Clive Kileff, a native of Zimbabwe and retired professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, donated the sculpture created in 2019 by Zimbabwean artist Esau Karuru to the Coker Hills Neighborhood Association in 2023. Dr. Kileff's publications include *Street Sellers of Zimbabwe Stone Sculpture: Artists and Entrepreneurs* (1996).⁴¹

William P. and Dorothy L. Glezen House, 1962, 309 Clayton Road, contributing building

This gable-roofed split-level house comprises a west front-gable block with a lower-level single-bay garage accessed from the west elevation and an offset one-story gabled east wing. The west block is sheathed with horizontal painted-wood siding above a variegated-red-brick foundation, while the wing is completely brick-veneered. The upper story of the west block's primary (north) elevation is cantilevered above the foundation. The inset porch at the west block's east corner is the depth of the wing offset. The porch is

³⁹ DB 204, p. 360; DB 3825, pp. 484, 488, 491; "Elizabeth Eckstein," *Greensboro Daily News*, December 1, 1960, p. C4; "What's Happening Soon," *Durham Herald Sun*, October 16, 1969, p. B1; Patrick O'Neill, "X-rays, breast cancer," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 26, 1991, pp. 1 and 10.

⁴⁰ DB 178, p. 510; PB 9, p. 18; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 185-186.

⁴¹ Clive Kileff is a brother of Brian Kileff at 403 Clayton Road.

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supported by square posts and has a brick landing and steps with wrought-iron railings. Vertical boards cover the wall surrounding the single-leaf paneled wood front door. The windows have been replaced. A corbelled brick chimney pierces the wing roof near its east end.

Dr. William P. Glezen had been North Carolina's state epidemiologist and an infectious disease researcher for the U. S. Public Health Service in Kansas City before joining the UNC-CH medical school pediatrics department in fall 1965. The Glezens bought the house from Robert B. Midgette in August 1965 and sold it to Isabel M. Fowler in June 1975. Subsequent owners include Daniel P. and Karen S. McCauliffe (purchased in April 1992), Karol H. and William Mark Twilla III (August 2000), and Eun Yong Lee and Tae Heon (June 2005).⁴²

Oscar Knefker and Hope Sherfy Rice House, 1962, 2020, 311 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

This gable-roofed one-story-on-basement Modernist residence designed by architect Arthur Cogswell's firm is situated at an angle on a corner lot, with the north gable end fronting the street to afford greater privacy. The house is characterized by deep eaves and contrasting materials: brick veneer and wood siding. The east (primary) and the north entrances are recessed. The grade decline to the west allows for a partially above-grade basement. A brick chimney rises on the west elevation near its south end. A screened porch projects from the south elevation. West of the house, a nature trail winds through the woods.

When current owners Brendan and Kelly McKenna began planning an extensive renovation, they engaged Durham architect Ellen Cassilly to guide the project completed in 2020. The exterior scope of work involved painting variegated-red-brick veneer dark gray; replacing vertical-board siding and royal-blue-painted smooth spandrels and siding panels with stained vertical- and horizontal-board siding; enclosing, enlarging, and adding window and door openings; replacing fixed, sliding, and casement aluminum-frame windows with black-finished metal-frame windows; and replacing bright-yellow-painted flat-panel and glazed doors. The stained-wood-frame blue-panel wall that extended from the east elevation south of the primary entrance was removed. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, wood-sheathed accent walls, flat-panel wood doors, and vaulted ceilings in primary public areas, the master bedroom, and the screened porch. Exposed wood beams carry the structural load, allowing for large open spaces. Wood-veneered accordion doors mounted

⁴² "Cleveland's 11 Polio Cases," *Greensboro Record*, August 20, 1958, p. 12; "Polio Study Started," *Lincoln Evening Journal* (Nebraska), October 9, 1962, p. 8; Deed of Trust Book 192, p. 288; DB 256, p. 1826; DB 982, p. 324; DB 2135, p. 226; DB 3768, p. 113.

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on the beam bases facilitate spatial subdivision. Vertical braces connect the beams to the ceiling in the expansive living room. On that room's west wall, built-in window seats flank the wide variegated-red-brick fireplace distinguished by a wood-panel overmantel and stack-bond brick hearth. Open shelves supported by metal brackets are mounted on the living, dining, and bedroom walls. A long built-in banquette spans a dining room wall.

Chicago native Dr. Oscar K. Rice was named the most promising young chemist in North America by the American Chemical Society in 1932 while at Harvard University. He joined the UNC-CH faculty in 1936 following a research fellowship at the University of Leipzig in Germany. Dr. Rice's groundbreaking research regarding chemical reaction rates and energy distribution was widely published. He was a consultant for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, created by the federal government to develop its atomic energy program during World War II. While at the government research facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, he met Kansas native Hope Sherfy, who was teaching music at the public school there. After the couple's December 1947 marriage, she gave piano lessons and directed community choruses in Chapel Hill. Dr. Rice became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1962 and remained a UNC chemistry department professor until his death on May 7, 1978. Hope Rice died on September 11, 2009.⁴³ The Rice's daughters Margarita and Pamela sold the property to Brad and Valerie Merritt in December 2013. Brendan and Kelly McKenna purchased the house in July 2019.⁴⁴

Cole-Thurber House, 1963, 400 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, five-bay-wide, Colonial Revival-style residence has a deep setback on a corner lot. The walls are veneered with running-bond variegated-red-brick veneer with the exception of three dormers on the front roof slope and the almost-full-width rear shed dormer, which are clad with beaded vinyl siding. The six-panel front door is framed by fluted pilasters and the denticulated cornice that spans the façade. A brick stoop with a wood railing provides egress. Louvered fixed shutters flank four eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash façade windows with slightly projecting sills. Elsewhere, first-story and dormer windows have six-over-six or eight-over-eight sash. A brick chimney with a corbelled stack pierces the rear roof slope. On the rear elevation, a shed-roofed sunporch with a bluestone floor extends from the east bays. An unpainted vertical-board fence separates the rear lawn and driveway. A round blue-stone patio is in the lawn northeast of the house.

Interior finishes include hardwood floors in first-floor rooms except for the kitchen; simple molded cornices, baseboards, and window and door surrounds; and painted-wood-panel wainscoting in the foyer

⁴³ "Dr. Oscar K. Rice," *Greensboro Record*, March 31, 1932, p. 1; "Dr. Oscar K. Rice," *Greensboro Daily News*, May 8, 1976, p. B2; "Hope Sherfy Rice," *News and Observer*, September 17, 2009, p. B6.

⁴⁴ DB 188, p. 324, DB 5736, p. 147, DB 6610, p. 519, DB 6613, p. 656; DB 6618, p. 1998.

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and living room. The corner stair in the foyer has an enclosed upper run. The living room fireplace features a classical mantel with a convex frieze, denticulated cornice, and molded shelf that frames an oversized red brick firebox surround. Matching brick sheathes the den fireplace wall. Both hearths are elevated. In the den, walls are paneled with wide beaded vertical boards and shelves, cabinets, and a wet-bar with paneled doors are recessed in the south wall.

Norma and Benjamin E. Fountain Jr. sold the lot to Lawrence E. and Hilda J. Cole in May 1963. The couple moved to Chapel Hill from Ohio when Dr. Cole retired after a forty-two-year tenure as a psychology professor at Oberlin College, his alma mater. He continued to write and lecture in Chapel Hill. Hilda Julia Silberman Cole, a graduate of the Thomas Jefferson University Hospital School of Nursing, had been a nurses' superintendent at Berea College Hospital in Kentucky. The Coles were dedicated gardeners and involved in myriad civic organizations. Hilda Cole died on January 8, 1979; followed by Lawrence Cole on September 19, 1979. Subsequent owners included W. Boyd and Elaine P. Russell (July 1979) and Arthur F. and Margaux S. Thurber (July 1989). Arthur resided in Lynn, Massachusetts, at the time of his death on March 30, 2017. Margaux Thurber sold the property to Cassidy Henegar and James Holsinger on October 14, 2021.⁴⁵

Garage, 1963, contributing building

The freestanding front-gable-roofed, two-bay, variegated-red-brick garage north of the house is accessed via a driveway from Audubon Road. The sixteen-section roll-up garage doors have twelve wood panels and four glazed panes in the second row from the top.

William J. and Dorothy C. Koch House, 1964, 401 Clayton Road, contributing building

This unique one-story, flat-roofed, International Style house designed by architect Arthur Cogswell is oriented to maximize privacy, with the primary elevation facing south rather than toward the street. The house, situated at an angle on a corner lot west of a nature trail, is surrounded by deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs and ornamental grasses. Distinctive features include a pent cornice with standing-seam metal fascia, deep eaves, painted-vertical-board walls, and recessed window and door openings. Although the west and northeast walls are blind, large windows, sliding glass doors, the glazed south curtain wall, and skylights provide ample illumination. Two roof monitors allow for vaulted ceilings in public areas. The carport at the north end has a thin-vertical-louver north wall. West of the carport, an open breezeway extends the full length of the house to the primary entrance. Slender rectangular posts support the breezeway canopy. Continuous built-in benches with horizontal-board backs secure the east and south

⁴⁵ Bill Welch, "Settling in Chapel Hill," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, June 23, 1975, p. 7; "Hilda J. Cole," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, January 11, 1979, p. 2; DB 194, p. 212; DB 299, p. 18; DB 315, p. 473; DB 805, p. 303; DB 6513, p. 588; DB 6750, p. 750.

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edges of the expansive elevated south terrace. The terrace and house foundation walls are stack-bond concrete block.

The interior is characterized by wood-paneled walls, flat-panel doors, and carpeted floors. The living/dining room has rosewood wall paneling and a wide fireplace with an elevated brick hearth. The kitchen at the room's northwest corner can be completely enclosed by a sliding door.⁴⁶ Thomas Kenan, the second owner, enlarged the living/dining room.

Arthur Cogswell received a 1965 Merit Award from the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the Koch House design. His colleague, architect Joseph Nassif, monitored the work of general contractor Charlie R. Parker. William J. Koch earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. botany degrees from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He joined the faculty in 1956 and taught botany, biology, and mycology until retiring in 1986. Dr. Koch authored botany textbooks including *Plants in the Laboratory* (1973). Dorothy Clarke Koch, a Meredith College graduate, wrote children's books and was a real estate broker.⁴⁷

Executive and philanthropist Thomas S. Kenan III purchased the house from the Kochs in March 1974. Kenan serves as a trustee or officer of numerous foundations, many of which he established, and is a staunch supporter of historic preservation and the arts and humanities. He has made significant bequests to Ackland Art Museum, Carolina Performing Arts, Coker Arboretum, UNC Kenan-Flagler Business School, Wilson Library, and the Southern Historical Collection at UNC-CH, his alma mater. Subsequent owners include Joseph D. Rowland (April 1986), Mark H. and Joyce E. Frink (December 1999), and David W. and Lori I. Paquette (March 2002).⁴⁸

Samuel J. and Elizabeth T. Davis House, 1963, 402 Clayton Road, contributing building

This gable-roofed split-level house is situated at the top of a hill on Clayton Road's north side. The front-gable east wing includes a single-bay basement garage. The house is sheathed with variegated-brown-brick-veneer with the exception of painted vertical-board siding beneath the three-bay-wide porch. The square porch posts are spanned by a two-horizontal-board railing. Replacement one-over-one sash windows and a plate-glass window flanked by sidelights at the façade's

⁴⁶ Betsy Marsh, "Drama Built Into Koch Home," *News and Observer*, July 18, 1965, Section 4, pp. 1 and 4; J. C. Kouns, "A Look at Gracious Living," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 13, 1966, p. B1; "Chapel Hill Homes Open," *Charlotte Observer*, April 2, 1966, p. B1.

⁴⁷ Marsh, "Drama Built Into Koch Home," p. 1; "New South Land Company," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 23, 1972, p. 14; "UNC Prof.," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 22, 1973, p. B2; "William Julian Koch," *Chapel Hill News*, December 20, 2009.

⁴⁸ Office of University Development, UNC-CH, "Carolina honors Tom Kenan for lifetime of giving and service," March 4, 2024; DB 247, p. 2025; DB 564, p. 532; DB 2020, p. 58; DB 2536, p. 214.

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center light the interior. A central broad brick chimney pierces the roof.

Samuel Jackson Davis, known as Sam, and Elizabeth T. Davis, called Betty, bought this lot in May 1963. They relocated to Chapel Hill in late 1960 when Sam's employer, Chemstrand Corporation, opened a research center in Durham. Sam Davis was a founder of the American Fiber Society and member of the American Chemical Society. After he retired from Chemstrand, the Davises opened a gift shop called the Paw Paw Patch in University Square in April 1971. They later moved the store to Eastgate Shopping Center. Sam Davis died on July 22, 1975. Betty Davis and her children operated the shop until 1996. She died on September 15, 1998. Subsequent owners include Andrew C. and Abigail D. Krichman Poms and Edith Steinfeld (April 1999) and Jay S. Kaufman and Lisa Ann Lindsay (April 2004). Lisa Ann Lindsay became the sole owner in March 2007.⁴⁹

Winslow-Kileff House, 1964, 1982, 1986, 403 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

This asymmetrically massed weatherboarded dwelling comprises a two-story hip-roofed main block and projecting one-story hip-roofed sections including 1982 and 1986 additions that wrap around the southeast corner. A hip-roofed monitor rises above the roof at the two-story block's east end. The square brick posts that support the hip-roofed porch at the façade's center are painted pale yellow to match the siding. Likewise, the hip-roofed carport that projects from the northeast corner has painted brick-lattice sidewalls. Clerestory, fixed single-pane, and casement windows; skylights; and wood-frame glazed doors provide ample light. A stone wall borders the east edge of the gravel driveway. North of the house, a brick-lattice wall separates the front lawn from the wooded area. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Rex Shelton and Lucille Evans Winslow bought this lot in November 1960. Rex Winslow joined the UNC-CH faculty in 1929 as an economics professor. While teaching, he earned a Ph.D. in economics from the university in 1936. Dr. Winslow served as the director of the School of Business Administration's Bureau of Business Services and Research from its 1945 founding until his death in December 1968. Lucille Winslow sold the property to Douglas C. and Barbara D. Day in March 1969. Brian and Moyra E. Kileff bought the house in June 1979 and enlarged and remodeled it in 1982 and after a February 1986 fire caused extensive damage. Architect Jon Andre Conderet guided the renovations. Moyra Kileff, an anesthesiologist, practiced at Durham Anesthesia Associates. Brian Kileff owned Oenophilia, a wine accessories purveyor.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ "Paw Paw Patch," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 4, 1971, p. 8; "Sam Davis Felt at Home," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 24, 1975, p. 4; "Town Council," *Chapel Hill Herald*, January 24, 1996, p. 4; DB 194, p. 67; DB 1903, p. 450; DB 3419, p. 460; DB 4232, p. 282.

⁵⁰ Harold Ellison, "Winslow of UNC," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 11, 1962, p. D10; "Bureau Head," *News and Observer*, April 6, 1969, Section 4, p. 9; "45,000 Damage," *Herald-Sun*, February 12, 1986, p. 3; Marilyn Spicer, "Putting wine in its place," *News and Observer*, August 13, 1987, p. D1; Ted Abernathy, "Plenty of Business in Orange," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*,

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Pickett-Lyman House, 1963, 404 Clayton Road, contributing building

This Modernist house comprises a one-story-on-basement front-gable west block connected via a hyphen to the one-story flat-roofed east garage wing. The walls are sheathed with long, thin, red-brick veneer beneath deep eaves supported by exposed rafter ends. Clerestory, fixed single-pane, and casement windows; skylights; and door sidelights illuminate the interior. The living room's south wall, which fronts the street, is fully glazed. The primary entrance is recessed on the main block's east elevation, accessed by a brick-paved L-shaped walkway with header-course-capped brick kneewalls. Matching walls enclose the patio at the main block's southwest corner. The interior features a brick foyer floor, hardwood floors in most rooms on the upper level, and a red-brick-bordered fireplace with an elevated hearth. The front yard is terraced with stone retaining walls. Wood steps rise from the driveway's south end to the entrance.

Fay G. and Oscar A. Pickett Jr. commissioned Arthur Cogswell to design their house erected by general contractor Edward N. Mann Sr.'s crew in 1963. The Picketts, both from Newark, New Jersey, married in September 1950 after Oscar graduated from UNC-CH. He subsequently earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Delaware. Dr. Pickett, a chemist, conducted nylon polymer research for the Chemstrand Corporation in Decatur, Alabama, from December 1955 until late 1960, when the company opened a research center in Durham. The Picketts moved in early 1968 to Pensacola, Florida, where Chemstrand operated a synthetic fiber manufacturing plant.⁵¹

Helen M. O'Brien purchased the house in May 1968 and sold it to John R. and Mitchell F. Lyman in January 1969. The couple had moved to Chapel Hill from Washington, D. C., where they had lived since 1946, in summer 1968, when Dr. Lyman joined the UNC-CH department of environmental sciences and engineering faculty. He directed the North Carolina Office of Marine Sciences, which coordinated the programs at a UNC-CH, N. C. State University, and UNC-Wilmington until his 1973 retirement. John Lyman served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and was among the soldiers who occupied Hiroshima in August 1945. He retired from the Naval Reserve in 1975. After his death on November 16, 1977, Mitchell Forrest Lyman, a Mary Washington College graduate and published poet, remained in residence until 2006. Subsequent owners include Brookwood Corporation (April 2008); Mark V. and Alison Valentine Smith (March 2009), who renovated the house after buying it; and Jeffrey Meira Epplein and

June 23, 1991, p. C1; DB 179, p. 490; DB 219, p. 683; DB 311, p. 603; DB 694, p. 448; DB 896, p. 8; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 95.

⁵¹ "Soday Appoints," *Decatur Daily* (Alabama), December 7, 1955, p. 8; "Pickett," *Durham Morning Herald*, June 13, 1960, p. 6.

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John Jacobson (April 2017).⁵²

Umphlett-Turner House, 1965, 1998, 405 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

The one-story-on-basement, gable-roofed, weatherboarded house was enlarged in 1998 with a gabled addition that wraps around the northwest corner and a garage connected to the main block via a hyphen at the south end of a concrete-paver courtyard. At the primary entrance on the main block's east elevation a multi-pane curtain wall frames the single-leaf multi-pane door sheltered by a gabled roof extension. Tall fixed and casement windows and skylights illuminate the interior. A concrete-block chimney rises at the main block's southwest corner. The garage has a cross-gable roof, pent eaves, and a pyramidal-hip-roofed vent at the roof's center. A matching vent was added to the main block's roof. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Clyde J. and Margaret M. Umphlett bought this lot in March 1964. Clyde Umphlett joined the UNC-CH faculty in fall 1961 after earning a botany degree from the university. The Umphletts sold the house to Delon K. and Percy P. Turner Jr. in July 1970 and moved to Greenville, South Carolina, where Dr. Umphlett headed Clemson University's newly created botany department. The Turners' son David C. Turner sold the property in August 1997 to Ellen S. Moscovitz, who remodeled the house. The subsequent owners were Katherine H. Paradis (April 2014) and Matthew Baker and Melissa Pabalan (July 2017).⁵³

Powell-Hawley House, 1967, 2011, 2016, 406 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

This house encompasses a two-story front-gable west wing, one-story side-gable east wing, and offset one-story gabled garage at the west wing's southwest corner. The original exterior finish was variegated red brick veneer (as seen on the chimney that rises on the west elevation) on the primary (south) façade, weatherboards elsewhere, and vertical boards in gables. Bracketed square wood posts supported the engaged porch that spanned the one-story wing's south elevation. All wood was cedar with a dark brown stain. Five-pane sidelights flanked the six-panel front door. Eight-over-twelve double-hung wood-sash windows illuminated most rooms; a few eight-over-eight sash lit secondary areas and the garage.⁵⁴

After Maurice Alan and Carolyn Celi Brookhart bought the house in October 2009, they engaged Chapel

⁵² "Former UNC Professor," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, November 17, 1977, pp. 1-2; "Memorial," *Chapel Hill News*, May 25, 1997, p. 9; "Mitchell Forrest Lyman," *News and Observer*, September 13, 2015, p. 7; DB 215, p. 805; DB 219, p. 265; DB 4505, p. 59; DB 4697, p. 356; DB 6311, p. 265; DB 6768, p. 770.

⁵³ "Clyde J. Umphlett," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 5, 1989, p. 8; DB 200, p. 75; DB 226, p. 695; DB 444, p. 606; DB 1466, pp. 85; DB 1626, p. 594; DB 5784, p. 66; DB 6334, p. 466.

⁵⁴ Carolyn Brookhart, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 3, 2024; photographs taken by Carolyn Brookhart on July 17, 2009, and November 10, 2010.

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Hill architect Jay Fulkerson to render plans for a two-phase renovation executed by Chapel Hill contractor Jay B. Buckley. In 2011, the east wing was enlarged with a front-gable weatherboarded south addition and an L-shaped porch that wraps around the intersection of the east wing and addition. The Craftsman-style tapered porch posts rest on tall brick piers spanned by a railing with tapered newel posts and slender square balusters. The entire exterior was painted pale green accented with newly installed cream-painted trim boards. With the exception of the garage, original windows were replaced with four-over-one double-hung sash. The gabled rear screened porch erected by the previous owners was refurbished. The porch is flanked by a brick patio and wood deck. A brick walkway leads to the primary entrance. The main level and basement were remodeled in 2011, followed by the second-floor bedrooms and bathrooms in 2016. The scope of work included a complete kitchen renovation and main level half-bath and basement mudroom construction. When the bedroom ceilings were raised, square four-pane sash were added in the gables.⁵⁵ The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Charles L. and Carolyn W. Powell bought this lot in May 1967. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Powell, a World War II veteran, was a U. S. Army Reserve instructor and an insurance agent. Carolyn Powell was a music teacher in Durham County public schools. Subsequent owners include UNC-CH geography professor Arthur J. Hawley and Helen P. Hawley (July 1978), Zachary Brill Robbins and Laila Dawn Van Eyck (July 2002), Maurice Alan and Carolyn Celi Brookhart (October 2009), and Jessica Cooper Anderson and Shyam Karthik (November 2020).⁵⁶

Stehman-Jansen House, 1962, 407 Clayton Road, contributing building (Photo 4)

This asymmetrical red-brick-veneered Modernist split-level house is distinguished by a roof in which the west slope is taller and more steeply pitched than the east slope. A band of square clerestory windows span the short wall at the roof plane intersection. The entrance—a flat-panel single-leaf blonde-wood door, wide sidelight, and tall transom—is recessed at the façade's center. Brick steps and a slender metal railing rise to the brick and blue-stone landing. Aluminum-frame clerestory, fixed, and casement windows provide ample light. A broad, rectangular, brick chimney stack rises from the east roof slope. A large screened porch extends from the southeast corner, east of an elevated deck.

Carlyle John Stehman, known as Lyle, and Ursula Barbara Stehman purchased this lot in June 1961. They moved to Chapel Hill from Decatur, Alabama, in late 1960 when Carlyle Stehman's employer, Chemstrand Corporation, a subsidiary of Monsanto, opened a research center in Durham. Dr. Stehman, a chemist,

⁵⁵ Carolyn Brookhart, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 3, 2024.

⁵⁶ "Army Reserve Course," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 29, 1968, p. 8; "Meritorious Service Award," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, June 7, 1972, p. 10; Emily Coakley, "That's amore!," *Chapel Hill Herald*, February 12, 2006, pp. 1 and 10; DB 211, p. 560; DB 288, p. 546; DB 2656, p. 80; DB 4860, p. 175; DB 6688, p. 904.

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worked at Monsanto's Dayton, Ohio, research laboratory before joining Chemstrand's research department in 1951. He was elevated to research director in 1958, maintained that role in Chapel Hill, and became technical services director at the New York headquarters in June 1965. According to family tradition, the Stehmans guided the design and construction process for their residence, which included a large recreation room. The Stehmans sold the property to Paul L. and Mary Ellen Jones Munson in March 1966. Subsequent owners include Kenneth B. and Cecily R. Collins (October 1971), Paul C. and Edythlena Tompkins (July 1972), Thomas Lee and Linda A. Isenhour (April 1976), and Louis A. and Genevieve A. Jansen (June 1984). Louis A. Jansen, native of the Netherlands, was an engineer at I.B.M. He retired in 1994 and died in March 2000. Genevieve Jansen remains in residence.⁵⁷

Peter R. and Helen Clark Johnston House, 1964, 408 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house is oriented so that the gable end fronts the street. The variegated red brick was painted a cream color circa 2017. The replacement windows were likely installed at the same time. The original windows were six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Painted wood panels fill the base of the openings. A triangular pediment tops the primary entrance at the west elevation's center. Brick steps and a slender metal railing rise to the brick and concrete landing. The auxiliary entrance on the north elevation has a similar stoop. A gabled screened porch projects from the south elevation. A wood deck with wood picket railings spans the rear (east) elevation.

Peter R. and Helen Clark Johnston purchased the lot in September 1963. Subsequent owners include John W. and Judith S. Heintz (November 1967); Elizabeth M. and George H. Draper IV (December 1973), Norman G. and Ann Duhme Welker (September 1983), Robert B. and Sharon B. Tattle (September 1986), Anthony W. and Nancy E. White (January 1991), Susan V. and Thaddeus S. Lee III (August 1995), Paul F. Mele and Virginia Parsells-Mele (July 1997), Vincent Randall and Adriane Lynn Streiff (August 2016); and Elliot Coe and Sarah Rhodes Clark-Farnell (November 2020).⁵⁸

Stehman-Whybark House, 1981, 409 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, Modernist house has an offset two-bay garage wing at its east end. The walls are sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the red-brick foundation.

⁵⁷ "Search for New Fibers," *Durham Sun*, January 31, 1961, p. B12; "Chemstrand," *Durham Sun*, June 10, 1965, p. B1; "Louis A. Jansen," *News and Observer*, March 6, 2000, p. B4; DB 186, p. 600; DB 206, p. 390; DB 232, p. 454; DB 236, p. 1958; DB 263, p. 724; DB 472, p. 412; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 157.

⁵⁸ DB 214, p. 114; DB 246, p. 1336; DB 436, p. 195; DB 603, p. 213; DB 896, p. 508; DB 1379, p. 437; DB 1614, p. 322; DB 2634, p. 103; DB 6173, p. 56; DB 6689, p. 760.

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The dramatic grade decline to the south allows for above-grade basement walls on all but the north elevation. Sliding-glass windows and skylights illuminate the interior. A brick walkway leads from the driveway to the recessed primary entrance near the façade's center, sheltered by a shed-roof extension supported by square posts. The east section of the walkway is bordered with a two-horizontal-board railing; while the west section has a painted cedar-channel-rustic-siding-sheathed railing. Two original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes flank the driveway. The house is noncontributing due to age.

Lyle and Ursula Stehman (see 407 Clayton Road) returned to Chapel Hill from New York after Lyle retired from Chemstrand Corporation. They commissioned contractor Don Higgs to construct a house on the lot they had purchased in April 1964 (west of their 1962 residence). Higgs later enclosed the rear deck to create a screened porch. The Stehmans were avid gardeners and dedicated volunteers at the N. C. Botanical Garden of Chapel Hill. Ursula died on June 22, 1987, followed by Lyle on November 5, 1989. Their children sold the property to David Clay Whybark and Neva Jo Richardson Whybark in May 1990. D. Clay Whybark, previously a professor in Indiana University-Bloomington's business school, joined the UNC Kenan-Flagler Business School faculty as the Macon G. Patton distinguished professor of operations. The Whybarks met in Seattle when Clay was pursuing a B. S. degree in aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington and Neva was an airline employee. Early in his career, Clay was long-range planning-facility supervisor for Boeing. He subsequently earned an M. B. A. at Cornell University and a Ph.D. from Stanford University. The Whybarks added a rear deck in 1991. Neva Jo Whybark retains ownership.⁵⁹

Patterson-Cunningham House, 1969, 410 Clayton Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a two-story-on-basement five-bay main block and a one-story two-bay east wing. The walls are laid in running bond with slightly projecting header-course window sills. Colonial Revival features include the denticulated cornice, deep gable-end cornice returns, splayed header-and-soldier window lintels on the façade's first story, and eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash flanked by louvered shutters. The six-panel wood front door is framed by a leaded-glass transom and sidelights and segmental-arched surround with slender pilasters. Brass lantern sconces flank the entrance. Brick steps and a brick landing provide egress. A brick chimney with a corbelled stack rises from the roof near its west end. Louvered vents fill the gables. The brick retaining wall at the driveway's east edge ameliorates the change in grade.

⁵⁹ "Carlyle J. Stedman," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, November 9, 1989, p. 8; "Engagement Announced," *Bethany Republican-Clipper* (Missouri), June 5, 1957, p. 3; "UNC professor," *Chapel Hill Herald*, December 20, 1998, p. 6; DB 202, p. 555; DB 854, p. 428; DB 6697, p. 1345; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 158.

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F. M. Simmons Patterson and his wife Ruth Read Patterson commissioned construction of this house after buying the lot from Ruth H. and Troy Bunyon Sluder Jr. in February 1968. Surgeon F. M. Simmons Patterson, a graduate of UNC-CH and the University of Pennsylvania, practiced in Laurinburg and New Bern before serving as North Carolina Regional Medical Program's cancer division director (1968-1970) and executive director (1970-1974). The Pattersons sold the house to Walter G. and Ann Fierro Wolfe in February 1974; Walter conveyed his interest to Ann in December 1977. Stephen John Cunningham bought the property in July 1985 and resided there with his wife Lynda Fonte Cunningham and namesake son. Lynda died on August 20, 2016. Stephen J. and Ruth Regina Tasgal Cunningham are the current owners.⁶⁰

Marion Frost Townend House, 1966, 411 Clayton Road, contributing building

Marion Frost Townend commissioned architect Arthur Cogswell to execute her vision for this unique square, one-story, pyramidal-hip-roofed, Modernist residence. The house has a deep setback, densely wooded front lawn, and is at lower elevation than the street. The long gravel driveway west of the dwelling is bordered with at-grade stones and a stone retaining wall at its west edge. The taller matching perpendicular wall near the driveway's south end screens the southwest courtyard from public view and continues into the house, where it serves as the south wall of the foyer and living room.

The house is sheathed with painted cypress lap siding. The primary entrance recessed near the west elevation's center comprises a single-leaf five-horizontal-pane wood-frame door and three-section curtain wall. On the remaining three sides of the house, eight-foot-tall sliding-glass doors in recessed central vestibules open to concrete-paver patios. Single-leaf, glazed, wood-frame doors; tall, narrow, single-pane wood windows; and wood casement windows punctuate the walls. The hip-roofed monitor at the roof's center lights the living room. A rectangular stone chimney pierces the west roof slope.

The floor plan, laid out per Marion Townend's direction, encompasses a central living room, three corner bedroom suites, and a dining room, kitchen, and gardening room with glazed curtain walls in the fourth corner. Terrazzo floors, cypress horizontal-board-covered walls, salvaged-timber ceiling beams, and a stone-veneered fireplace with an elevated hearth characterize the interior.⁶¹

Marion Townend, a graduate of Tufts University and Duke University, was an English professor, writer,

⁶⁰ "Furnifold S. Patterson Sr., M.D.," *News and Observer*, February 3, 1998, p. B7; DB 188, p. 456; DB 215, p. 87; DB 248, p. 499; DB 280, p. 484; DB 523, p. 565; DB 4816, p. 332; DB 6690, p. 55; DB 6772, p. 1524.

⁶¹ "Townend Home on Tour," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 21, 1968, p. 7; Mamie Zillman, "Charlotteans Featured," *Charlotte Observer*, April 25, 1968, p. C1; Carolyn Satterfield, "Wide Range," *Durham Sun*, March 30, 1968, p. 5.

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and musician. She taught at Queens College in Charlotte, Guilford College, and UNC-CH. Townend continued to write book reviews and travel articles for the *Charlotte Observer* after moving to Chapel Hill in 1966. She married former Tufts University classmate Rupert Manning Hanny, a retired mechanical engineer from Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1969. The couple sold the property to Burke H. and Barbara Judd in November 1979 and moved to the Carol Woods retirement community, of which Rupert Hanny was a planner and incorporator. Subsequent owners include Beryl M. and Gail R. Rosen (October 2005) and Edgar Ross Blount Jr. and David Charles Lanier (April 2014).⁶²

Howell N. and Josephine McGuire House, 1964, 412 Clayton Road, contributing building

This variegated-red-brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style Ranch house encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block flanked by hip-roofed wings that surround a rear patio. The east wing includes a slightly offset garage at its south end. Deep eaves shelter single and paired eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. The entrance is recessed near the façade's center. A brick chimney pierces the roof.

Howell N. and Josephine McGuire bought this lot in June 1963. Subsequent owners include Eleanor A. and Claude S. George Jr. (January 1966), Robert W. and Gail A. Phillips (September 1966), David and Michelle Metz (July 1974), Stanley J. and Harriet Rothman (March 1979), Angus V. and Mary C. Rutledge (July 1982), and Brian O. and Linda M. Sanders (September 1997).⁶³

Chris and Christina Lahey House, 2015, 413 Clayton Road, noncontributing building

This house is distinguished by a complex roofline and multiple siding materials. Weatherboards sheathe the clipped-side-gable-roofed main block, wood shingles fill three façade gables, and the north wall of the west front-gable is veneered with variegated brownstone. Square posts support the shed-roofed porch. Large casement windows and wood-frame glazed doors light the interior. The house is noncontributing due to age.

Christopher and Kristin Lahey bought the lot from Guy M. Chisolm and Kimberley Jenkins in March 2014 and commissioned construction of this house, which they sold to Lourdes C. Moreno and Manuel E. Cid in November 2017.⁶⁴

⁶² "Mrs. Townend," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, January 22, 1969, p. 5; "Rupert Hanny," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 18, 1980, p. 1; DB 329, p. 193; DB 3933, p. 16; DB 5779, p. 544; DB 6661, p. 1193; DB 6662, p. 467.

⁶³ DB 194, p. 498; DB 205, p. 486; DB 208, p. 395; DB 250, p. 850; DB 306, p. 562; DB 392, p. 459; DB 1638, p. 134.

⁶⁴ DB 5148, p. 167; DB 5760, p. 440; DB 6396, p. 297.

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Melvin F. and Zora R. Rashkis House, 1967, 415 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, L-shaped, Modernist house is weatherboarded above a taupe-painted-brick foundation. Exposed rafter ends support the deep eaves. Black-finished aluminum-frame windows with a fixed upper section and hopper base, casement windows, high hopper windows, glazed curtain walls, sliding-glass doors, and skylights illuminate the interior. Sliding doors in the curtain wall in the gabled east end of the living room provide access to the deck erected in 2012 that spans the east elevation. The kitchen to the south was remodeled and enlarged with a glass-walled dining area at the same time. The east wing includes a garage and a gabled screened porch at its south end. The interior is characterized by hardwood floors, a central variegated-red-brick chimney, and exposed ceiling beams. A central stair leads to the basement, which features a glazed curtain wall at the recreation room's east end.

Melvin F. and Zora R. Rashkis met in Ohio, where Mel operated a namesake real estate and property management firm after working for Scholz Homes, Inc. in Toledo. Zora Rashkis, a Western Reserve University graduate, was a public school teacher and administrator in Cleveland for seventeen years. After moving to North Carolina in 1962, they resided in Durham before relocating to Chapel Hill in 1963. Mel Rashkis was employed by Wright Homes, Inc. of Durham, a factory-built home manufacturer, from November 1962 until August 1965, when he established Mel Rashkis and Associates. The company specialized in residential construction and subdivision development. The Rashkises commissioned engineer Donald Scholz to design their house erected in 1967 by general contractor Edward N. Mann Sr. They bought a narrow east strip of the adjacent lot to the west from L. H. Rhew Construction Company in January 1971. Zora Rashkis taught English at Northern High School in Durham and Guy Phillips and Culbreth Junior High Schools in Chapel Hill until retiring in July 1979. The Rashkises were highly respected community leaders and philanthropists, recognized by numerous professional and civic organizations for their generosity. Rashkis Elementary School in Meadowmont, which opened in August 2003, is named in their honor.⁶⁵

Subsequent owners include Brian P. and Lisa P. Goldstein (December 2004), Don Florang and Linda Fogarty (June 2005), Guy M. and Laura B. Chisolm (February 2010), and Jennifer Flythe and Robert Stankavish (March 2014). The Chisholms engaged architect Ron Wilde and builder David Parker of Riverbank Custom Homes to execute the 2012 renovation.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ "Durham Home," *Charlotte Observer*, November 25, 1962, p. 4; "Rashkis Will Open," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 4, 1965, p. 4; DB 228, p. 81; DB 407, pp. 136 and 141; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 151.

⁶⁶ DB 3639, p. 226; DB 3767, p. 497; DB 4906, p. 462; DB 5768, p. 188.

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Gene S. and George E. Stuart III House, 1971, 417 Clayton Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, Modernist house is sheathed with deep-blue-painted board-and-batten siding above a variegated-red-brick foundation. In the projecting front-gable east façade bay, exposed rafter ends support deep eaves above a glazed curtain wall. Sliding doors in the curtain wall provide access to the deck that spans that bay and continues west to the front entrance. Casement windows light the interior. A variegated-red-brick chimney rises from the roof.

The Stuarts moved to Chapel Hill in 1970 when George, a professional archaeologist, enrolled mid-career in the anthropology Ph.D. program at UNC-CH. Gene Stuart, an art historian, instructor, archaeology assistant, and artist with degrees from University of South Carolina and University of Georgia, took creative writing courses. The Stuarts commissioned L. H. Rhew Construction Company to build their house, which served as a base while they conducted archaeological fieldwork at sites including Coba in Quintana Roo, Mexico (1974-1975). They retained ownership after George completed his degree in 1975. The couple collaborated on numerous projects and publications during Dr. Stuart's thirty-eight-year association (1960-1998) with the Washington, D. C.-based National Geographic Society as an archaeologist, cartographer, draftsman, editor, and vice president for research and exploration. He specialized in the Mayan culture of Mesoamerica. Gene was also a writer and editor for National Geographic. The Stuarts were living in Silver Springs, Maryland, when she died on August 8, 1993. The Stuart family founded Boundary End Archaeology Research Center in Barnardsville, North Carolina, in 1997. George Stuart died on June 11, 2014.⁶⁷

Douglas G. Sykes and Vinetta C. Jones acquired the property in March 1985. Sykes conveyed his interest to Jones in March 1986. She sold the house to Residential Services, Inc. in June 1990. It has since served as a group home for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.⁶⁸

Curtis Road

Nelle C. and Robert S. Neal Jr. House, 1963, 1600 Curtis Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house comprises a tripartite main block with a garage at the north end. The slightly taller roof of the central three bays extends to create a porch sheltering the entrance and two flanking windows. The porch has slender square posts and a brick foundation and steps. The single-leaf six-panel door is framed by a

⁶⁷ Stephen D. Houston, "Gene Strickland Stuart," *American Antiquity* 60(5), 1995, pp. 685-687; "Local Man," *News-Record and Sentinel*, November 8, 2006, p. 29; Cathy Newman, "George Stuart," National Geographic post, June 12, 2014.

⁶⁸ DB 505, p. 43; DB 561, p. 528; DB 860, p. 320.

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classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. Blind-round-arched panels top the windows. Fixed louvered shutters frame six-over-twelve double-hung sash on the façade. Windows elsewhere are six-over-six double-hung sash. The elevation decline to the south and east allows for a partially above-grade basement. Tall square posts elevate the shed-roofed sunporch with vertical-board kneewalls that extends across the rear (east) elevation. The area beneath the porch serves as a patio. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. The gables and garage are weatherboarded. A stone retaining wall borders the driveway.

Nelle Chandler Neal and Robert Stuart Neal Jr. bought this lot in March 1963. Bob Neal, a U. S. Army veteran, was a real estate agent. Nelle Neal, a graduate of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro), was well versed in business as her parents Jennings Ingram and Verna Mae Chandler owned N. C. Cafeteria on Franklin Street. Bob and Nelle Neal sold clothing and accessories at Neal's Shoes and Potpourri, located in University Square Shopping Center. Bob Neal died on May 30, 2001. Subsequent owners include Martin and Julie D'Amico (July 2002) and Roland and Patti Y. Zapfe (July 2006).⁶⁹

Frances N. and William L. Allen Jr. House, 1968, 1601 Curtis Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is distinguished by deep eaves and a front-gable-roofed porch supported by slender posts. On the eight-bay façade (east elevation), the recessed central four bays encompass a double-leaf door and three windows of the same height to the north. Those windows and shorter windows elsewhere have a fixed upper section and hopper base. The window frames were painted black circa 2017 when the variegated-red-brick-veneered walls were painted taupe. The gables are weatherboarded. The elevation decline to the south and west allows for a partially above-grade basement. An elevated shed-roofed porch spans most of the rear elevation.

Frances N. and William L. Allen Jr. bought this lot in April 1968. William Allen was an insurance agent. Subsequent owners include Marion H. and James Allen Jr. (September 1972), John Andrew Shearer (June 1980), Kunal Kumar and Debasree Nandi (July 1983), Frederick A. Bavendam (July 1986), and Jaye J. Kreller and Kathleen M. Moleski (March 2003), who renovated the house circa 2017.⁷⁰

John B. and Sylvia T. Clements House, 1962, 1603 Curtis Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Ranch house has a slightly projecting front-gable two-bay north section. The house

⁶⁹ "Nelle Chandler Neal," *News and Observer*, September 10, 2017, p. 4; "Robert Stuart Neal Jr.," *Chapel Hill News*, May 30, 2001, p. 7; DB 194, p. 215; DB 2660, p. 525; DB 4075, p. 61.

⁷⁰ DB 216, p. 235; DB 237, p. 1428; DB 338, p. 653; DB 428, p. 194; DB 586, p. 382; DB 2949, p. 99; DB 6245, p. 306.

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is veneered in red brick with the exception of the area beneath the inset front porch and the south garage gable, which are both sheathed with painted vertical boards. Paired square posts support the porch, which shelters a door flanked by sidelights and a pair of windows with six-over-nine double-hung sash. Windows elsewhere are six-over-six double-hung sash. The garage is offset west of the broad redbrick single-shoulder chimney on the south elevation.

John Belton and Sylvia Taudien Clements purchased this lot in March 1961. Civil engineer M. Joseph Hakan drafted the plans for their house erected in 1962 by Massey Brothers Construction of Burlington at a cost of \$26,000. They relocated to Chapel Hill in late 1960 when John's employer, Chemstrand Corporation, opened a research center in Durham. Dr. Clements, a chemist, subsequently served as the chief of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's quality assurance branch in its Research Triangle Park laboratory. Sylvia Clements, a West Virginia University graduate, was a deputy clerk to the Orange County Board of Commissioners. She remains in residence.⁷¹

Robert A. and Doris M. Donnan House, 1966, 1701 Curtis Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement weatherboarded residence encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block with a slightly offset north wing connected by a gabled hyphen projecting east from the main block's south end to a two-bay garage with a north-facing gable. One-over-one double-hung, casement, sliding, and fixed windows light the interior. The primary entrance is recessed in the main block's north bay. A shallow inset porch supported by slender square posts spans the hyphen's north wall. Brick steps rise from the brick driveway to the brick patio that extends across the façade. The dramatic elevation decline to the west allows for a partially above-grade basement. A shed-roofed sunporch and basement-level screened porch span the main block's west elevation. A wide sliding-glass window fills the former garage door opening on the north wing's west wall. A brick chimney pierces the roof above three gabled dormers. Slender black-finished metal railings enclose the brick rear patio at first-story level. The basement-level patio is stone.

Robert A. and Doris M. Donnan purchased this lot in November 1965 and occupied their home the following year. Doris Donnan regularly held meetings of the Chapel Hill Woman's Club at her residence. The Donnans sold the property to Eugene J. and Barbara C. McDonald in August 1977 and moved to France. Subsequent owners include Lisa A. Brock and Peter M. Pellerito (April 1996), who remodeled the

⁷¹ "Miss Taudien," *Richmond-Times Dispatch* (Virginia), October 16, 1956, p. 24; "Quality Assurance," *Durham Sun*, October 10, 1976, p. 9; Michelle Efird, "County Information," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 28, 1988, p. 5; DB 180, p. 603; DB 1481, p. 126.

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house in fall 2000, and Martin P. and Mary Beth Roche (March 2016).⁷²

Vacant Lot

Leonard-Grisham House, 1962, 1703 Curtis Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Ranch house has a slightly projecting front-gable three-bay north section and a gabled north sunroom. The house is veneered in brick with the exception of the gables, which are weatherboarded. The brick had been painted white by 2007 and was painted black circa 2020. The inset single-bay porch at the front-gable bay's south end porch shelters a door flanked by sidelights. The bay window in the façade's south bay has eight-over-eight double-hung sash on its east face; the windows elsewhere are six-over-six double-hung sash. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the gable intersection.

An original stone retaining wall borders the driveway and Curtis Road sidewalk. Matching stone steps rise from the driveway to the sidewalk leading to the front entrance. The unique vine-like wrought-iron stair railing terminates at an integrated lamppost with a red, orange, and white globe that emulates a flower bud. The tall vertical-board fence that encloses the back yard was added around 2017.

Edward Charles "E. C." Leonard began his career as a science teacher and principal at Burlington High School. Following a brief tenure as a physics professor at UNC-CH during World War II, he was the civil engineer for myriad development projects. His clients included Coker College (now Coker University), a private institution in Hartsville, South Carolina, that owned land in Chapel Hill. E. C. Leonard surveyed that acreage, creating subdivisions including Coker Hills and Morgan Creek. E. C. and Murlie Leonard bought a Coker Hills lot in July 1961. Their house was completed in 1962. E. C. Leonard died on February 22, 1963.⁷³ Murlie Hinds Leonard remained in residence, hosting gatherings including Henry Roland Totten Garden Club meetings. She sold the house to Joe W. and Evelyn Grisham in August 1973, when Dr. Grisham joined the UNC-CH pathology department faculty as its chair. Grisham, a liver disease researcher, had previously been a Washington University School of Medicine professor for twelve years. Dr. Grisham was elevated to Kenan professor in December 1991. Evelyn, a medical textbooks editor and free-lance editorial consultant, volunteered for UNC Television and the Educational Research Foundation of the American Medical Association Women's Auxiliary. The Grishams modified the sleeping porch to serve as a sunroom. Dr. Grisham sold the house to Chris J. Civalier in October 2015.⁷⁴

⁷² "Doris M. Donnan," *Chapel Hill News*, December 21, 1980, p. 10; "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill News*, September 27, 2000, p. B4; DB 205, p. 96; DB 276, p. 990; DB 1454, p. 380; DB 6094, p. 129.

⁷³ DB 185, p. 305; "Funeral Monday for E. C. Leonard," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, February 27, 1963, p. B6.

⁷⁴ "Dr. Joe W. Grisham," October 11, 1984, p. 12; "6 to Kenan positions," *Chapel Hill Herald*, December 27, 1991, p. 3; "Evelyn M. Grisham," *News and Observer*, October 3, 2015, p. 18; DB 244, p. 1323; DB 6491, p. 220.

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Peter G. and Ida L. Phialas House, 1968, 1704 Curtis Road, contributing building

This distinctive one-story L-shaped Modernist house is oriented to maximize privacy, with the primary elevation facing south rather than toward the street. The house, situated at an angle on a corner lot, is surrounded by deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. Varying roof slopes add interest; three canted sections with clerestory windows project above the otherwise flat roof. A brick chimney rises from the center of the northeast section. The house is sheathed with vertical boards above a concrete-block foundation. Although the walls fronting the entrance courtyard are blind, large windows, sliding glass doors, glazed curtain walls, clerestory windows, and skylights provide ample illumination. A wood deck wraps around the northeast section. In the two-bay carport at the south wing's south end, a closet with two double-leaf doors spans the east wall. Two original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes flank the driveway.

Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, flat-panel wood room and cabinet doors, and vaulted ceilings in primary public areas, the master bedroom, and on the screened porch. Exposed wood beams carry the structural load, allowing for large open spaces. The wide variegated-red-brick fireplace at the intersection of the living and dining room has a vertical-board overmantel and elevated brick hearth that extends to create a brick platform north of the chimney. On the south side of the fireplace, a built-in cabinet and a low wood ceiling screen separate the living and dining rooms. The wood-veneered accordion doors that were mounted on the bases of some beams to facilitate spatial subdivision have been removed.

The Phialases commissioned Cogswell-Hausler to design their home and Siler City contractor Van Thomas to erect it. Architect Joseph Nassif of the firm monitored the construction process. Peter George Phialas, a native of Famagusta, Cyprus, earned a Ph.D. at Yale University after serving in the U.S. Army during World War II. He joined the UNC-CH English department faculty in 1963. After his retirement from full-time work, he taught a Shakespearean drama class each spring semester until 1999. Former student William R. Gordon and his wife Jeanne H. Gordon endowed a namesake UNC-CH English professorship in Dr. Phialas's honor. Ida Louise Phialas was an active member of the University Woman's Club, of which she was a president, and the Chapel Hill Garden Club, for which she was a treasurer. She died on October 22, 1989. Dr. Phialas sold the house to Harvey M. and Ruth G. Wagner in May 1992. Subsequent owners include Amber A. Lombardi and Bradley G. Merritt (November 2017) and Marc Andrew Bjurlin and Fernanda Ochoa Toro (September 2019).⁷⁵

⁷⁵ Dr. Phialas married Nancy M. Dossett in December 1992. "Ida Louise Phialas," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, October 22, 1989, p. 8; "Peter G. Phialas," *News and Observer*, December 17, 1999, p. B8; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 148; DB 201, p. 487; DB 216, p. 620; DB 997, p. 483; DB 6391, p. 198; DB 6629, p. 89.

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John K. and Johnsie B. Wilkins House, 1968, 1706 Curtis Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, running-bond variegated-red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house encompasses a four-bay main block and an offset one-story south garage wing. The walls of the recessed entrance vestibule are sheathed with painted vertical boards around the single-leaf six-panel door and sidelights. Fixed shutters flank a convex multi-pane picture window and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash on the façade. Windows have slightly projecting sills. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. A gabled wood-frame screened porch extends from the rear elevation at the main level. A straight run of wood steps leads to the brick basement-level patio. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms, a classical living room mantel, six-panel wood doors, and a den with painted wood paneling, built-in cabinets and shelves, and a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with an elevated hearth.

John and Johnsie Wilkins bought this lot in October 1967. Johnsie Elizabeth Bason, a native of Ithaca, New York, moved to Chapel Hill with her family in 1927. She studied music at Salem College in Winston-Salem and in New York City, appearing in performances on and off Broadway. Johnsie met Wilmington, Delaware, native John Wilkins, known as Jack, while they were performing in "Seven Lively Arts" in 1944 at the Ziegfeld Theater. After returning to Chapel Hill, she was a guest soloist with the North Carolina Symphony and appeared in Carolina Playmakers' productions at Memorial Hall at UNC-CH. The Wilkinses worked with Johnsie's mother Mabel Bason in her shop, Whitehall Antiques on Franklin Street. Johnsie was among the thirteen founding members of Saint Benedict's Anglican Church in 1979. After purchasing Mabel Bason's Chatham County farm in 1961, Jack designed the nine-hole Twin Lakes Golf Course, which he operated until retiring in 1981. Jack died on October 18, 2015. Johnsie K. Wilkins sold the home to John and Claire Wallace in April 2016.⁷⁶

Julia Day Watkins House, 1966, 1708 Curtis Road, contributing building

This gable-roofed Modernist house is distinguished by contrasting materials and wall and roof plane variation. While the primary (west) façade and south wall are one story, dramatic grade decline allows for full two-story height on the north and east elevations. The west half of the house is sheathed with black-painted vertical boards and cantilevered above a gray-painted brick foundation. The south bays of the west elevation extend further west than the north bays. On the north elevation, the west wood-sided bays project past the gray-painted-brick-veneered east wall plane, sheltering a basement sliding-glass door

⁷⁶ "Johnsie Bason Wilkins," *Daily Tar Heel*, May 5, 1946, p. 1; "Of Thee I Sing," *Daily Tar Heel*, January 27, 1951, p. 1; Dan Leigh, "St. Benedict's," *Chapel Hill News*, September 12, 1984, pp. 1 and 8; "John Keesey Wilkins," *News and Observer*, October 25, 2015, p. 7; "Johnsie Bason Wilkins," *News and Observer*, January 3, 2019, p. B5; DB 213, p. 602; DB 6108, p. 556.

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and transom. Large fixed and casement windows, sliding glass doors, glazed curtain walls, and a central shed-roofed clerestory window provide ample illumination. The east elevation is almost fully glazed. Brick end walls frame the projecting north bays, while horizontal boards cover the walls around window and door openings. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. A wood deck extends across the south bays at main floor level. A black-painted brick retaining wall borders the east edge of the basement-level patio. A stone retaining wall and steps ameliorate the grade change between the driveway and lower gravel walkway south of the house. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors in primary rooms, painted-vertical-board-sheathed foyer and living room end walls, and an elevated fireplace in the living room.

Julia Day Watkins purchased this lot in February 1966 and engaged architect Brian Shawcroft to design the house and general contractor C. S. Witt's company to build it. Watkins studied nursing at the Medical College of Virginia, Western Reserve University, and the UNC-CH School of Public Health. She joined the UNC-CH School of Nursing faculty in 1964, where she assisted with the development of one of the first family nurse practitioner programs in the United States. She retired in 1981 and conveyed to the property to Margaret C. Sachs in March 1993. David A. and Alesandra G. Pavlik purchased the house in November 2019 and renovated it, introducing the current exterior paint scheme.⁷⁷

North Elliott Road

Thomas W. and Betty Bouldin House, 1978, 1986, 202 North Elliott Road, noncontributing building

This one-story-on-basement vertical-board-sided house encompasses a side-gable main block with two front-gable wings and gabled 1986 additions at the east end and northwest corner. The wings wrap around the primary (south) entrance courtyard. A small gabled porch with square posts shelters the west entrance. Tall casement windows light the interior. A deck extends from the rear elevation. The house is noncontributing due to age.

Thomas W. and Betty Bouldin bought this lot in April 1978 and engaged Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, to erect the house. Dr. Thomas Bouldin, a UNC-CH medical school graduate and pathology department professor, practices at UNC Hospitals. Subsequent owners include Fred F. and Manijeh Borhanian (November 2002), Felipe Lamus and Sandra Pereira (June 2006), and C & Z Improvements, LLC (August 2018).⁷⁸

⁷⁷ The vertical-board walls originally had a natural finish, while horizontal-board sheathing was painted dark red to complement the variegated-red-brick walls. "Julia Day Watkins," *News and Observer*, November 25, 2012, p. B7; DB 205, p. 637; DB 1086, p. 508; DB 6633, p. 960; DB 6714, p. 101; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 162.

⁷⁸ DB 283, p. 1189; DB 2780, p. 582; DB 4047, p. 589; DB 6504, p. 155; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 168.

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Dewitt Clinton and Hope T. Dearborn House, 1965, 204 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This Colonial Revival-style Ranch house comprises a side-gable five-bay main block with an offset single-bay west wing connected to the front-gable west garage by a covered breezeway with a brick floor. Running-bond variegated-red-brick veneer sheathes walls with the exception of painted vertical boards in the recessed entrance vestibule around the single-leaf six-panel door and multi-pane sidelights. Louvered shutters flank the façade windows: eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash on the main block and multi-pane casement windows on the wing and two-bay garage. Windows have slightly projecting sills. A brick chimney rises on the east elevation adjacent to the projecting gabled sunroom with glazed curtain walls. The garage has sixteen-section wood roll-up doors, each with an upper row of four panes. A louvered, hip-roofed cupola tops the garage. Brick patios and winding paths facilitate outdoor connectivity. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms, pink and yellow floor and wall tile in two bathrooms, a classical living room mantel, six-panel wood doors, and a den with a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with an elevated hearth and wood mantel shelf.

Dewitt Clinton and Hope Thomas Dearborn bought this lot in May 1964. The couple moved to Chapel Hill in summer 1963 when Dr. Dewitt Dearborn joined the UNC-CH business school faculty. He had previously been a professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the University of Kansas after serving in the U. S. Army during World War II. While at UNC-CH, Dr. Dearborn chaired the finance department at the Kenan-Flager School of Business and was a visiting business management professor at Harvard University, University of Kansas, and in Nigeria and Spain. He retired in 1984. Subsequent owners include Molly S. McUsic and Thomas M. Rosshirt (May 1993) and Miguel and Charlotte Nunez-Wolff (September 2001).⁷⁹

Holmes-Gould House, 1964, 206 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style residence encompasses a two-story main block with a garage at the west end and a one-story east wing. The house is sheathed with weatherboards with the exception of the façade's first story, which is veneered with running-bond red brick. A two-tier full-height shed porch with square posts and an upper-level wood railing spans the main block's façade. Red-brick steps rise to the lower porch, which is deeper than the upper level and has a concrete floor. A single-leaf six-panel wood front door and sidelights and a second-story multi-pane French door provide first-story egress. Four-over-one sash replacement windows, paired on the main block's façade, light the interior. A small multi-pane oculus and a group of three windows punctuate the wing's façade. The garage is accessed via

⁷⁹ "UNC Names New Faculty," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 22, 1963, p. C5; "Dewitt C. Dearborn," *News and Observer*, July 27, 1999, p. 18; DB 197, p. 920; DB 1114, p. 111; DB 2378, p. 28.

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two roll-up doors on the west elevation. The house is angled on a lot at the northeast corner of North Elliot and Michaux Roads with driveway access from Michaux Road.

Carl B. and Martha M. Holmes bought this lot in November 1963. Dr. Carl B. Holmes, a University of Michigan alumnus and dentist, joined the UNC School of Public Health faculty that fall. Floyd Jerome Gould and Susan Schaeffer Gould purchased the property in August 1968. They moved to Chapel Hill from Chicago, where Floyd had been head of computer services at University of Chicago. He was an alumnus of that institution as well as Illinois Institute of Technology. Dr. Gould joined the UNC-CH business administration school faculty as a statistics professor. He returned to University of Chicago as a Ford Foundation visiting professor for the 1972-1973 academic term. Susan S. Gould, a Connecticut College graduate, was a teaching assistant and research associate in the University of Chicago botany department from 1955 until 1965. She began selling real estate in Chapel Hill in 1973. Subsequent owners include David J. and Ruth C. Brown (May 1978) and Adam D. and Jeanne E. Schwartz (June 2009).⁸⁰

Riman E. and Frances B. Muth House, 1967, 211 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement Ranch house comprises a side-gable six-bay main block and an offset gabled east screened porch. The house is veneered with running-bond variegated-red-brick with the exception of the weatherboarded rear elevation. Painted vertical boards sheathe the walls of the recessed entrance vestibule around the single-leaf door and multi-pane sidelight. Louvered shutters flank one-over-one sash replacement windows on the façade. Window openings have slightly projecting sills. The grade decline to the south and east allows for above-grade basement walls. An elevated deck with a horizontal-board railing extends from the porch's south end. A brick chimney pierces the roof.

Riman E. and Frances Bandy Muth bought this lot in September 1964. Riman Muth, a UNC-CH graduate, was treasurer of North Carolina Baptist Children's Homes from 1950 until 1961, after which he was assistant budget officer at UNC-CH until his death on September 14, 1970. Frances Muth, a Meredith College and UNC-CH alumna, was a chief clinical social worker with the department of social work at North Carolina Memorial Hospital. Subsequent owners include Russell F. and Sylvia T. Christman (July 1974); George H. and Mary P. Esser (September 1979), Margaret B. Ross (February 2000), and Thomas H. R. and Shauna S. T. Farmer (December 2008).⁸¹

⁸⁰ "UNC Announces New Appointments," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 11, 1963, p. 6; "Fifty New Faculty," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 22 1968, p. 10; "Leaves and Retirements," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 28, 1972, p. 6; "Gould Joins Southland," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 23, 1975, p. 4; "Susan S. Gould," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 26, 1984, p. D10; DB 197, p. 615; DB 244, p. 1415; DB 284, p. 1055; DB 4753, p. 558.

⁸¹ "Riman E. Muth," *Durham Morning Herald*, September 14, 1970, p. B6; "Mrs. Frances Muth," *Durham Sun*, October 14, 1983, p. C6; DB 199, p. 820; DB 250, p. 791; DB 323, p. 97; DB 2047, p. 233; DB 4635, p. 4.

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Garage, 2010, noncontributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage south of the house has two roll-up doors on its north elevation. Driveway access is via Wood Circle. The garage is noncontributing due to age.

George K. and Elizabeth A. Summer House, 1966, 300 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed variegated-red-brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house comprises a two-story main block, one-story west wing, and a slightly offset one-story east garage with a rear shed-roofed wing. A denticulated cornice spans the façade. The garage roof extends to create a porch spanning the main block's east two bays, which contains the single-leaf six-panel front door and sidelights and group of three windows. The porch has an arcaded cornice, turned posts, and a red brick foundation and steps with a black-finished wrought-iron railing. Louvered shutters flank four-over-six, six-over-six, and six-over-nine double-hung sash windows. A bay window with a pent copper roof is at the center of the rear elevation. Vertical boards sheathe the garage's east gable, while weatherboards cover the east gable of the shed-roofed wing. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, a vertical-board-sheathed wall and classical mantel in the living room, and a variegated-red-brick fireplace with an elevated brick hearth in the den. The house stands at the northwest corner of North Elliot and Michaux Roads with driveway access from Michaux Road.

George K. and Elizabeth A. Summer bought this lot in May 1962. George Kendrick Summer was from Cherryville, North Carolina, where his father, Thomas Carl Summer, was a prominent lumber dealer. Their social circle included contractor James L. Beam Sr. and his son, architect James L. Beam Jr. The Summerses commissioned James L. Beam Jr. to design their Chapel Hill residence erected by Chapel Hill contractor Herman B. Lloyd. Dr. Summer, a UNC-CH alumnus, earned a medical degree from Harvard University after serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He joined the UNC-CH faculty as a pediatrics and biochemistry professor in 1953 and retired in 1988. The Summerses sold the property to Rodgers W. and Katharine M. Harshbarger in August 2011.⁸²

Floyd-Ennis House, 1965, 302 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This hip-roofed variegated-red-brick-veneered Ranch house encompasses a five bay main block with projecting hip-roofed east and west bays. Colonial Revival stylistic elements include Tuscan columns at

⁸² "Dr. George Kendrick Summer," *News and Observer*, July 19, 2015, p. 7; DB 195, p. 781; DB 5214, p. 169; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 176.

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the inset entrance porch, a single-leaf six-paneled wood front door, a multi-pane picture window, and six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. Façade windows have paneled spandrels and are framed by louver-and-panel shutters. A broad brick chimney with a corbelled stack pierces the roof near its center. Two sixteen-panel roll-up doors on the west elevation provide garage access. The house stands at the northeast corner of North Elliot and Allard Roads with driveway access from Allard Road.

Josephine Bone Floyd bought this lot in October 1963. The Georgia College for Women and UNC-CH graduate was a librarian at institutions including Duke University and UNC-CH. Her husband UNC-CH graduate and finance professor Joe Summers Floyd died in 1966, soon after the house was completed. Josephine Floyd sold the property to Leon M. Ennis Jr. and Ella Gray Wilson Ennis in August 1971. The Ennises were natives of Dunn, North Carolina, and UNC-CH graduates. Leon Ennis, a certified public accountant, was an accounting professor at UNC-CH, Duke University, and NCSU before returning to UNC-CH as associate vice president for finance at UNC General Administration. He retired in 1991. Ella Ennis was a physiology professor at UNC-CH. The couple moved to Dunn, North Carolina, in 1993. Subsequent owners include Donald L. Larson and Zoe I. Ingalls (August 1993), Edward D. and Patricia S. Kennedy (August 1995), and Stephen Donald Kennedy (June 2022).⁸³

Klinker-Lassiter House, 1962, 303 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This variegated-red-brick-veneered Ranch house encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block with a slightly offset carport at its west end and a front-gable projecting east wing. Louvered shutters flank replacement one-over-one double-hung sash and a façade picture window. The entrance is recessed at the intersection of the main block and wing. A brick chimney pierces the roof. Weatherboards sheathe the west gable of the garage above a paneled roll-up door. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, flat-panel doors, and a variegated-red-brick fireplace with an elevated brick hearth and vertical-board-sheathed walls in the den (all painted white circa 2018).

Lois H. and William H. Klinker Jr. bought this lot in June 1962. That fall, Major Klinker joined the UNC-CH department of air science as an instructor and the executive officer of the Air Force ROTC detachment. The graduate of San Jose State College and Stanford University and veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict was promoted to lieutenant colonel in March 1966 and posted to Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, Texas. William E. and Diane I. Lassiter purchased the house in December 1966. William Edmund Lassiter, a Harvard University graduate, joined the UNC-CH medical school faculty in 1960 after two years as a research fellow. He met and married registered nurse Diane Irving during his

⁸³ "Finance Professor," *Durham Morning Herald*, April 28, 1966, p. 2; "Josephine Bone Floyd," *News and Observer*, September 30, 2008, p. B10; "Leon M. Ennis," *News and Observer*, October 1, 2007, p. B6; "Ella Ennis," *News and Observer*, February 13, 2016, p. 16; DB 195, p. 576; DB 230, p. 1803; DB 1141, p. 556; DB 1380, p. 132; DB 6784, p. 1522.

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residency at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Dr. Lassiter was a founder of the UNC-CH nephrology department and conducted pioneering research in the treatment of kidney disease. Diane Lassiter, a recipient of nursing degrees from Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore and Wake Med in Raleigh, worked at Gravely Sanatorium and Hillhaven Convalescent Center in Chapel Hill. Subsequent owners include Gordon R. and Elisa A. Sutherland (September 2004), Leslie Myzak Kelly (December 2007), and Carol Burke (August 2018).⁸⁴

Ida Lauck and William G. Wysor Jr. House, 1964, 304 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style residence comprises a two-story three-bay main block, one-story single-bay east and west wings, an offset one-story east garage, and a one-story shed-roofed rear sunroom. The first story is veneered with variegated red brick, while the second story and wing gables are weatherboarded. A pedimented portico supported by groups of three slender square posts shelters the double-leaf six-panel door at the façade's center. The porch has a brick foundation and steps and black-finished-metal railing. Louvered shutters flank twelve-over-twelve first story and eight-over-eight second-story double-hung sash windows. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, a classical living room mantel, and built-in bookcases. The house is angled on a lot at the northwest corner of North Elliott and Allard Roads with driveway access from Allard Road.

Ida Lauck and William G. Wysor Jr. bought this lot in August 1963 and commissioned Durham architect William Van Eaton Sprinkle to design their house erected by Durham contractor Lindsey Luther Fogelman. William Geoffrey Wysor Jr., a University of Virginia alumnus, received post-graduate training at Yale University and Medical College of Virginia, where he met fellow student Ida Lee Lauck, a graduate of the nursing school at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro). Dr. Wysor, a gastroenterologist, was a member of the UNC-CH medical school faculty from 1957 until 1969, after which he practiced at Durham Internal Medicine Associates until 1990. Ida Wysor conveyed the property to GI JO LU, LLC, in January 2004.⁸⁵

Anita L. and Edwin W. Tenney Jr. House, 1962, 305 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This hip-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, seven-bay-wide, split-level house features a slightly

⁸⁴ "Two Officers," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 7, 1962, p. B5; "15 in 516th Promoted," *Abilene Reporter-News* (Texas), September 5, 1979, p. C5; "William Lassiter," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 24, 1964, p. C3; "William Edmund Lassiter," *News and Observer*, May 19, 2013, p. 7; "Diane Irving Lassiter," *News and Observer*, May 29, 2011, p. 5; DB 188, p. 339; DB 1586, p. 377; DB 3578, p. 71; DB 4431, p. 483; DB 6507, p. 563.

⁸⁵ "William G. Wysor Jr.," *Chapel Hill News*, January 6, 2008, p. 5; "Ida Lee Lauck Wysor,"

<https://www.cremationsocietync.com/obituaries/Ida-Wysor> (accessed August 2024); DB 709, p. 618; DB 1605, p. 132; DB 3312, p. 310; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 178.

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projecting east wing with an inset entrance porch at its northwest corner. The porch has a decorative metal post and railing. A nine-pane picture window is west of the entrance. Elsewhere, two-over-two-horizontal double-hung wood sash, flanked by louvered shutters on the façade, light the interior. Stone retaining walls border the walkway between the driveway and entrance and the south edge of the gravel parking area north of the house.

Anita L. and Edwin W. Tenney Jr. bought this lot in June 1961. Edwin W. Tenney Jr. served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II and the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict. He became a real estate developer after graduating from UNC-CH. Subsequent owners include Ann H. and Cedric W. Porter Jr. (March 1970), Merle S. and Irene Moore Long (October 1973), Merle S. and Betty S. Long (September 1977), Katherine B. Nuckolls (May 1978), Jeffrey L. and Patricia W. Sanderson (October 1983), and William A. and Gloria J. Ernest (July 1985).⁸⁶

Prothro-Rodbell House, 1962, 306 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed one-story Modernist house designed by Arthur Cogswell is sheathed with a variety of materials: taupe stucco panels separated by wood battens, stained vertical boards in window bays, and red brick end walls. Exposed rafter ends support the deep eaves. Casement and clerestory windows, curtain walls, sliding-glass and glazed wood-frame doors, and skylights illuminate the interior. The glazed curtain wall of the entrance recessed at the south elevation's center is screened from public view by the brick wall that encloses the entrance courtyard. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, vaulted ceilings, exposed wood beams, vertical-board-sheathed and brick walls, a variegated-red-brick fireplace with an elevated brick hearth. A brick patio spans the north elevation and the area between the house and the garage to the east. A broad brick chimney rises from the roof.

James W. and Mary Frances Prothro purchased this lot in April 1961 and commissioned architect Arthur Cogswell to design their house erected by general contractor Edward N. Mann Sr. They purchased a portion of the adjacent lot in October 1963. Louisiana native James W. Prothro, a graduate of North Texas State University, Louisiana State University, and Princeton University, joined the UNC-CH political science department faculty in June 1960. Dr. Prothro directed the Institute for Research in Social Science from 1967 to 1973 and 1981 to 1982 and chaired the political science department from 1980 until 1985. He established the Louis Harris Political Data Center to house national polling data and authored three books and fifty articles. The Prothros were active supporters of equal rights. Texas native Mary Prothro, who earned a political science degree at North Texas State, was one of the organizers and the first president of the Democratic Women's Club of Orange County. She was a member of the League of Women Voters,

⁸⁶ "Edwin W. Tenney Jr.," *News and Observer*, May 6, 2001, p. B11; DB 183, p. 156; DB 224, p. 779; Deed Book 245, p. 932; Will Book E, p. 307; DB 439, p. 439; DB 530, p. 339.

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Chapel Hill Recreation Commission, and the Chapel Hill Garden Club. In 1965, she became the second woman elected to the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen. Mary moved to Washington, D. C., when the Prothro divorced in 1970.⁸⁷

Dr. Prothro sold the house to Martin and Barbara L. Rodbell in July 1985. Dr. Martin Rodbell, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and University of Washington, was a chemist whose career at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) commenced in 1958 at the National Heart Institute. He served as the scientific director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (a NIH bureau founded in 1966) in Research Triangle Park from April 1985 until 1989, after which he remained a senior scientist until May 1994. Dr. Rodbell received a Gairdner Award (1984), Richard Lounsbery Award (1987), and a Nobel Prize in medicine (1994) for his discoveries regarding GTP-binding proteins and internal cell communication. He was an adjunct biochemistry professor at UNC-CH and an adjunct professor of cell biology at Duke University during the late 1980s. Dr. Rodbell died on December 7, 1998. Barbara Ledermann Rodbell, a Jewish native of Berlin, fled to Amsterdam, Holland, in 1933 to avoid Nazi persecution. There she and her younger sister Susanne befriended diarist Anne Frank and her older sister Margot. Barbara, a teenage ballerina, worked with the resistance to hide Jewish community members, transport them to safety, and distribute newspapers. She was not at home when her parents and sister were seized and sent to Auschwitz, where they died on November 19, 1943. Barbara moved to Long Island, New York, in 1947, living with family friends until moving to Baltimore, where she met Martin Rodbell. The couple married in 1950. Barbara Rodbell's story inspired the 2003 play, "The Last Bridge," and the PBS documentary "Daring to Resist," which aired in 2000.⁸⁸ Subsequent owners of the Rodbell residence include Shelia C. Bryan (July 2000) and Bradley W. Farran and Kathryn E. Fortlouis (August 2015).⁸⁹

Garage, 1962, contributing building

The one-story, flat-roofed, vertical-board-sheathed garage has exposed rafters and deep eaves.

Ben F. and Cynthia C. Weaver House, 1962, 307 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This hip-roofed variegated-red-brick-veneered Ranch house features projecting hip-roofed east and west bays. The entrance porch is inset at the east bay's northwest corner. The porch has a decorative

⁸⁷ Paquita Fine, "One Woman's Role," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, December 29, 1963, p. B1; "Six Candidates," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 2, 1965, p. 8; "Prothro services today," *Durham Sun*, February 10, 1986, p. C4; David Williamson, "Student Award," *Chapel Hill Herald*, October 31, 1993, p. 15; "Mary Frances Prothro," *News and Observer*, June 22, 2014, p. 5; DB 181, p. 485.

⁸⁸ "NIEHS Hires Rodbell," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 3, 1985, pp. 1 and 8; Guy Munger, "Unraveling the mysteries," *News and Observer*, November 8, 1987, p. D3; Blake Dickinson, "Chapel Hill scientist," *Chapel Hill Herald*, October 11, 1994, pp. 1-2; Sarah Lindenfield, "Anne Frank's Friend," *News and Observer*, June 11, 2000, pp. 1 and 10.

⁸⁹ DB 201, p. 197; DB 524, p. 252; DB 2108, p. 233; DB 5995, p. 503.

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wrought-iron post and railing. Matching posts top the brick-veneered kneewall at the north end of the carport in the west bay. On the façade, louvered shutters flank six-over-six double-hung sash windows with wood-panel spandrels. A broad brick chimney rises at the rear elevation's center, piercing the roof of the flat-roofed rear porch supported by decorative wrought-iron posts. A low brick wall encloses the porch and rear patio, which have a blue-stone floor.

Ben F. and Cynthia C. Weaver bought this lot in March 1961. Ben F. Weaver, a graduate of Wofford College and UNC-CH, served in the U. S. Marine Corps for two years and in the Marine Corps Reserve. He was Duke University's liaison with the U. S. Army research office in Durham from 1959 until May 1966, when he became coordinator of the university's sponsored programs. In that capacity he processed classified materials and documents related to patentable inventions generated by university researchers. Cynthia Shope Weaver was an alumna of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro). The Weavers moved to Durham. Subsequent owners include Oscar T. and Ruth F. Swanson (November 1965), Motoy and Michiko Kuno (November 1971), J. Gordon and Jane B. Steele (August 1980), William H. and Paige H. Barnett (October 1999), and Anne Marie Cummings and Sean Molligan (September 2021).⁹⁰

Betty E. and Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. House, 1970, 2017, 308 North Elliott Road, contributing building (Photo 5)

This unique one-story, flat-roofed, International Style house designed by Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. to serve as his personal residence stands at the northeast corner of Audubon and North Elliott Roads. Stone retaining walls edge the North Elliott Road sidewalk and the wide stone steps, brick walkways, and planting beds in the front yard. The two-bay garage occupies the south half of the west wing. A running-bond red-brick wall projects from the west elevation north of the garage bay. Access to the brick-paved driveway is from Audubon Road.

The exposed black-finished-steel post-and-beam structure provides strong contrast with white-painted parged walls. The house wraps around a central courtyard containing a swimming pool. On exterior elevations, clerestory windows top walls, affording privacy, while glazed curtain walls front the courtyard. The tall flat-roofed monitor that spans the south wing's east two bays supplies additional illumination. The primary entrance is deeply recessed at the south elevation's center. Blind panels flank the single-leaf flat-panel front door, all painted red. A white-painted brick chimney rises from the roof east of the entrance.

⁹⁰ "Miss Cynthia Shope," *Asheville Citizen*, September 5, 1955, p. 6; "Duke-Army Liaison," *Durham Morning Herald*, May 8, 1966, p. 6; DB 181, p. 183; DB 204, p. 422; DB 232, p. 1388; DB 342, p. 631; DB 1995, p. 331; DB 2109, p. 122; DB 6023, p. 405; DB 6744, p. 2371.

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All glazing was replaced during the renovation completed in 2017. Courtyard-fronting curtain walls remain full-height in most public areas, while fixed and sliding windows top parged kneewalls elsewhere. The courtyard, originally completely surfaced with brick pavers around the pool, has less hardscape. The new pool is bordered with concrete and brick. Concrete aggregate strips punctuate the grass lawn. A built-in planter and storage box lines the kitchen and corridor wall west of the pool.

The structure is also expressed on the interior. Open-plan living and dining rooms and the kitchen fill the south and west wings, while bedrooms and bathrooms line courtyard-fronting corridors in the north and east wings. The roof monitor allows for two-story ceiling height in the living room. Scored concrete floors were installed throughout the house, replacing brick floors that provided visual continuity with the brick-paved courtyard through full-height glazed curtain walls. Wall finishes include parging, unpainted brick, and plywood paneling. Eidolon Designs of Raleigh fabricated custom cabinets, closets, and shelves. Casework and flat-panel doors have a natural wood finish.

Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. and Betty Jean Edenfield Cogswell bought this lot in October 1965. Construction commenced in 1969 and the residence was completed in 1970 to great acclaim. Arthur Cogswell received a 1971 Merit Award from the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the house design. Landscape architect Gil Thurlow rendered the original landscape plan. The Cogswells met at North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University), where Betty earned a M.S. degree in 1958. She was a member of the UNC-CH medical school faculty from 1960 until 1997; receiving a Ph.D. in 1965. Dr. Cogswell travelled internationally to conduct family medicine and planning research and wrote several books and numerous papers. She was the international programs director and a faculty fellow at UNC-CH's Carolina Population Center. In February 1974, after the Cogswells separated, Dr. Cogswell became the sole owner of the Elliott Road house, where she regularly hosted gatherings for a diverse array of guests. Dr. Cogswell married UNC-CH anthropology professor John Gulick in 1984. Dr. Gulick, who joined the UNC-CH faculty in 1955, retired in 1986. Dr. Cogswell sold the property in November 2014 to Harrison E. Haynes and Chloe B. Seymore, who engaged Raleigh architect Charles Fulbright Holden's firms Oxide Architecture and Oxide Construction to plan and execute the renovation completed in 2017. Adam and Ashley Roberts purchased the house in November 2022.⁹¹

Storage building, 2017, noncontributing building

The small, one-story, shed-roofed building in the lot's northwest corner is executed in the same

⁹¹ The Cogswells divorced in 1976. John Gulick died on January 16, 2012. "John Gulick," *News and Observer*, January 29, 2012, p. A8; "Betty E. Cogswell," *Herald-Sun*, February 24, 2019, p. B7; DB 204, p. 14; DB 251, p. 20; DB 4888, p. 408; DB 5869, p. 524; DB 6800, p. 431.

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manner as the house, with exposed steel structure and parged walls. The building is noncontributing due to age.

James C. and Barbara S. Masson House, 1961, 309 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed, red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house has a tripartite main block. The slightly taller roof of the central three bays extends to create a porch sheltering the entrance and two flanking windows. A classical surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated triangular-pediment cornice frame the single-leaf six-panel door. The porch has square posts, and broken terra-cotta floor and a brick foundation. Louvered shutters flank six-over-six and eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, a classical living room mantel, and a white-painted brick fireplace with an elevated variegated-red-brick hearth. A 2006 addition extends from the southwest corner.

James C. and Barbara S. Masson purchased this lot in November 1960 and engaged H. Vernon Massey's company Massey Brothers Construction of Burlington, North Carolina, to build their house using stock plans. The couple met and married while students at the University of Arizona, where Barbara received a M.S. degree in education and James earned B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in biochemistry. After graduating in 1959, he joined Chemstrand Corporation, a subsidiary of Monsanto, in Decatur, Alabama, where he conducted nylon polymer research until moving in late 1960 to the company's new Durham facility. Dr. Masson later worked at Monsanto's headquarters in Creve Coeur, Missouri, before retiring to Lake Norman, North Carolina, in 1992. Barbara Saylor Masson, who had a B. S. degree in botany from the University of Tennessee, was an avid gardener and worked in arboretums including the Missouri Botanical Garden. Subsequent owners include Helen M. O'Brien (June 1976), Geoffrey and Charlene Z. Sher (March 1977), Florence J. Krebs (April 1979), and Kam Wah Ho and Rebecca Ying To Yuen (January 2014).⁹²

Garage, 2014, noncontributing building

The one-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage west of the house has a wide roll-up door on its north elevation. The garage is noncontributing due to age.

⁹² "Chemstrand Men," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 3, 1963, p. B3; "Barbara Saylor Masson," *News and Observer*, December 25, 2016, p. 8; "James Carter Masson," <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/226135093/james-carter-masson> (accessed in August 2024); DB 179, p. 114; DB 204, p. 1279; DB 272, p. 519; DB 309, p. 204; DB 5743, p. 324; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, p. 175.

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Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chapel Hill Parsonage, 1963, 311 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This Modernist side-gable-roofed split-foyer-plan house stands at the southeast corner of North Elliott and Audubon Roads. The walls are sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the red-brick foundation. The grade decline to the east allows for a partially above-grade lower level. Casement windows, glazed curtain walls, sliding-glass doors, and skylights provide ample light. The entrance bay—an aluminum-frame curtain wall recessed at the façade's center—encompasses a single-leaf blue-painted flat-panel door, wide sidelight, and tall two-section transom. A broad brick chimney rises on the north elevation west of the entrance and pierces the roof. On the west elevation, exposed beams support a roof extension that shelters a glazed upper-level curtain wall. A wide-corrugated-metal roll-up door provides access to the basement garage. Wood decks with square posts and picket railings cantilevered at first-floor level wrap around the west and south elevations, intersecting a gabled screened porch at the west elevation's center. Wood steps with wood railings extend from the deck to the driveway that extends to Audubon Road.

Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chapel Hill purchased this lot in April 1963 and commissioned Chapel Hill architect Louis Sumner Winn Jr. of Archie Royal Davis's firm to design a parsonage. Mebane contractor Lea and Farrington built the house. Reverend Frank C. Perry, his wife Martha, and their children were the first occupants. Church trustees sold the property to Henry D. A. and Mary M. Heck in February 1978. Subsequent owners include Robert Chambers Hoppin and Deborah Jansen (May 1987), B. Lee and Joanne L. Lambert (November 1991), Vladislav Oleynik (December 1996), and Robert C. Potts and Daniela S. Diesel (October 2001). Robert Potts became the sole owner in March 2006.⁹³

Thomas E. and Marilou B. Curtis House, 1963, 400 North Elliott Road, contributing building (Photo 6)

This side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, split-level house comprises a gabled one-story-on-basement east wing and two-story hip-roofed west wing. The shed-roofed porch at the wings' intersection has a turned post, red brick foundation, and steps with slender metal railings. Narrow sidelights flank the single-leaf six-panel front door. Deep eaves shelter groups of three windows on the east wing's north and south elevations and paired windows elsewhere, all with replacement four-over-one sash. A broad brick chimney pierces the roof. An expansive shed-roofed weatherboarded sunporch extends from the central bays of the east wing's rear elevation, which are weatherboarded. Two

⁹³ DB 193, p. 99; DB 281, p. 1146; DB 651, p. 249; DB 945, p. 123; DB 1538, p. 39; DB 2402, p. 27; DB 3986, p. 274; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, p. 147.

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multi-pane casement windows remain on that wall. The area beneath the sunporch serves as a carport.

Thomas E. and Marilou B. Curtis bought this lot in October 1963. Duke University graduate Thomas Edwin Curtis was among the first UNC-CH medical school residents in 1952. He joined the psychiatry department faculty in 1954. During his tenure, Dr. Curtis was a professor, researcher, clinician, and chaired the department from September 1973 through September 1983. He also served on staff at North Carolina Memorial Hospital until 2006. Thomas and Marilou Curtis were founding members of the Church of Reconciliation, established in 1966 to facilitate racial accord. The congregation initially held worship services at the Curtis home. Marilou Curtis organized craft and vocational classes sponsored by the church. She earned a master's degree in botany at UNC-CH in 1977. The Curtises sold the property to William M. and Erin S. Langston in September 2011.⁹⁴

Jonas W. and Alice H. Kessing House, 1962, 1964, 2011, 401 North Elliott Road, noncontributing building

This side-gable-roofed house at the southwest corner of North Elliott and Audubon Roads initially encompassed a two-story, three-bay east main block and a one-and-one-half-story west wing. The wing was enlarged in 1964. The walls are veneered with variegated red brick with the exception of the weatherboarded second story of the main block. Square wood posts support the flat-roofed porch that spans the façade as well as the single-bay matching porch at the east entrance. Although the Modernist L-shaped shed-roofed 2011 addition that extends north from the west wing is dramatically different in character, weatherboards with the same narrow exposure as the main block and the variegated red-brick foundation provide continuity. Clerestory windows punctuate bright-yellow-painted upper-wall sheathing. The 1962 and 1964 windows were replaced with single-pane sash in 2011. The house has a standing-seam metal roof. Decks and patios extend from the rear elevation.

Jonas W. and Alice H. Kessing bought this lot in November 1961 and engaged Raleigh contractor Oliver L. Spainhour to erect a prefabricated house designed by Jonas's employer, Wright Homes, Inc. of Durham, a factory-built home manufacturer. The Kessings were both UNC-CH graduates. Jonas's father Commodore O.O. Kessing and Alice's father Captain Edward E. Hazlett were former commanders of the Naval pre-flight school and ROTC at UNC-CH, respectively. Jonas Warren Kessing served in the U. S. Naval Reserve from 1953 until 1955 during the Korean conflict. After returning to the United States, he was a salesman for Proctor and Gamble based in Durham and Atlanta, Monumental Homes Corporation in Greensboro, and Wright Homes until establishing a namesake real estate firm in November 1965. He was

⁹⁴ "Curtis Named Chair," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 10, 1973, p. 6; "Curtis to Resign," *Durham Morning Herald*, July 21, 1983, p. C13; Elizabeth Shestak, "Mimi bridge racial divide," *News and Observer*, August 20, 2012, pp. B1 and B3; "Thomas Edwin Curtis," *News and Observer*, July 12, 2014, p. B7; DB 196, p. 313; DB 5225, p. 513.

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later an office manager at UNC Hospitals. Subsequent owners of the Kessing residence include developer Samuel M. Longiotti (November 1973), who never lived in the house; Edward M. and Jean C. Lacombe (June 1981); and Johannes Markus Hoerler and Wai Yee Lui (February 2010), who commissioned architect Vinny Petrarca to design the addition erected by Raleigh-based Ballard Construction, headed by David Ballard, in 2011. Francis Landscaping of Raleigh executed a new landscape design at that time.⁹⁵

Gilbert Gray and Melba S. Ragland House, 1968, 402 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed weatherboarded Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a two-story five-bay main block and an offset one-story west wing. Slender pilasters and a broken pediment with an acorn finial surround the central single-leaf six-panel front door and sidelights. Brick steps and a brick landing rise to the entrance. Fixed shutters flank six-over-nine first-story and six-over-six second-story double-hung wood sash on the main block's façade as well as the multi-pane picture window with four-over-six double-hung sidelights on the wing's façade. The brick chimney at the wing's west end has stepped shoulders.

Eleanor A. and Claude S. George Jr., who lived on Coker Drive, invested in two adjacent North Elliott Road lots in January 1966. Claude S. George Jr. was an associate dean and professor of management in the UNC-CH school of business administration. Motel Leasing Services, Inc. bought the 402 North Elliott Road parcel in May 1968 and sold it to Gilbert Gray and Melba S. Ragland in June. Gilbert Ragland, a graduate of UNC-CH and NCSC (now NCSU), joined the UNC-CH special education department faculty as its chair that fall. Dr. Ragland specialized in instruction for youth with learning disabilities. Melba Ragland retained the house when the couple divorced in 1979. She married Dr. Charles L. Harper, who had retired in 1985 from UNC-CH as associate dean of the UNC School of Public Health and a professor in the department of health administration, in August 1991. The Harpers sold the house to Roberta J. Blue and Thomas J. Dickerson Jr. in July 1992. Roberta Blue remains in residence.⁹⁶

Paul and Mary J. Seibel House, 1965, 403 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is veneered with long, thin, variegated-red brick. Variations in the façade wall plane add interest. Two inset bays contain casement windows, while the more deeply recessed entrance vestibule shelters a single-leaf door. A tall convex five-section window

⁹⁵ "Commissioned," *Durham Sun*, August 26, 1953, p. 5; "Kessing Gets Key Atlanta Region Post," *Durham Sun*, September 8, 1956, p. 14; "Jonas W. Kessing Company," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 21, 1965, p. 8; "Jonas Warren Kessing Sr.," *News and Observer*, August 4, 2000, p. B7; "Alice Hazlett Kessing," *News and Observer*, February 12, 2013, p. B9; DB 186, p. 592; DB 245, p. 2020; DB 366, p. 416; DB 4907, p. 38; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 143.

⁹⁶ "50 Fulltime Faculty," *Durham Sun*, May 16, 1968, p. 16; "Dr. Gilbert Ragland," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 23, 1987, p. C4; "Melba Ragland Harper," *News and Record*, May 1, 2005, p. B7; DB 205, p. 520; DB 216, p. 110; DB 1012, p. 435.

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is west of the door. All windows are replacement nine-pane Craftsman-style casements with three tall central panes. Louvered shutters flank the façade windows. Windows have slightly projecting sills. A brick chimney rises from the roof. Deep eaves shelter the garage entrance on the west elevation. A gable-roofed, weatherboarded, 1996 addition with deep eaves supported by exposed gable ends and casement and clerestory windows projects from the southwest corner. A rear screened porch and deck were erected in 2019. A walkway and wood steps with a metal railing extend from the street to the front door. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, a classical living room mantel, and a white-painted brick fireplace with an elevated slate hearth. The house was remodeled in 2022.

Paul and Mary J. Seibel bought this lot in June 1965. The couple moved to Chapel Hill in 1962 when Paul Seibel retired from the U. S. Army as a lieutenant colonel after twenty-one years of service including overseas postings during World War II and the Korean conflict. During the late 1960s, he established of three commercial real estate businesses: Southern Rental Agency, Associated Real Estate and Management, and 3-H Construction and Development. The companies developed and managed subdivisions, apartments, and mobile home parks in North Carolina. Mary Seibel was an administrative supervisor at North Carolina Memorial Hospital.⁹⁷ Subsequent owners include Albert C. and Ellen L. Walker (November 1972), Mary Anne Ford (August 1982), David B. and Audrey L. Heining-Boynton (December 1989), Nicholas and Mary Adamson Galvez (May 2013), and John S. and Julia Worthen (May 2017).⁹⁸

Robert G. and Patricia R. Byrd House, 1969, 404 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This seven-bay-wide Modernist house is distinguished by a low-pitched front-gable roof with deep eaves supported by exposed beams. The walls are sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the variegated-red-brick foundation with the exception of the east bay, which is fully brick-veneered on all elevations. The grade decline to the east and north allows for a partially above-grade lower level. Fixed, casement, and clerestory windows, wood-frame glazed doors, sliding-glass doors, and skylights provide ample light. The entrance bay—a wood-frame curtain wall recessed at the façade's center—encompasses a single-leaf wood-frame glazed door, wide sidelights, and a tall three-section transom. Brick steps and a bluestone landing provide egress. A broad brick chimney pierces the roof north of the entrance. A wood deck with square posts and picket railings is cantilevered high above grade on the north elevations. Small decks project from the east and west elevations at auxiliary entrances. A brick sidewalk extends from the driveway to the primary entrance.

⁹⁷ "Consultant Resigns," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, March 27, 1966, pp. 1 and 6; "Paul Seibel," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 17, 1970, p. 12; "He Builds," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 8, 1972, p. E2; "Seibel," *Herald-Sun*, February 10, 2001, p. B2; "Mary Maness Seibel," *Charlotte Observer*, January 23, 2011, p. B4.

⁹⁸ DB 203, p. 38; DB 238, p. 1501; DB 395, p. 484; DB 829, p. 241; DB 5609, p. 194; DB 6305, p. 262.

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Robert G. and Patricia R. Byrd purchased this lot in May 1969 and commissioned Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, to construct a house designed by Richard B. Pollman and Irving E. Palmquist, whose Michigan company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. The Byrds selected design number N1126. Robert Gray Byrd, who earned B.S. and J.D. degrees at UNC-CH, joined the faculty as assistant director of the Institute of Government in 1960 and became a law school professor in 1963. He had previously served in the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Army from 1956 until 1960. Byrd was dean of the law school from June 1974 until June 1979, became Burton Craige professor of law in July 1980, and was a vice president of the North Carolina Bar Association in 1992-1993. Subsequent owners include Patricia L. Bryan and Thomas G. Wolf (June 1989), Steven Huddart and Kim Wyatt (July 1995), Michael Dee Gunn and Lisa Tust-Gunn (July 1999), Lisa Tust (December 2005), and Katherine A. Leary and Scott E. Miller (March 2017).⁹⁹

William J. and Marion Brinson House, 1966, 405 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This house encompasses a two-story main block flanked by one-story wings, all with hipped roofs. The first story is veneered in variegated red brick, while the second story is sheathed with vinyl German siding. Wall plane variations add interest. The second story is set back from the first story. Within the wide recessed central entrance vestibule, a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated cornice frames the single-leaf paneled door and three-pane sidelights with a paneled base. The projecting bays on either side of the vestibule each contain a multi-pane picture window flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Elsewhere, single and paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows light the interior. The larger west wing includes a garage. Stone retaining walls border the stone-paver walkway north of the house between the entrance and driveway.

Sharyn Lynn McDonald bought the property in May 1966 and sold it to William J. and Marion Brinson in March 1969. William Jackson Brinson served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II (1942-1946) and the U. S. Army Officer Training Corps (1951-1971), retiring as a lieutenant colonel. He directed the business office of the UNC-CH graduate school until 1985. Marion Swoyer Brinson, a University of Kansas graduate, taught home economics at public schools in Kansas before marrying William in 1961. The Brinsons sold the house to Jack A. Taylor and Julia D. Welch in September 1997.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ "Faculty Notes," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 23, 1979, p. 5; "Byrd to Step Down," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 7, 1978, pp. 1 and 2; "Byrd Named," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, January 20, 1980, p. 7; "Robert Gray Byrd," *News and Observer*, April 7, 2010, p. B7; DB 220, p. 776; DB 799, p. 396; DB 1369, p. 194; DB 1962, p. 111; DB 3932, p. 422; DB 3942, p. 300; DB 6277, p. 280.

¹⁰⁰ "Marion Swoyer Brinson," *News and Observer*, December 15, 2001, p. B10; "William J. Brinson," *News and Observer*, November 2, 2003, p. B8; DB 207, p. 52; DB 220, p. 186; DB 1631, p. 113.

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William P. and Joy U. Murphy House, 1965, 406 North Elliott Road, noncontributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is sheathed with painted weatherboards above the red-brick foundation with the exception of the façade's brick-veneered west bays, now encapsulated within a sunroom addition with skylights, fixed and casement windows, and a ceramic-tile floor. The three-bay east half of the house has a slightly taller roof. A single-leaf six-panel front door and sidelights with paneled bases are recessed within the entrance bay. Brick steps with slender metal railings rise to the brick landing, where a Tuscan column supports the entrance vestibule roof. Louvered shutters flank six-over-nine double-hung wood sash on the façade. Elsewhere, six-over-six and four-over-four wood sash windows light the interior. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, paneled foyer and dining room wainscoting, a classical living room mantel, and vertical-board wall sheathing and a wide red-brick fireplace with an elevated hearth in the basement recreation room. The sixteen-panel roll-up door on the east elevation provides access to the basement garage. A brick chimney rises on the west elevation. A deck spans most of the rear elevation. The house is noncontributing due to the sunroom addition.

William D. and June P. Poe bought the house in August 1967 and sold it to William P. and Joy U. Murphy in July 1971. That month, William Murphy joined the UNC-CH faculty as a constitutional and labor law professor. The University of Virginia and Yale University graduate was previously an attorney for the U. S. Department of Labor and a professor at the University of Missouri at Columbia (1961-1971), University of Kentucky (1960-1961), and University of Mississippi at Oxford (1953-1962). There, he drew the ire of segregationists by teaching school integration case law and being a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. He resigned in August 1962 after thwarting trustees of the state college board, which had declined to renew his contract but had been forced to reinstate him and other professors to maintain the law school's standing. Murphy continued to support civil rights at the University of Missouri, where his role in mediating May 1970 antiwar protests garnered criticism from Governor Warren E. Hearnes that precipitated Murphy's March 1971 resignation. While at UNC-CH, he held the Henry Brandis chair. When Murphy retired in June 1990, students of the graduating law school class endowed a lecture series in his name. He arbitrated labor disputes until 2005. Joy Upshaw Murphy was a president of the UNC Women's Club, member of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club and the Poet's Cooperative, and taught private piano lessons. Dr. Murphy died on September 29, 2007. Joy Murphy moved in 2018 to Miami, where she resided with her son Robert H. Murphy until her death on July 12, 2022. Robert Murphy sold the house to Monica Kim and David Skwerer in May 2024. They commissioned architect John William Waddell of Distinctive Architecture to render plans for the interior renovation to be completed in 2025.¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ "William P. Murphy," *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), August 5, 1962, p. 6; Reese Cleghorn, "The Revolt of the Ole Miss Professors," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, January 30, 1963, p. B4; Barry Gordon, "1971," *Columbia Daily Tribune* (Missouri), December 20, 1971, p. 5; "William P. Murphy," *Chapel Hill News*, October 3, 2007, p. 5; "Joy Upshaw Murphy," *Daily Journal*

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Julia E. and Howard G. Clark III House, 1961, 407 North Elliott Road, contributing building (Photo 7)

This one-story-on-basement, brick-veneered, Ranch house has a side-gable three-bay main block and a front-gable east wing. The red brick was painted white in 2021. The single-leaf paneled front door and five-pane sidelights are recessed near the façade's center. Brick steps and a brick landing with slender metal railings rise to the entrance. Louvered shutters flank single, paired, and groups of three six-over-six sash and a picture window with narrow six-over-six double-hung sidelights, all wood-frame. The roll-up door and single-leaf door on the west elevation provide basement access. A broad brick chimney pierces the roof. The interior is characterized by hardwood floors in most first-floor rooms, a full-height black-painted brick living room fireplace wall, and six-panel doors. Brick steps and a brick walkway connect the gravel driveway and front stoop. The rear yard is terraced with stone retaining walls.

Julia E. and Howard G. Clark III bought this lot in November 1960. Dr. Clark, a chemist, conducted nylon polymer research for the Chemstrand Corporation in Decatur, Alabama, from 1954 until late 1960, when the company opened a research center in Durham. Rather than move with Chemstrand, he became a polymer researcher at the Camille Dreyfus Laboratory in Research Triangle Park. He joined the faculty of the newly created Duke University biomedical engineering department in September 1968. Subsequent owners include Mary Jeanne Reid Martz and John D. Martz III (May 1967), Frances Angas Weaver (July 1972), David Brian Dunson and Amy H. Herring (February 2003), Todd S. and Liane M. Cantrell (August 2010), Todd S. Cantrell (October 2017), and Michael Coyle and Abigail Knight (December 2020).¹⁰²

William J. and Audry C. Waddell House, 1962, 2001, 408 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is veneered with variegated light-red brick, with the exception of the west bay, where cedar channel rustic siding encloses the original carport. That modification and construction of the hip-roofed carport to the west end occurred in 2001. Windows in brick walls have slightly projecting sills. The recessed central entrance vestibule shelters a single-leaf wood-frame glazed door and a full-height window in a canted wall. Two-over-two horizontal double-hung wood sash windows and sliding-glass doors illuminate the interior. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, a classical mantel and elevated white-painted brick hearth in the living room, and broad red-brick fireplaces with elevated hearths in the den and basement recreation room. Decks span the rear

(Miami), July 25, 2023; DB 212, p. 713; DB 230, p. 1485, DB 6848, p. 543; Bill Waddell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 9, 2024.

¹⁰² "Ex-Research Chemist," *Charlotte Observer*, June 24, 1968, p. 5; "Howard Garmany Clark," *News and Observer*, December 3, 2023, p. B12; DB 211, p. 303; DB 236, p. 1534; DB 2913, p. 308; DB 4999, p. 188; DB 6384, p. 506; DB 6695, p. 1496.

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elevation at both first-floor and basement levels. A stained vertical-board fence encloses the front yard.

William J. and Audry C. Waddell bought this lot in November 1960. William Joseph Waddell earned B.S. and M.D. degrees from UNC-CH, while Audrey Christie Waddell received a MPH from the institution. Dr. Waddell joined UNC-CH's pharmacology department faculty following his medical school graduation and served as associate director of the UNC-CH drug research center from 1965 until 1972. That year, he conveyed his interest in the North Elliott Road house to Audry in February and moved to Kentucky, where he was pharmacology professor at the University of Kentucky (1972-1976) and professor and chair of the pharmacology and toxicology department at the University of Louisville (1976-1996). Audrey Waddell married dairy farmer Robert P. Nutter, owner of Maple View Farm in Hillsborough, in 1975. The Nutters sold the North Elliott Road house to Paul T. and Judith E. Boggs in April 1976. They conveyed the property to Nancy R. Collins in July 1985. After numerous changes in ownership, Wang Yong and Lan Bo purchased the house in May 2016.¹⁰³

Lydia M. and Patrick H. Hobson Jr. House, 1964, 409 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed variegated-red-brick-veneered Ranch house features a recessed entrance vestibule sheathed with painted vertical boards around the double-leaf flat-panel door and sidelights. Sliding and casement windows and sliding-glass doors illuminate the interior. The elevation decline to the east allows for an above-grade basement window in the façade's east bay. Windows have slightly projecting sills. The side-gable-roofed west wing encompasses a brick-veneered room with a brick chimney at its west end and a garage that originally had a twelve-panel roll-up door on its south elevation. The door was replaced with a thin vertical board screen circa 2020. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms and a living room with a vaulted ceiling, exposed central ceiling beam, and crab orchard stone fireplace with an elevated hearth that spans the base of built-in bookcases.

After serving in the U. S. Army during World War II, Davidson College graduate Patrick Henry Hobson Jr. earned a Ph.D. in chemistry at UNC-CH in 1949. That year, Dr. Hobson began conducting nylon polymer research for the Chemstrand Corporation in Decatur, Alabama. The Hobsons moved to North Carolina in early 1961 after Chemstrand, a subsidiary of Monsanto, opened a research center in Durham. Patrick Hobson was a manager in Durham until relocating to Monsanto's Creve Coeur, Missouri, headquarters in 1976. UNC-CH graduate Lydia Munroe Hobson, known as Pete, was a master gardener and landscape designer. A native of Richmond, Virginia, she lived in Japan from infancy until her return to United States

¹⁰³ Alan K. Whiteleather, "Maine Cattle Breeder," *Durham Morning Herald*, September 13, 1963, p. C12; "UNC Drug Research," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 31, 1966, p. 7; Keith Runyon, "U of L," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), November 16, 1976, p. B4; "William J. Waddell," *Courier-Journal*, March 9, 2014, p. 26; "Aubrey Nutter," *Dairy Agenda Today*, February 8, 2015; DB 179, pp. 171 and 285; DB 240, p. 1017; DB 262, p. 1684; DB 527, p. 484.

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at the age of fourteen. The Japanese garden in front of the Hobson residence was featured in garden club tours. Lydia Hobson was the first vice president of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club, organized in September 1962. The Hobsons were founding members of the Church of Reconciliation in Chapel Hill, established in 1966 to facilitate racial accord. They returned to Chapel Hill from Missouri after Patrick Hobson retired in 1982. Subsequent owners include John B. and Mary M. Carroll (November 1977), Nancy S. Jennings (March 2002), and Justin Brehm and Sarah Dempsey (February 2019).¹⁰⁴

Walter C. and Elizabeth B. Carter House, 1961, 410 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is veneered with variegated light-red brick with the exception of the two westernmost bays, where painted cedar channel rustic siding sheathes walls. Windows in brick walls have slightly projecting sills. The four-bay east half of the house has a slightly taller roof. The recessed entrance vestibule shelters a single-leaf flat-panel door and a full-height sidelight. Fixed, sliding, and casement windows and sliding-glass doors illuminate the interior. The garage at the west end originally had two bays with sixteen-panel roll-up doors. The west door remains; the east door was replaced with a group of three one-over-one double-hung sash when that bay was finished to serve as an office. Dramatic grade decline to the north allows for an above-grade basement wall in the main block. Steel and wood steps rise from the patio to the brick rear entrance landing. The interior features vaulted ceilings in the dining room and living room, where the exposed central beam and brick wide chimney with an elevated hearth have been painted white. Floors are hardwood except for ceramic tile in the kitchen, bathrooms, and office.

Walter C. and Elizabeth B. Carter bought this lot in November 1960 after moving to Chapel Hill from Decatur, Alabama, when Walter's employer Chemstrand Corporation opened a research center in Durham. Dr. Carter, a chemist with B.A. and M.A. degrees from Emory University and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University, began conducting dye research for Chemstrand in 1952 and was elevated to section head in 1959. Elizabeth Carter was the organist and choir director at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. An avid gardener, she was the first president of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club and held meetings at her home. The Carters planted juniper and river birch trees from Chatham County in the yard. Subsequent owners include Priscilla D. and Abner Griswold Bevin Jr. (July 1968), Paul M. and Jean S. Thomas (June 1981), Edward V. and Mary A. Staab (July 1984), Rakesh K. and Anna Yang Sarin (October 1986), Jeffery A. Calcaterra and Ledia Canaj (March 2005), and Meredith P. Blue and Andrew L. Burruss (September

¹⁰⁴ Betty Hodges, "Chapel Hill Flower Show," *Durham Morning Herald*, April 26, 1964, p. 12B; "Patrick Hobson Jr.," *Chapel Hill News*, November 27, 2005, p. 5; "Lydia Munroe Hobson," *Charlotte Observer*, April 14, 2000, p. B7; DB 279, p. 809; DB 2544, p. 290; DB 4268, p. 84; DB 6231, p. 21; DB 6575, p. 448.

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2020).¹⁰⁵

Joseph P. and Margaret W. Davis House, 2005, 411 North Elliott Road, noncontributing building

This two-story weatherboarded house has a hip-roofed main block punctuated by three façade gables and a gabled rear wing. Craftsman stylistic references include triangular eave brackets and a shed-roofed front porch with tapered paneled porch posts on brick piers and a slate floor and steps. A decorative gable tops the entrance bay. A leaded-glass transom and sidelights frame the single-leaf paneled front door.

Six-over-six sash double-hung windows light the interior. Joseph P. and Margaret W. Davis bought this lot in March 2005. Lehigh Builders, headed by Jay Ghidorzi, erected the house, which is noncontributing due to age.¹⁰⁶

J. Richard and Janice M. Udry House, 1966, 412 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is sheathed with painted cedar weatherboards above a variegated-red-brick foundation. Matching brick veneers the inset wall around a single-leaf door and window in the central entrance vestibule. Casement windows light the interior. A brick chimney pierces the roof. The grade decline to the north and west allows for a partially above-ground basement.

J. Richard and Janice M. Udry purchased this lot in May 1966. J. Richard Udry joined the UNC-CH school of public health faculty in June 1965. The alumnus of Northwestern University, Long Beach State College, and University of Southern California had previously taught at California State Polytechnic College. Dr. Udry wrote four books and numerous journal articles. He directed the demographic research unit of UNC-CH's Carolina Population Center from 1973 until 1977 and served as the center's director from 1977 through August 1992. Dr. Udry was a recipient of a 1988 National Institutes of Health merit award for his adolescent behavior research. In December 1991, he was named a Kenan professor of maternal and child health in the school of global public health. He was also a professor of sociology. After retiring, he led more than two hundred hikes and excursions for the Sierra Club. His volunteerism was recognized with a Joseph LeConte award in 2003. Dr. Udry died on July 29, 2012. Janice May Udry, also a Northwestern University graduate, authored twenty-five children's books between 1955 and 1997 including *A Tree is Nice*, for which illustrator Marc Simont won a Caldecott Medal in 1957. Other books

¹⁰⁵ "Carter is Named," *Decatur Daily* (Alabama) July 24, 1959, p. 12; "Garden Club," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 4, 1962, p. B4; "Church to Observe," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 21, 1966, p. 5; DB 179, p. 170; DB 366, p. 697; DB 474, p. 426; DB 623, p. 6; DB 1526, p. 421; DB 3708, p. 183; DB 6679, p. 2095.

¹⁰⁶ DB 3320, p. 272; DB 3694, p. 395; DB 6716, p. 208; Carolyn Brookhart, telephone conversation with Margaret W. Davis, September 2024.

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were illustrated by Maurice Sendak and Ed Young. She still owns the house on North Elliott Road.¹⁰⁷

William O. and Pearl P. Yohe House, 1962, 413 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style Ranch house comprises a tripartite main block and slightly offset two-bay garage at the east end. The slightly taller roof of the central three bays extends to create a porch sheltering the single-leaf door and multi-pane sidelights flanked by paired eight-over-twelve double-hung windows. Although most walls are veneered with variegated red brick, the gable ends and porch wall are sheathed with vinyl siding. In the outer bays, fixed louvered shutters frame eight-over-eight sash with vinyl-sided spandrels. A brick chimney rises from the central section's roof.

William O. and Pearl P. Yohe purchased this lot in June 1961, when they moved to Chapel Hill upon William's retirement. William Oldfield Yohe had been an executive of Industrial Rayon Corporation in Covington, Virginia, and Cleveland, Ohio, as well as Marquette Metal Products in Cleveland. He was a Kiwanis Club member for thirty-two years, nineteen of which he served as secretary. After his death on May 22, 1981, the Kiwanis Club established an award in his name to recognize Kiwanians from Chapel Hill and Carrboro who demonstrate exceptional community service outside the club. The Yohes met at Ohio State University, from which they both graduated. Pearl Poe Yohe was an active member of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club and held meetings in her home. Subsequent owners include Baxter E. Patrick (June 1983), Steven M. and Deborah B. Cusick (October 1988), Derek C. and Lori P. Chrisco (February 2001), and Aaron L. and Michelle C. Kirtley (March 2015).¹⁰⁸

William J. and Pearl G. Donnan House, 1964, 415 North Elliott Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement Ranch house has a side-gable three-bay main block and a front-gable east wing. A porch with an arcaded cornice and slender posts spans the main block's facade. The walls are veneered with variegated red brick with the exception of the painted-vertical-board-clad porch wall. The porch shelters a single-leaf paneled door with multi-pane sidelights and a multi-pane picture window flanked by six-over-one sash. Louvered shutters flank one-over-one double-hung replacement sash in the front-gable bay. The interior is characterized by hardwood floors, six-panel doors, a classical mantel and built-in bookcases in the living room, and a parged fireplace with an elevated hearth in the dining room. An offset wood-frame screened porch extends from the west end. A brick chimney rises from the roof's

¹⁰⁷ "Udry Named," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 4, 1977, pp. 1 and 2; Mike McFarland, "UNC Names," *Chapel Hill Herald*, December 27, 1991, p. 3; "J. Richard Udry," *News and Observer*, August 19, 2012, p. A4; DB 206, p. 817; DB 1861, p. 333.

¹⁰⁸ "William O. Yohe," *Durham Morning Herald*, May 24, 1981, p. C2; Mary Ridgill, "Local Minister Honored," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 3, 1986, p. 14; "Yohe," *Herald-Sun*, September 23, 1999, p. C2; DB 183, p. 170; DB 424, p. 435; DB 754, p. 347; DB 2207, p. 156; DB 5920, p. 543.

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center.

William J. and Pearl G. Donnan purchased this lot in February 1963. The Donnans moved from Rutherford, New Jersey, to Chapel Hill in 1961. William J. Donnan, a Cornell University graduate, had been a chemical engineer with Merck and Company until his 1957 retirement. Pearl Grace Donnan was a two-term president of the Chapel Hill Women's Club. She conveyed the property to her widowed daughter Audrey Donnan Evarts on December 1, 1975. Pearl Donnan died on May 18, 1979. Audrey Donnan was born at the family's home in Rutherford with the assistance of physician and poet William Carlos Williams. After graduating from Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro) in 1950, she married Dale M. Evarts and resided in Chapel Hill. Audrey Evarts was a secretary for the UNC-CH journalism school dean and worked at Eastgate Hardware, which her husband and his brother Garth B. Evarts opened in 1959. After both men died, she managed the store with her sister-in-law Doris T. Evarts until 1985. Audrey served on the Town of Chapel Hill's planning board and was active in myriad civic organizations. She sold the property to Harriet T. Pearse, Mary T. Pearse, and James G. Manley in September 1990. After numerous changes in ownership, Steve P. and Frederique Yova purchased the house in May 2012.¹⁰⁹

South Lakeshore Drive

Leonard S. and Margaret B. Bullock House, 1966, 1802 South Lakeshore Drive, contributing building

This brick-veneered French Provincial-style Ranch house encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block flanked by hip-roofed wings that extend north around the central entrance terrace. The west wing projects further forward than the east wing. Quoins embellish prominent corners. Deep eaves shelter tall, narrow, six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows in round-arched openings. Blind panels surmount the windows, which are flanked by louvered shutters with arched tops, as well as the flat-panel single-leaf door at the façade's center. Two tall brick chimneys with arched brick caps pierce the roof. A low brick wall with square posts topped with wrought-iron lanterns spans the terrace's north edge. Brick steps rise to the terrace. All brick is painted white.

Leonard S. and Margaret B. Bullock bought this house erected by L. H. Rhew Construction Company in May 1967. Insurance agent Leonard S. Bullock was a graduate of UNC-CH, where he had been a football team quarterback. Subsequent owners include C. L. and Moyna M. Kendall (August 1968), Joseph J. and

¹⁰⁹ "William J. Donnan," *News and Observer*, November 29, 1963, p. 31; "Pearl Donnan," *Durham Sun*, May 18, 1979, p. 8; "Audrey Donnan Evarts," *News and Observer*, October 30, 2011, p. 10; DB 192, p. 126; DB 260, p. 228; DB 874, p. 408; DB 5371, p. 530.

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Monica K. Kalo (August 1977), Stephen S. and Laurie J. Bullock (July 1983); and Laurie J. Buck (formerly Bullock, August 2024). Stephen and Laurie Bullock bought Foister's Camera Store on Franklin Street in 1983. They opened Foister's Image Center in the Glenwood Square shopping center in October 1987. Stephen Bullock was also a vice president of the Intimate Bookshop in Chapel Hill, owned by Brenda and Wallace H. Kuralt Jr.¹¹⁰

Guest House, 1966, contributing building

The freestanding hip-roofed white-painted-brick guest house is executed in the same manner as the house. The entrance is on the south elevation; two tall, narrow, six-over-six sash windows pierce each of the remaining three walls. A white-painted brick-lattice wall with a central wood picket gate spans the north edge of the patio between the houses. A white picket fence extends from the southwest corner to enclose the west end of the rear yard. A brick walkway leads from the driveway to the gate south of the guest house.

E. L. Kittrell Smith and Carol Council Smith House, 1969, 2002, 1804 South Lakeshore Drive, noncontributing building

This two-story side-gable roofed house is sheathed with vertical-board paneling above a variegated-red-brick foundation. It originally had a rectangular form with a full-width two-tier front porch with square posts and an upper-level railing. In 2002, the house was enlarged with a two-story front-gable addition to the façade's east third. The projection features a two-story bay with large windows at each level and a standing-seam metal hip roof. Sidelights flank the two-vertical-panel wood door on the north elevation. All windows have been replaced. The one-story offset that garage extends from the southeast corner is original. The one-story gabled addition at the south end of the west elevation was erected in 2008. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

E. L. Kittrell Smith and Carol Council Smith bought this house built by L. H. Rhew Construction Company in February 1969. Subsequent owners include audiologist William Grady Thomas and Joy Bell Thomas (December 1971), Robert R. and Joy B. Cornwell (September 1980), Donald R. and May-Britt R. Bergstrom (January 1985), Jay Edward and Pamela Jean Jones (March 1994), Robert Thomas Gardner Jr. and Sallie Anne Allen (December 1996), and Chrys P. Bullard and Jim Noonan (July 2001).¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ "Heralding Business," May 7, 1967, p. C7; DB 211, p. 572; DB 217, p. 280; DB 276, p. 1684; DB 428, p. 99; DB 6854, p. 1817.

¹¹¹ Jim Barnett, "Foister's Camera," *News and Observer*, September 2, 1988, p. B6; Kyle Marshall, "Book Store," *News and Observer*, December 29, 1989, p. C5; DB 233, p. 120; DB 346, p. 13; DB 499, p. 332; DB 1227, p. 358; DB 1537, p. 178; DB 2328, p. 370.

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James H. and Virginia A. McLeran House, 1969, 1806 South Lakeshore Drive, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a two-story five-bay main block connected to the one-story front-gable garage to the west via a one-story, side-gable hyphen. The walls are laid in running bond with a soldier-course round-arched lintel above the front door and slightly projecting header-course window sills. Six-over-nine double-hung wood sash light the first story; windows elsewhere have six-over-six sash. Louvered shutters flank all windows with the exception of those in the gables. The six-panel wood front door is framed by a leaded-glass transom and sidelights and round-arched surround with slender pilasters. Lantern sconces border the entrance. Brick steps and a brick landing with a slender metal railing provide egress. Brick chimneys rise on the east and west elevations. Beaded weatherboards sheathe the gables. A small hip-roofed cupola vent tops the garage.

James H. and Virginia A. McLeran bought this house erected by L. H. Rhew Construction Company in August 1969. Subsequent owners include Joseph R. and Beverly L. Pinotti (May 1972), George L. and Barbara L. LaChapelle (August 1974), Equitable Relocation Management Corporation (June 1983), Crystal M. Johnston (January 1984), M. Ross and Charlotte M. Johnson (November 1987), Sheri and Henry W. Branson III (June 1994), and Sheri Branson (October 2022).¹¹²

Herbert C. and Agnes T. Pearce House, 1970, 1808 South Lakeshore Drive, contributing building

This French Provincial-style house encompasses a hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay-wide east section and two-story Mansard-roofed west wing with a garage at its north end. The walls are laid in running-bond variegated-red-brick-veneer with segmental-arched window and door openings. A denticulated cornice tops the walls. Brick steps and a brick landing with a slender metal railing provide egress at the double-leaf front door. Four-over-four double-hung sash windows light the interior. On the west wing's first story, a flat denticulated hood surmounts the window lintels. Second-story wall dormers have molded wood cornices. The wide roll-up door and single-leaf door on the west elevation provide garage access. Due to the dramatic elevation decline to the north, most of the rear elevation would have been below grade. Therefore, a brick retaining wall was erected south of the house to create a wide light well with a patio at ground level. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in primary rooms and a den with heavy-timber ceiling beams and a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with a segmental-arched firebox and elevated hearth.

L. H. Rhew Construction Company built the house that Herbert Clem and Agnes Turlington Pearce bought

¹¹² DB 251, p. 550; DB 428, p. 176; DB 452, p. 136; DB 694, p. 179; DB 749, p. 272; DB 1264, p. 110; DB 6799, p. 1067.

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in June 1971. Herbert C. Pearce, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran, managed Union Bus Station in Chapel Hill from 1954 until his 1988 retirement. He died on May 8, 2004. Agnes Pearce, a real estate agent from the late 1970s through the early 1990s, sold the house to Steven K. and Geriel T. May in September 2011.¹¹³

Harper-Barry House, 1967, 1810 South Lakeshore Drive, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style residence encompasses a two-story main block and a one-story west wing. The house is sheathed with weatherboards with the exception of the main block's façade, which is veneered with variegated red brick painted white circa 2015. An engaged full-height portico supported by square posts spans the façade. Beneath the portico, groups of three six-over-nine double-hung sash with molded wood surrounds flank the entrance, where flat pilasters and a broken pediment with an acorn finial frame the single-leaf six-panel wood front door and sidelights. Red-brick steps and a white-painted-brick landing with a slender metal railing provide egress. The second-story fenestration from east to west comprises a group of three windows, a single wing, and a pair of windows, all eight-over-eight sash. Windows have slightly projecting sills. The house stands on a hill high above street level. The entire yard is enclosed with a tall ornamental black-finished-metal fence that replaced a white-painted wood fence with a two-horizontal board railing around 2020. The concrete-paved driveway west of the house leads to the carport. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms, a sunroom with a terra-cotta-tile floor and painted vertical board walls, and a den with wood-paneled walls, exposed ceiling beams, and a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with an elevated hearth.

Charles L. and Katherine H. Harper purchased the property from L. H. Rhew Construction Company, which erected the residence using stock plans. Dr. Charles Lindy Harper, who earned B. A., MPH, and Ph.D. degrees at UNC-CH, joined the faculty in 1966 as a professor in the department of health administration and became associate dean of the UNC School of Public Health. The Harpers sold the house to David W. and Gracia C. Barry in August 1977. The couple moved to Chapel Hill that month when David Barry became the head of the infectious diseases division of Burroughs Wellcome Company in Research Triangle Park. Dr. Barry, a Yale University School of Medicine graduate, had worked for the U. S. Public Health Service Bureau of Biologics since 1972. During his eighteen-year tenure with Burroughs Wellcome Company, he discovered and developed AZT, the first FDA-approved drug for AIDS treatment. He retired in 1995 when Glaxo acquired Burroughs Wellcome and started Triangle Pharmaceuticals Company, of which he was the chair and CEO, to continue AIDS and hepatitis treatment research and drug development. Dr. Barry died on January 28, 2002. Gracia Barry conveyed the property to Mark and Celeste Phillip in May

¹¹³ "Herbert C. Pearce," *Chapel Hill News*, May 12, 2004, p. 5; DB 229, p. 1695; DB 5230, p. 68.

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2014.¹¹⁴

Carport, 2017, noncontributing structure

The freestanding carport west of the house has a front-gable roof supported by wood posts and weatherboarded gables. The carport is noncontributing due to age.

Lyons Road

Mary Avary Whittier House, 1970, 1989, 2014, 402 Lyons Road, contributing building

This expansive Modernist house encompasses a 1970 main block comprising a two-story front-gable west wing and a one-story side-gable east wing, one-story gable-roofed 1989 east additions, and a southwest 2014 addition, resulting in an L-shaped footprint. The house is situated on a hill above street level. The dramatic elevation decline to the north allows for above-grade basement walls on all but the south elevation. Painted board-and-batten siding sheathes the walls above the variegated-red-brick foundation. The west wing's façade (north elevation) cants to a central point. Wood-frame clerestory and casement windows, windows with fixed upper sections and hopper bases, curtain walls, glazed single-leaf and sliding doors, and fifty-eight skylights added in 1989 provide ample illumination. The 1989 renovation also included construction of a northwest corner extension, northeast addition with a basement garage and upper-level living space, and southeast wing containing an indoor pool, all executed in the same manner as the 1970 house. A wood porch with square posts, a vertical-and-horizontal-board railing, and skylights spans the one-story 1970 wing's north elevation. Wood steps extend from the east end to the driveway. The cantilevered porch deck shelters a patio. Oversized triangular brackets support the pergola above two roll-up paneled basement garage doors on the northeast wing's north wall. The rear deck was enlarged in 2014 and 2020. The interior is characterized by exposed wood posts, ceiling beams, trusses, and wide-board decking; vaulted ceilings in primary rooms; hardwood and large, square, red-terra-cotta-tile floors; and a massive variegated-red-brick chimney between the open-plan living and dining rooms. The pool addition features a red brick pool deck, narrow vertical wall and ceiling boards, and a gable-end curtain wall. Although the 1989 renovation and expansion post-date the period of significance, the design by the original architect is in keeping with the 1970 residence's character.

Ann Bickett Parker Stevens, a graduate of Columbia University's architecture school, designed this residence built by Stevens Industries, Inc., the general contracting company she operated with her husband

¹¹⁴ "Faculty Members," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 18, 1983, p. B8; "Directors Appointed," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 10, 1978, p. D10; "David W. Barry," *News and Observer*, February 3, 2002, p. B6; DB 209, p. 1; DB 275, p. 1325; DB 5787, p. 112.

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Jack E. Stevens. The real estate market suffered during the economic recession of the early 1970s, slowing the property's sale. Mary Avary Whittier purchased the house in February 1974. Whittier, born in Brownsville, Texas, grew up in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where her father was based as a pilot for Pan American Airlines. The family often travelled to her mother's hometown of Menlo Park, California. Mary attended Sainte-Croix Institute in Bulle, Switzerland; Mont-Olivet in Vich, Switzerland; Mills College in Oakland, California; and Immaculate Heart College in Los Angeles, California. She married geologist Donald Andrews Whittier, a Stanford University graduate, in June 1961. While residing in Los Angeles and in Abilene and Dallas, Texas, they had three children before Donald's 1966 death. The family moved to Chapel Hill in 1972. Mary Whittier cultivated an extensive garden at the Lyons Road house and was active in numerous civic organizations, frequently hosting meetings at her home. She engaged Anne Stevens to render plans for the 1989 renovation executed by contractor Scott Jewell. In August 2007, she sold the property to Bruce MacDowell Maggs, who commissioned Durham architect Leonard J. Vogel of Vogel Residential Designs to guide the renovation completed in 2014 by builder Bill Moneypenny Residential Construction. Dr. Maggs, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate and Carnegie Mellon University professor who joined Duke University's computer science department in 2007, and his wife Jennifer Chang remain in residence. Dr. Maggs is a cloud computing and security provider Akamai Technologies' co-founder and vice president of research. He is also a founder and engineering director of Emerald Innovations, Inc., a remote health monitoring platform. Jennifer Chang, a Guzheng soloist and traditional Chinese music instructor, is a founder and artistic director of Carolina Chinese Orchestra. She has directed and conducted the RTP, Wake Forest University, and Duke University Chinese Music Ensembles and performed internationally.¹¹⁵

Jane K. and John T. Monroe Jr. House, 1970, 1977, 1984, 404 Lyons Road, contributing building

This Modernist split-level residence encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block with a lower-level two-bay garage on the primary (north) elevation; an offset, one-story-on-basement, side-gable, two-room west wing; and a side-gable 1977 addition at the wing's northwest end. The west 1970 room and 1977 addition are canted southwest at a thirty-degree angle. The main block's north roof slope is taller and more steeply pitched than the south slope, allowing for clerestory windows in the short wall at the roof plane intersection. The dramatic elevation decline to the north resulted in above-grade basement walls on all but the south elevation. Painted board-and-batten siding sheathes walls above the variegated-red-brick foundation on the west three-quarters of the main block's façade, which are cantilevered above the garage,

¹¹⁵ "Mary Avary-Don Whittier," *Daily Palo Alto Times* (California), June 16, 1961, p. 8; "Mary Avary Whittier," <https://www.cremationsocietync.com/obituaries/Mary-Whittier/obituary> (accessed September 2024); "Bruce MacDowell Maggs," <https://users.cs.duke.edu/~bmm/> (accessed September 2024); "Jennifer Chang," <https://www.jenniferchang.com/about/> (accessed September 2024); Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 163; DB 225, p. 280; DB 247, p. 1949; DB 562, p. 359; DB 4360, p. 457; DB 6420, p. 567.

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as well as the west addition. Otherwise, walls are veneered with variegated red brick. Wood-frame clerestory and casement windows, windows with a fixed upper section and a hopper base, curtain walls, and glazed single-leaf and double-leaf and sliding doors illuminate the interior. The roof of the one story-wing's east section extends to shelter the entrance, where sidelights flank a double-leaf twenty-one panel door with wide full-height sidelights. Brick steps and a slender metal railing rise from the driveway to a brick landing and turn to continue to the primary landing. A broad brick chimney stack pierces the roof at the intersection of the 1970 wing's rooms. The interior is characterized by exposed wood ceiling beams and wide-board decking, vaulted ceilings in primary rooms, and oak floors.

The front yard slopes down from the street and the house to a creek that flows east-west. The small arched wood bridge spanning the creek was constructed in the late twentieth century. Current owners Peter C. Gordon and Janet A. Chambers have undertaken a series of landscaping projects since 2003. They engaged landscape architect Dick Henry to design the stone retaining wall in the rear yard and line the creek with river rock the circa 2010. Much of the river rock was replaced with flat stone in summer 2024. Stone paver walkways wind through the yard, which is terraced with timbers to ameliorate grade change. The long run of timber-and-gravel steps with three landings west of the house provides access to the basement entrance on the west 1970 room's north elevation and continues to the rear yard. The timber terracing and timber and gravel steps at the west end of the driveway were installed around 2020.¹¹⁶

Jane K. and John T. Monroe Jr. purchased this lot in December 1969 and commissioned Ann Bickett Parker Stevens to design a house that was erected by Stevens Industries, Inc., the general contracting company she operated with her husband Jack E. Stevens. John H. Harris guided the landscape design. Dr. Harris started a private landscape architecture practice in 1969 after thirty-two-year tenure at NCSU as a professor and the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service's horticultural specialist. He was known as the "Tarheel Gardener" due to his books, newspaper and magazine columns, public television appearances, and the radio program he hosted for forty years. Dr. John T. Monroe Jr., a Davidson College and UNC-CH graduate, joined the UNC-CH medical school faculty in 1957 after completing a psychiatry residency at North Carolina Memorial Hospital. UNC-CH nursing school alumnus Jane K. Monroe was an instructor in the nursing department at State Hospital in Raleigh until starting a family. She was a member and officer of organizations including the Durham-Orange County Medical Society Auxiliary. After taking courses offered by the Office of Continuing Education at Duke University, she joined the office staff. Her responsibilities included organizing programs to promote women's return to the workplace after absences due to family obligations. The Monroes created a primary suite at the wing's west end in 1977 by converting the living room to a bedroom and erecting a bathroom and closet addition. After Duke University hematology-oncology division professor Dr. Joseph O. Moore and his wife Alice Moore bought the house in June 1984, they remodeled the kitchen, constructed walls flanking the variegated-red-brick

¹¹⁶ Janet A. Chambers and Peter C. Gordon, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 27, 2024.

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chimney between the living and dining rooms in the west wing, and finished the basement. Janet A. Chambers, a UNC-CH dramatic arts professor specializing in set and costume design, and UNC-CH psychology professor Peter C. Gordon purchased the property in August 2003. They updated the basement, added windows on the north basement wall, and replaced the rear deck.¹¹⁷

Hagadorn-Ridky-Blackburn House, 1971, 1993, 405 Lyons Road, contributing building

This Colonial Revival-style split-level house originally comprised a two-story front-gable north wing that includes a basement garage and a one-story side-gable-roofed south wing. The house is veneered with running bond variegated-red-brick with the exception of the two-story wing's beaded-clapboard-sheathed upper story, which is slightly cantilevered above the roll-up paneled garage doors. Other Colonial Revival features include a single-leaf six-panel front door and sidelights, two second-story windows with flat molded hoods and paneled shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs, and a round-arched attic vent with a keystone surround in the front gable. Deep eaves shelter the entrance as well as the four-section picture window to the south. The one-over-one double-hung sash and casement windows throughout the house were installed in 1993. Brick walkways lead to the brick steps and landing.

A one-story, gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, 1993 addition wraps around the two-story wing's north and east elevations. Triangle Brick Company supplied brick that matched the 1971 house. The addition is offset, with a small brick patio at the southwest corner entrance. A group of three one-over-one double-hung sash windows pierces the façade beneath a round-arched louvered gable vent. The two-level rear deck was modified at the same time. The southeast corner screened porch was constructed in 2002.¹¹⁸

Irvine R. and Martha A. Hagadorn bought this lot in December 1965. In 1970, they engaged Security Building Company to erect a residence designed by Richard B. Pollman and Irving E. Palmquist, whose Michigan company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. The Hagadorns selected design number 1981. Irvine R. Hagadorn, a University of California at Berkeley graduate, joined the UNC-CH zoology department in July 1962 and served as its chair from 1972 until 1976. Dr. Hagadorn, who conducted pioneering leech endocrinology research, was elected a fellow of the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1991. The I.R. Hagadorn Award established in his honor is given annually to an outstanding UNC-CH rising senior

¹¹⁷ "Tips," *News and Observer*, June 4, 1972, Section 4, p. 6; "John H. Harris," *News and Observer*, December 1, 2013, p. B7; "Miss Jane Kelly," *Greensboro Daily News*, August 11, 1957, p. C6; "At Auxiliary Meeting," *Durham Sun*, April 19, 1973, p. B1; Kathy McPherson, "Second Careers," *Durham Morning Herald*, January 30, 1975, p. B1; DB 223, p. 975; DB 470, p. 311; DB 3161, p. 195; DB 5256, p. 558; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 146-147; Janet A. Chambers and Peter C. Gordon, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 27, 2024.

¹¹⁸ Jill Ridky-Blackburn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 18, 2024.

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biology major with the highest GPA in biology courses and who has demonstrated excellence and dedication in undergraduate research. Oakland, California, native Martha Ann Hagadorn was a nurse. In January 1977, the Hagadorns conveyed the property to Security Building Company, which sold it to Patrick Felix Dolan April 1977. Lillian Faith Ridky, known as Jill, purchased the property in April 1987. The UNC-CH alumnus worked in the non-profit sector before serving as the surgical department's administrative director at UNC Hospitals. Jill Ridky and University of Wisconsin at Madison graduate Richard S. Blackburn married in August 1990. While at UNC-CH from 1978 until 2022, Dr. Blackburn was a faculty member and administrator in the School of Medicine and Kenan-Flager Business School. The Blackburns engaged Durham architect Ellen Weinstein of Dixon Weinstein Architects (with Architecture since 2023) to design the one-story addition completed in 1993.¹¹⁹ Dr. Jill Ridky-Blackburn authored *Historic Coker Hills: A Botanists' Neighborhood in Chapel Hill* in 2016.

Goodwin-Campbell House, 1970, 2004, 2024, 406 Lyons Road, noncontributing building

This one-story, flat-roofed, International Style house encompasses a long, rectangular main block, a northwest wing and rear extension erected in 2004, and a northeast carport completed in May 2024. Exposed rafter ends support deep eaves above painted board-and-batten-siding-sheathed walls and the variegated-red-brick foundation. The 2004 renovation included elevating the central section of the main block's roof to allow for high ceilings in the living room, which is illuminated by the five-section curtain wall recessed at the façade's center and glazed rear curtain walls that enclose the south 2004 addition. The north walls are otherwise blind, affording privacy. Elsewhere, large windows, sliding glass doors, casement windows, and skylights provide ample illumination. In conjunction with the addition, the front courtyard was terraced with low variegated-red-brick walls to create a gravel patio and planting beds. Square-paver walkways and steps with a simple metal railing rise to the wood stair and landing at the primary entrance west of the north curtain wall. The flat-roofed, one-story, 2024 carport extends north from the main block's west bays. The north wall is sheathed with painted board-and-batten siding around two wide, full-height louvers and has a variegated-red-brick foundation.

The comprehensive interior renovation completed in 2004 included finish, kitchen, and bathroom updates. Wide plank floors were installed throughout the house with the exception of bathrooms, which received tile floors. Exposed ceiling beams and wide-board decking have been painted white. The wood deck and gravel patios that span the south and east elevations were constructed in 2020. Stone and wood retaining walls border the outer edges of those areas. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

¹¹⁹ "Aycock Discloses," *Durham Morning Herald*, May 19, 1962, p. 9; "UNC Zoology Professor Dies," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 18, 1981, p. 8; "Jill Ridky," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 29, 1990, p. 6; DB 205, p. 95; DB 268, p. 1407; DB 272, p. 69; DB 650, p. 115.

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Danville, Virginia, native Frances Brantly Goodwin bought this lot in April 1968 following her divorce. She had previously resided in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Odessa, Texas, where she owned broadcasting companies and KTRC (1961-1968) and KRIG (1957-1961), with her husband Carl Sumner Goodwin Jr. Their house in Odessa's Country Club Estates was designed by prominent Texas architect Frank D. Welch, inspiring her to adapt a stock Modernist house plan for construction on the Chapel Hill property. Frances Goodwin, a Sweet Briar College graduate, was a secretary at UNC-CH's Carolina Population Center. Lorin S. and Sue M. Campbell purchased the house in December 1972. Dr. Lorin Campbell, a UNC-CH and Medical College of Virginia alumnus, joined the UNC-CH medical school faculty in November 1967. He conveyed his interest in the property to Sue Campbell in April 1976 after the couple divorced. Sue graduated from the UNC-CH nursing school in May 1977. The next year, she leased the house to tenants. She later relocated to Fort Myers, Florida, but retained the property until selling it in July 2000 to James Steven and Janet Kagan Reznick. The couple engaged architect Ellen Weinstein of Dixon Weinstein Architects to design the northwest addition completed in 2004. Landscape architect Dick Henry guided the site design. Subsequent owners include Eric W. and Megan W. Butler (July 2016) and Alberto Juan and Meredith Tarajano (August 2019), and Richard Jude Samulski Jr. (July 2022).¹²⁰

Ham-Bozyski House, 1970, 407 Lyons Road, contributing building (Photo 8)

This side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a two-story-on-basement, running-bond red-brick-veneered, five-bay main block and an offset one-story south wing. A surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with an acorn finial ornament the central entrance, where a wood-frame glazed storm door protects the single-leaf paneled wood front door. Fixed shutters flank six-over-nine first-story and six-over-six second-story double-hung wood sash windows on the façade. Windows have slightly projecting sills. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. On the rear elevation, a screened porch extends from the north bay and a deck spans the remainder of the wall. Tall brick piers support both. The porch shelters a single-leaf basement door. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms; a classical living room mantel; and a den with knotty-pine paneling, exposed ceiling beams, and a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with an elevated hearth.

Six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows light the wing, which was originally a garage. Beaded clapboard siding covers the primary (west) façade and surrounds the former garage door opening filled with a single-leaf multi-pane door and three matching windows of the same size. The east bay of the south elevation and the rear wall are brick veneered. Faux-wood paneling sheathes the interior walls.

¹²⁰ "Texas Radio Deals Made," *Corpus Christi Times* (Texas), September 6, 1957, p. B14; "Santa Fe Broadcast Transfer," *Albuquerque Journal* (New Mexico), September 25, 1968, p. 5; "Campbell is Named," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 19, 1967, p. 3; DB 215, p. 508; DB 239, p. 1340; DB 262, p. 1445; DB 2119, p. 299; DB 4917, p. 196; DB 6159, p. 285; DB 6625, p. 66; DB 6790, p. 659.

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Jacqueline W. and James E. Etheridge Jr. bought this lot in January 1966 and sold it to George C. and Sally Watt Ham in August 1969. George C. Ham, a graduate of Dartmouth College and the University of Pennsylvania, joined the UNC-CH psychiatry department as its first chair in 1951. He was a successively a psychoanalyst at the Washington Psychoanalytic Institute in D. C. and the UNC-Duke Psychoanalytic Institute from 1958 until 1965. He left the UNC-CH psychiatry department in 1964 to practice at Psychiatric Associates of Chapel Hill, which he continued until his death on September 26, 1977. The department established a distinguished alumni award in his honor. Mansfield, Ohio, natives Eugene M. and Mary Kay Bozyski purchased the house in January 1978. Dr. Eugene Michael Bozyski, a John Carroll University and Marquette University alumnus and U. S. Army veteran, joined the UNC-CH medical school faculty in 1968. The gastroenterologist specialized in esophageal disease treatment and the use of therapeutic endoscopy. Mary Kay Bozyski, a graduate of Notre Dame College for Women, was active in civic organizations including the University Woman's Club. Kenneth David and Leslie Martin Bassinger assumed ownership in May 2022.¹²¹

Shed, 2022, noncontributing building

A prefabricated, front-gable-roofed, T1-11-sided shed stands southeast of the house. The shed is noncontributing due to age.

David G. and Marsha W. Warren House, 1973, 408 Lyons Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement front-gable-roofed, Modernist residence is sheathed with vertical-board siding above a parged concrete foundation. The house is angled on the lot with the primary entrance—a double-leaf glazed door—on the northeast elevation. Wood steps and a wood landing with horizontal-board railings provide egress. Clerestory windows pierce the gable and a central roof monitor lights the central rooms. A wide brick chimney rises from the roof at the monitor's north end. Sliding doors and large fixed and casement windows punctuate the street-facing northeast elevation, which includes an above-grade basement wall. The deep, almost full-width, wood deck with square posts and a square-picket railing projects from the northwest elevation and shelters the concrete basement-level patio. The driveway extends from the short curved road that wraps around the median in the central bend of Lyons Road.

¹²¹ "Dr. George Ham," *Daily Tar Heel*, September 28, 1977, p. 2; "George Ham," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 28, 1977, p. 4; "Former Psychiatry Chairman," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, September 27, 1977, pp. 1 and 2; "Engagement Announced," *News-Journal* (Mansfield, Ohio), January 1, 1958, p. 6; Melissa Anthony, "Bozyski," *Chapel Hill Herald*, April 20, 1997, p. 10; "Dr. Eugene Michael Bozyski," *News and Observer*, February 25, 2024, p. B10; DB 280, p. 1014; DB 6781, p. 730.

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David G. and Marsha W. Warren purchased this lot in March 1972 and engaged BoMar Construction, headed by Robert E. Bacon Jr., to build their home using a modified plan from Deck House, the prefabricated home manufacturing company he had worked for until 1968. Terry Lathrop oversaw construction. Dr. David Grant Warren, a Duke University law school alumnus, began teaching public law at the UNC-CH Institute of Government in fall 1964. He became a health administration and law professor at Duke University Medical Center in fall 1974. Dr. Warren also taught health education courses at UNC-CH as an adjunct professor. He served as executive director of the North Carolina Medical Malpractice Study Commission during the mid-1980s and the North Carolina Governor's Institute on Alcohol and Substance Abuse in the early 1990s. Marsha White Warren became executive director of the North Carolina Writers Network in 1987 and was a member of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Task Force during the 1990s. She received the John Tyler Caldwell Award for the Humanities, the North Carolina Humanities Council's highest honor, in November 2009. Subsequent owners include Rudolph L. and Eve-Lynn M. Juliano (May 1987) and David S. and Nata Kornberg Bozyski (October 2023). David Bozyski is a son of Eugene M. and Mary Kay Bozyski, who owned 407 Lyons Road.¹²²

Carport I, 2000, noncontributing structure

The freestanding carport northeast of the house has a front-gable roof supported by bracketed wood posts and weatherboarded gables. The structure, which faces north, is noncontributing due to age.

Carport II, 2000, noncontributing structure

The freestanding carport northeast of the house has a front-gable roof supported by bracketed wood posts and weatherboarded gables. The structure, which faces west, is noncontributing due to age.

John S. and Jeanne H. Gastineau House, 1973, 409 Lyons Road, contributing building (Photo 9)

This façade of this one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house is sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above variegated-red-brick kneewalls. Elsewhere, walls are brick-veneered. The slightly taller roof of the four-bay north half of the house allows for vaulted ceilings in public rooms. Square posts support the two-bay front porch inset at the north block's southeast corner. Fixed, sliding, and casement windows and sliding-glass doors illuminate the interior. Windows have slightly projecting sills. The grade slopes down to the north, resulting in above-grade basement walls at the dwelling's north

¹²² "David Warren," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, October 8, 1967, p. 8; "David G. Warren," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 24, 1977, p. 9; "Rates Rising," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 6, 1986, p. 4; "Network Links," *Herald-Sun*, May 16, 1993, p. E7; "Kudos," *News and Observer*, November 14, 2009, p. B5; Thomas Healy, "Nurturing," *News and Observer*, November 10, 1991, p. J3; DB 234, p. 1034; DB 654, p. 49; DB 6829, p. 676; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 113, 161.

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end. The single-bay garage entrance is in the south gable end. A brick retaining wall borders the south edge of the asphalt-paved driveway.

John S. and Jeanne H. Gastineau purchased the lot in September 1973 and engaged J. Merle Dixon of Graham to design their house erected by Chapel Hill developer Dennis Howell's company. Landscape architect Morris King created the site plan. John Sherman Gastineau interrupted his studies at Indiana State University to serve in the U. S. Navy for two years during the Korean War, after which he returned to complete his degree. He taught public school before joining Travelers Insurance in South Bend, Indiana, where he met Nova Jeanne Hurley, known as Jeanne, who was a clerk at the office. The couple married and moved in 1962 to Charlotte, where John worked in the Travelers Insurance office until 1969. That year, he became president of Chapel Hill Insurance Company, a new business established by John Allen Cates and Ed Tenney. John Gastineau represented a variety of insurance agencies until his 2018 retirement. He chaired the Orange County Economic Development Commission and was president of the Chapel Hill Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club of Chapel Hill during the mid-1980s. Jeanne Gastineau, who attended Bethel College, Indiana State University, and UNC-Chapel Hill, from which she earned B.A. and M.A. degrees, was a reading teacher at Carrboro Elementary School for twenty-six years. The Gastineaus divorced in March 1995. Jeanne Gastineau remained in residence until her death on October 11, 2023. Her son John William Gastineau, who resided with her, inherited the house.¹²³

William C. and Susan P. Nelson House, 1972, 410 Lyons Road, contributing building

This Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a two-story-on-basement, hip-roofed, five-bay main block and an offset one-story gable-roofed north wing, all sheathed with beaded clapboard siding above a variegated-red-brick foundation. A balustrade with square posts and balusters is mounted on the two-bay-wide rectangular platform atop the roof. At the primary entrance, a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice frames the single-leaf six-panel wood front door and four-pane sidelights topped with a segmental-arched tympanum. Fixed two-panel shutters flank six-over-nine first-story and six-over-six second-story double-hung wood sash on the façade and matching six-over-six sash on secondary elevations. All sash are wood. A brick chimney rises on the wing's north wall. The elevation decline to the south allows for a partially above-grade basement with a garage at the south end. The stone patio at the driveway's north end, elevated a few feet above grade, and the deck that extends from the wing's rear elevation were erected for the current owners in 2022. Interior features include hardwood floors in most rooms and a den with wood-paneled wall and a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with an

¹²³ "Is Married at South Bend," *Linton Daily Citizen* (Indiana), December 20, 1960, p. 4; "President is Appointed," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 13, 1969, p. 7; "John Sherman Gastineau," *News and Observer*, November 15, 2021, p. 11; DB 245, p. 222; DB 1445, p. 532; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 166; John William Gastineau, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 4, 2024.

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elevated hearth.

Spence, Lester, and Crumpton Builders, headed by developer Bruce Crumpton, finished this house in fall 1972, when it was included in the Chapel Hill Parade of Homes. William C. and Susan P. Nelson bought the property in April 1973. Dr. Nelson, a Wake Forest College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute graduate, was a statistician and researcher in public health at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Cincinnati, Ohio, laboratory for a year before moving in fall 1968 to Chapel Hill. He was chief of the EPA's statistics branch in its Research Triangle Park laboratory for thirty years. Dr. Nelson was also adjunct faculty at the UNC-CH school of public health. Wake Forest College alumna Susan Powers Nelson was a mathematics teacher at Chapel Hill High School, where she headed the math lab and coached the math team from 1979 until 1998. Dr. Nelson died on August 7, 2019. Susan Nelson sold the property to Andrew and Sarah Gladden in June 2020.¹²⁴

Allen-Perilman House, 1966, 2002, 411 Lyons Road, noncontributing building

This split-level house stands on a hill above street level at the intersection of Allard and Lyons Roads. The address was originally 411 Allard Road, reflecting the primary (north) façade orientation. The white-painted-brick residence encompasses a two-story, hip-roofed, four-bay-wide west block; one story, side-gable, offset east wing; and a hip-roofed garage at the east end. The main block's original east two bays project further north than the west bays added in 2002. Quoins embellish corners of all sections. The 2002 scope of work also included painting red-brick veneer white, installing a bronze-finished 5V-crimp metal roof, and replacing the multi-pane double-hung sash windows with one-over-one sash windows. Original paneled shutters flank windows in central and east façade bays. The first-story windows in the main block's east two bays have round-arched openings and arched shutters. First- and second-story windows in those bays and on the garage's north wall have paneled spandrels. All windows have slightly projecting sills. The engaged porch that spans the one-story east wing's façade received square posts and a wood railing in 2002, replacing metal posts. Unpainted brick steps rise to the brick porch floor. The porch shelters a picture window flanked by one-over-one-sash windows and a single-leaf paneled front door with a sidelight that replaced a double-leaf door. Brick chimneys with corbelled stacks rise from the main block's roof and at the east wing's east end. On the rear elevation, the breezeway between the garage and the kitchen enclosed to create a mudroom in 2002. A patio with a concrete floor and brick side walls extends from the main block. The living room is in the east wing, while the kitchen and dining room are on the main block's first floor. The original three upper-level bedrooms and bathrooms were reconfigured in conjunction with construction of the two-story west primary suite addition. A portion of the southwest bedroom was incorporated into the northwest bedroom; the remainder became

¹²⁴ "Miss Powers," *Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel*, April 28, 1963, p. C10; Rick Nichols, "Scientists," *News and Observer*, May 11, 1976, p. 20; "Math Lab," *Chapel Hill Herald*, May 10, 1998, p. 5; DB 233, p. 1921; DB 241, p. 1716; DB 6665, p. 2032.

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an office. The former primary bathroom was relocated so it would not extend over the stairs.¹²⁵ The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

UNC-CH graduates Don Lee Allen and Martha Winfred Rouse Allen purchased this lot in October 1965 and engaged L. H. Rhew Construction Company to erect their house. Dr. Don Allen joined the UNC-CH dental school faculty in 1959, specializing in periodontics and oral pathology. He was elevated to associate dean before resigning in July 1970 to become associate dean of the University of Florida's dental school. Martha Allen was a dental hygienist. Subsequent owners include Richard A. and Ruth H. Tjalma (April 1970) and Nathan A. and Elizabeth B. Perilman (August 1973). The Perilmans moved from New York City to Chapel Hill after Dr. Nathan Perilman's December 1973 retirement. The University of Pittsburgh, Hebrew Union College, and Florida Southern College alumnus was a rabbi at Temple Emanu-El in Manhattan, one of the world's largest Jewish congregations, for forty-one years. He continued to lead worship services and officiate at ceremonies in North Carolina. The Perilmans were active in many civic and philanthropic organizations. Elizabeth Baum Perilman died on February 18, 1991, followed by Dr. Perilman on February 27, 1991. Their children conveyed the property to IBM software engineer Susan E. Swanson in June 1991. Swanson and her husband Sankey Blanton, a part-time instructor at Elon College and other campuses, engaged Chapel Hill architect James Knox Tate IV to guide the renovation completed in 2002 by Chapel Hill contractor Isenhour Enterprises.¹²⁶

Elizabeth Merrill Edmands and Mary Josephine Edmands House, 1967, 412 Lyons Road, contributing building

This variegated-red-brick-veneered split-level house is angled on a hilltop above street level on the north side of Lyons Road. The grade declines to the south and west. The house comprises a two-story front-gable-roofed north wing, gabled one-story central wing, and offset gabled south garage, all with deep eaves and weatherboarded gables. Narrow five-pane sidelights flank the single-leaf six-panel front door at the wings' intersection. Brick steps and a brick landing with slender metal railings provide egress. The projecting bay south of the entrance contains four double-hung one-over-one sash windows that replaced a twenty-five-pane picture window flanked by four-over-six double-hung sash windows circa 2020. Otherwise, eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows light the interior. Louvered shutters frame the façade windows and paneled spandrels. All windows have slightly projecting sills. A twenty-four-panel

¹²⁵ Susan E. Swanson, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 2, 2024.

¹²⁶ "Miss Rouse," *News and Observer*, August 3, 1958, Section 4, p. 12; "New Assignment," *Durham Morning Herald*, August 22, 1962, p. B1; "College Posts Filled," *Tampa Tribune*, July 14, 1970, p. B2; "Reverend Nathan A. Perilman," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, May 16, 1982, p. 15; Alfonso A. Navarez, "Nathan Perilman," *New York Times*, February 28, 1991, p. B16; "411 Lyons Road," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, March 3, 1991, p. D5; DB 204, p. 61; DB 212, p. 630; DB 224, p. 1664; DB 244, p. 756; DB 917, p. 623; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 166; Susan E. Swanson, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 2, 2024.

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roll-up door fills the garage's south wall. A broad brick chimney pierces the one-story wing's roof. In the west portion of the lot, a stone-edged stone-paver walkway and steps lead from the gravel parking area adjacent to the road to the entrance. The asphalt-paved driveway is southeast of the house.

Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most upper-level rooms, a classical living room mantel, six-panel wood doors, and a wide black-painted-brick chimney with an elevated hearth in the den. The bathrooms original had pale pink, grass green, and yellow-glazed tub/shower surrounds and white ceramic tile floors with matching small square accent tiles. The basement apartment includes a full kitchen.

Sisters Mary Josephine Edmands and Elizabeth Merrill Edmands purchased this lot in February 1967. Elizabeth Edmands joined UNC-CH's school of public health faculty in September 1967, moving from Baltimore, where she had been employed at Johns Hopkins University's nursing school. While at UNC-CH, she led family planning training workshops for nursing educators in collaboration with the Carolina Population Center's international programs office. She traveled extensively, volunteering as a nurse in locations such as Gaza. After Elizabeth retired in June 1979, her civic engagement included reading to children at Estes Hills Elementary School. Mary conveyed her interest in the property to Elizabeth in January 1974 but remained in residence until her death on June 8, 1982. Elizabeth Edmands sold the house to Garland R. Homes Sr. in December 2003. Subsequent owners include HARRAZ, LLC, which purchased and sold the property to Scott L. and Madelon M. Thomson in September 2005, and Anita Disney (April 2019).¹²⁷

Akin-Madison House, 1967, 414 Lyons Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, front-gable-roofed, wood-shingled, Modernist house features deep eaves supported by projecting rafter ends. Fixed, sliding, casement, and clerestory windows and sliding-glass doors illuminate the interior. A flat-roofed one-bay porch with square posts shelters the primary entrance on the south elevation: a single-leaf door with a wide full-height sidelight. The east porch post rests on a brick retaining wall that extends to steps leading to the east yard, which is enclosed with a horizontal-board fence. A wood deck with a horizontal-board railing spans the west elevation and wraps around the northwest corner of the house. The west and north basement walls are above grade. The basement entrance on the west elevation is recessed in a central vestibule. A red-brick chimney rises from the roof. The interior is characterized by vaulted living room and den ceilings with exposed beams, hardwood floors in most first-floor rooms, a red-brick living room fireplace, and a white-painted-brick den fireplace.

¹²⁷ "Nurses Work," *The Sun* (Baltimore), October 26, 1957, p. 17; "Two Kenan Profs," *Daily Tar Heel*, March 11, 1967, p. 6; "Miss Edmands," *Durham Sun*, June 16, 1982, p. 21; Valerie Schwartz, "Resident," *Chapel Hill News*, May 4, 2005, p. C3; DB 210, p. 429; DB 247, p. 520; DB 3308, p. 161; DB 3880, pp. 474 and 482; DB 4022, p. 309; DB 6611, p. 218.

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Ethel Redney Akin bought this lot in April 1966 and engaged Chapel Hill architect James Murray Webb to design her house. Akin, a nursing supervisor, moved from Chicago to Chapel Hill when she retired. She was active in civic organizations including the Chapel Hill Woman's Club. Akin sold the house to Donald Lewis Madison and Beverly W. Madison in June 1970. She lived in South Pines from 1976 until her death in 1982. In gratitude for successful oral surgery at the UNC-CH School of Dentistry, Akin bequeathed her estate to the Dental Foundation of North Carolina. Donald L. Madison joined the UNC-CH medical school faculty in November 1969. The social and administrative medicine professor's work included directing the Health Services Research Center's rural practice project, established in March 1972 to increase access to medical care in the rural United States. Donald L. and Dorothea Ann Madison sold the property in December 1984 to Brian E. Whittier, who retains ownership. Whittier, a Hillsborough resident, is a son of Mary Avary Whittier, who resided across the street at Lyons Road.¹²⁸

Heavner-Kelly House, 1970, 417 Lyons Road, contributing building

This two-story, hip-roofed, cream-colored-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house stands on a hill above street level. Classical features include quoins, a molded denticulated cornice, and an entrance surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated broken pediment with an acorn finial. A single-leaf paneled wood front door and sidelights with paneled bases are recessed within the entrance bay. Brick steps rise to the brick landing. Operable paneled shutters flank six-over-nine first-story and six-over-six second-story double-hung sash on the façade. Windows have slightly projecting sills.

UNC-Chapel Hill graduates James A. and Phyllis Heavner purchased this lot in August 1969 and engaged Herbert R. Hahn, a developer who chaired the real estate department at University of South Carolina at Columbia, to oversee construction of their house. James Heavner was vice president and manager of Village Broadcasting Company, operator of Chapel Hill radio station WCHL. He conveyed the property to Phyllis Heavner in May 1971. After the couple divorced in May 1972, she married Neil J. Kelley and joined the Durham Technical Institute faculty in July 1973. Subsequent owners include Stanley and Nina Weitzner (May 1977) and Paul F. and Ave Maria Lachiewicz (September 1988).¹²⁹

¹²⁸ Bill Miller, "Trustee Executive Committee," *Daily Tar Heel*, November 16, 1969, p. 1; "UNC dental bequest made," *Durham Sun*, January 24, 1984, p. B1; "UNC Center to Study Rural Health," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1972, p. 33; DB 206, p. 655; DB 225, p. 800; DB 496, p. 659; DB 503, p. 317.

¹²⁹ "Heavner-Colclough," *Durham Morning Herald*, August 30, 1959, p. C8; "James A. Heavner," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, October 4, 1967, p. 4; Emery Wister, "Academic Intern," *Charlotte News*, July 20, 1972, p. B3; "Four Get Positions," *Durham Sun*, July 2, 1973, p. B8; DB 229, p. 796; DB 273, p. 1379; DB 753, p. 404; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 118.

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Michaux Road

House, 2025, 1405 Michaux Road, noncontributing building

The demolition of the Modernist 1962 Charles E. and Anne L. Hinsdale residence, which stood on a hill above street level near Michaux Road's south end, was completed on July 25, 2024.¹³⁰ A Modernist house was under construction on the site in 2025. The building is noncontributing due to age

Roger E. and Dorothy J. Barton House, 1961, 1500 Michaux Road, contributing building

This Modernist split-level house at the intersection of Michaux and Velma Roads comprises a two-story south section and one-story north wing with low-pitched gable roofs. The walls are sheathed with long, thin, red-brick veneer with the exception of painted weatherboards between first- and second-story windows in the slightly recessed bays of the south section. Wood-frame, single-pane, fixed and casement windows of various sizes light the interior. The south block has deep eaves. The interior features a wide red-brick fireplace with two fireboxes and an elevated hearth.

A flat-roofed canopy spans the one-story wing's west elevation, sheltering the double-leaf front door and the walkway to the flat-roofed north carport. A matching canopy extends from the carport to wrap around the one-story wing's east elevation. Slender steel posts support the canopies and carport. A Modernist wood-panel screen spans the spaces between the west canopy posts. Low brick retaining walls line the concrete driveway accessed from Michaux Road. Wire and vertical-board fences enclose portions of the wooded lot. The swimming pool southeast of the house was installed in 1999.

After Roger E. and Dorothy J. Barton bought this lot from Coker College trustees on November 11, 1960, they engaged general contractor Ellington and Sparrow, headed by brothers-in-law Carl Ellington of Carrboro and Philip Sparrow of Chapel Hill, to erect a house designed by Chapel Hill architect Louis Sumner Winn Jr.¹³¹ Roger Evans Barton, a Duke University and University of Pennsylvania graduate, joined the UNC-CH School of Dentistry faculty in 1953. He was among the instructors for a dental assistant training program subsidized by the US Public Health Service that admitted its first class of twenty women in fall 1957. In addition to teaching, Dr. Barton served as associate dean of administration for

¹³⁰ Demolition date provided by the Town of Chapel Hill's GIS and Analytics Division. The Hinsdales commissioned architect Arthur Norman Tuttle Jr. to design their house erected by Siler City general contractor Van Thomas. Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 141.

¹³¹ Ellington and Sparrow erected buildings designed by architects including James Webb of Chapel Hill and Raymond Weeks of Durham. "Phillip Andrews," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 8, 1949, p. 1; "Earl Wynn Home," *Daily Tar Heel*, November 3, 1950, p. 4; Dan Leigh, "Helping Build," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, May 28, 1984, p. 1; "Building Contractor," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 11, 1986, p. 1; DB 179, p. 165; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 59, 112, 115, 130.

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thirteen years and directed auxiliary UNC-CH School of Dentistry programs until his 1984 retirement. Dorothy Brooks Barton was also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where she obtained dental hygienist certification. She was a part-time instructor in the UNC-CH School of Dentistry, active member of the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club, and Girl Scouts of America volunteer.¹³² The Bartons sold the property to Roger E. and Fredlyne S. Salisbury on August 2, 1976. Subsequent owners include Clyde Eugene and Mary Nell Kelley (1983), Toby Y. and Rita S. Kahr (1984), John D. McWay Jr. and Edwina A. Zagami (1989), Marc H. and Celia C. Labranche (1993), and Anne D. Zangi (2016).¹³³

John F. and Elizabeth G. Finklea House, 1967, 1502 Michaux Road, contributing building

This variegated-red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style house encompasses a one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed, five-bay main block connected via a one-story, side-gable hyphen to a one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed, two-bay garage to the north. The main block's walls are laid in running bond slightly projecting header-course window sills. Single and paired six-over-six sash are flanked with two-panel wood shutters. A five-pane transom surmounts the six-panel wood front door recessed within a classical surround with fluted pilasters. Brick steps rise to the brick landing. A wide brick chimney rises on the south elevation. Painted board-and-batten siding sheathes the hyphen and garage. A small hip-roofed cupola vent tops the garage. Second-story illumination includes a gabled wall dormer with a pair of four-over-four double-hung windows on the west elevation.

Winston-Salem resident James A. Bunn sold the property to Nancy Martin and C. Paul Brubaker Jr. of Winston-Salem on April 10, 1968. C. Paul Brubaker Jr. joined the UNC-CH Institute of Government faculty in May 1968 as a public finance specialist. He had previously been a finance director for the City of Winston-Salem, Brenner Companies, and Hanes Corporation. John F. and Elizabeth G. Finklea bought the house on March 28, 1969. John Finklea, a specialist in public health and preventative medicine, headed the National Environmental Research Center's health effects research division before becoming the center's director in September 1972. Subsequent owners include Donald J. and Rosalie Heineman (1975), William M. and Judy A. Thompson (1978), Robert E. and Sondra S. Whaley (1986), Preston and Karla E. Diamond (1997), and Klaus Michael and Sandra Steiner Hahn (2004).¹³⁴

¹³² "Dental Assistants," *Greensboro Daily News*, August 11, 1957, p. C13; "Retiring Faculty," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, October 21, 1984, p. 7; "Dorothy B. Barton," *Chapel Hill News*, September 30, 2001, p. 7; "Roger E. Barton," *News and Observer*, February 11, 2007, p. A5.

¹³³ DB 264, p. 1747; DB 425, p. 131; DB 473, p. 452; DB 812, p. 362; DB 1169, p. 8; DB 4864, p. 141; DB 5483, p. 403; DB 6145, p. 559.

¹³⁴ James Allen and Dorothy Wolff Bunn purchased Lot 56 from Coker College trustees on April 17, 1962, and commissioned construction of a house in 1967, but never moved to Chapel Hill. James Bunn was a sales manager for F. E. Compton Company. The dwelling was completed after Dorothy died on February 25, 1967. "Bunn," *Winston-Salem Journal*, July 10, 1982, p. 12; "Brubaker Resigns," *Winston-Salem Journal*, October 6, 1965, p. 3; "C. Paul Brubaker," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 1, 1968, p.

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Wettach-Allen House, 1961, 1998, 1503 Michaux Road, noncontributing building

This Colonial Revival-style residence comprises a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable main block with a projecting front-gable one-story wing at the east wall's south end, a one-story side-gable enclosed north porch, and one-story gabled south and west wings. The north porch was enclosed and the south and west wings were added when the house was remodeled in 1998. Wood siding sheathes the exterior above the brick foundation. The double-leaf multi-pane wood front door is recessed within a shallow vestibule framed by slender square posts. A brick stoop and steps provide egress. Louvered fixed shutters flank a multi-pane picture window and sidelights and a six-over-six sash on the main block's façade, a group of three eight-over-twelve, double-hung, wood-sash windows in the large gabled dormer that pierces the front roof slope, and matching sash on the east elevations of the east wing and south addition. Two four-pane sash pierce the main block's south gable. Windows on the east wing's north and south elevations have six-over-six and eight-over-twelve sash. A canvas shed awning shelters the single-leaf door on the south addition's south elevation. A white-painted brick chimney with corbelled stack rises on the main block's north elevation. The residence has a deep setback on a wooded lot. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

John T. and Josephine L. Wettach purchased the lot from Coker College trustees on November 8, 1960. John T. Wettach, a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, native and UNC-CH graduate, had joined the staff of North Carolina National Bank as a loan and marketing officer in 1959. He was gradually elevated from cashier to vice president. The Wettaches sold the property to Marion J. and Emma M. Allen on April 30, 1968. The Allens moved to Chapel Hill from Chicago after Marion retired as vice president of AMSTED Industries, Inc. He shared his business acumen by counseling students in UNC-CH's MBA program. Emma Allen was an active member of the Chapel Hill Historical Society and the North Carolina Memorial Hospital Society. John Wettach and Marion Allen served together on the newly created Home Health Agency Advisory Committee, established in April 1970 to fulfill a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare certification requirement. Subsequent owners include Mary S. Covington Bost (1981), David S. Werman (1992), Raymond C. and Jan S. Simmons (1998).¹³⁵

7; "Environmental Center," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 3, 1972, p. 5; "Finklea," *Durham Sun*, August 24, 1972, p. D1; DB 187, p. 230; DB 215, p. 513; DB 219, p. 833; DB 257, p. 806; DB 288, p. 426; DB 596, p. 53; DB 1584, p. 433; DB 3460, p. 120.
¹³⁵ "John Wettach," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 16, 1967, p. 3; "Marion Allen," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, May 16, 1982, p. 14; "Home Health Agency," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 19, 1970, p. 3; DB 179, p. 136; DB 215, p. 659; DB 357, p. 630; DB 959, p. 406; DB 1781, p. 409.

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Ira A. and Caroline B. Ward House, 1962, 1504 Michaux Road, contributing building

This one-story, side-gable-roofed, white-painted-brick-veneered, tripartite, Colonial Revival-style house is seven bays wide. The five-bay central section has a slightly taller roof. A wide front-gable porch supported by fluted columns shelters the single-leaf door with four-pane sidelights as well as two windows. Replacement three-over-one sash windows light the interior. Painted wood shakes sheathe the porch gable around a six-pane arched window. Brick steps with slender painted metal railings span the central bay of the porch, which has a bluestone floor. A painted-brick rectangular chimney rises from the roof. A gabled screened porch, 1997 sunroom addition, and deck extend from the rear elevation.

Ira A. and Caroline B. Ward purchased the lot from Coker College trustees on December 7, 1961, and commissioned prolific Durham architect Archie Royal Davis to render plans for their house. Ira's brother, carpenter Jasper Paul Ward, assisted with the dwelling's construction.¹³⁶ Ira Albert Ward, an Orange County native and UNC-CH graduate, received numerous awards for distinguished service as an aerial radio operator for the US Army Air Corps during World War II. Upon returning to North Carolina, he was a statistician for the N. C. Department of Tax Research in Raleigh for a year before becoming Orange County accountant and tax supervisor (1947-1953). He served as executive vice president of Hillsborough Saving and Loan Association from 1954 until joining Orange Savings and Loan Association in September 1961 as its executive director. Ward retired in December 1980 as president and managing officer. He was a two-term county commissioner (1966-1974). Caroline Brunson Ward managed the household. Subsequent owners include Christine Khoury (2005), IALU, LLC (2015), Alicia Paladin (2016), Steven Youn-Gi Kim and Mary Hauser Davenport (2019).¹³⁷

Ethel Moses Anstett House, 1962, 1505 Michaux Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement side-gable-roofed Ranch house features an inset front porch with decorative wrought-iron posts and a slender metal railing. Matching posts top the brick kneewalls at the carport's east and west edges. The house is veneered with variegated red brick with the exception of the north and south elevations, where wood lap siding sheathes the walls above the foundation, and the north gable and the recessed wall sheltered by the inset front porch, which are covered with vertical-board siding. In the façade's outer bays, louvered shutters flank two-over-two-horizontal double-hung wood sash windows with vertical-board spandrels. Gravel driveways extend from Michaux Road north and south of the house.

¹³⁶ DB 185, p. 148; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 177.

¹³⁷ "Ira Ward," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 22, 1947, p. 1; "New Director," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 11, 1961, p. 1; "Ward Plans Retirement," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, November 23, 1980, p. 1; Ron Shapard, "Ward," *Chapel Hill Herald*, December 22, 2006, p. 3; DB 1670, p. 48; DB 2361, p. 378; DB 3906, p. 549; DB 5976, p. 155; DB 6231, p. 571; DB 6610, p. 2050.

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Ethel Moses Anstett bought this lot on October 20, 1961. She moved to Chapel Hill from Shelby, where she had resided with her husband, chiropractor Russell Phillips Anstett, until his death in April 1961. She was an active member of civic organizations including the Chapel Hill Woman's Club. Warren E. Bright bought the house on March 14, 1983. His daughters Kathleen Bright and Diane Flavin sold the house to Kave N. and Patsy Ann Nikbakht on April 25, 1990.¹³⁸

Ligon-Geer House, 1962, 1506 Michaux Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed weatherboarded residence encompasses a two-story, three-bay main block and an offset one- and two-story-on-basement east wing. A gabled Colonial Revival-style portico with slender square posts shelters the single-leaf entrance at the north elevation's center. Fixed shutters flank single, paired, and tripled six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The foundation and the rectangular brick chimney that rises on the west elevation are painted white. A brick patio spans the rear elevation, extending to a wood deck that wraps around the wing's southeast corner. Concrete and brick walkways and steps provide egress to the front and rear entrances. The driveway and a wooded area are north of the house. Although the primary façade fronts North Elliot Road, the house is situated in the south third of the lot with walkway and driveway access from Michaux Road. The driveway extends to the garage in the wing's basement. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in public first-floor rooms, simple baseboards and window and door surrounds, a classical living room mantel, built-in bookcases in the den and corner cupboards in the breakfast room, and a ceramic-tile sunroom floor.

Anne K. and Roddey M. Ligon Jr. purchased this lot from Coker College trustees on December 18, 1961. The couple met and married while students at UNC-CH. Anne Ligon was a social worker at the Durham Department of Social Services from 1948 until 1951. Upon graduation from law school in 1951, Roddey Ligon joined the UNC-CH Institute of Government faculty as a law professor and assistant director. They sold the Michaux Road house to William M. and Elizabeth D. Geer on August 28, 1964. William Geer, who studied at the Citadel, Emory University, and UNC-CH, served in the US Army during World War II and taught at West Point before joining the UNC-CH history department faculty in 1947. In addition to teaching for thirty-three years, he headed the student aid office from 1966 until his 1980 retirement. Dr. Geer twice received the university's Tanner Award in recognition of his provocative and engaging teaching style. He facilitated creation of the Johnston Awards, a need-based scholarship program. Elizabeth Dantzler Geer, a graduate of Sweet Briar College and UNC-CH, worked in the Library of Congress manuscripts division and as a Duke University reference librarian. She advocated for creation of the Chapel Hill Public Library, achieved in 1958, and construction of an expansive building on East Franklin Street opened in 1968. Elizabeth directed the library from 1962 until her death in 1975. Robert Paul

¹³⁸ "Arts Festival," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 10, 1983, p. B8; DB 412, p. 184; DB 852, p. 151.

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Mosteller and Sarah Elizabeth Gibson purchased the property on May 10, 1983, and sold it to Shirley and Harold Anderson on July 13, 2011.¹³⁹

Lloyd W. and Mary M. Gardner House, 1962, 1507 Michaux Road, noncontributing building

This side-gabled-roofed Ranch house has a projecting, central, front-gable bay with an inset corner porch. Current owners Michael and Laurie Goldwasser remodeled the house after acquiring it in July 2020. In 2023, the light red brick veneer was painted white, the offset carport at the east end was replaced with a larger garage sheathed with cementitious horizontal siding, and the screened rear porch was reframed and screened. The north wall of the garage is now in the same plane as the main block's north wall and the roof has the same height and pitch. Two-over-two-horizontal wood-sash windows were replaced with black-finished, aluminum-frame, fixed windows. The opening east of the entrance was doubled in size to receive four rather than two windows, while the opening in the main block's east bay was reduced in size. The wrought-iron front porch post and railing and brick steps were removed. Porch egress shifted to the landing's north end, where brick steps and a front-gable canopy with slender square posts were constructed. Interior finishes include hardwood floors, simple baseboards and window and door surrounds, flat-panel doors, a classical living room mantel, and built-in bookshelves and a wide oversized brick fireplace with an elevated hearth in the den. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

James E. and Vivian S. Johnson purchased this lot from Coker College trustees on November 10, 1960, and commissioned construction of a house they conveyed to Lloyd W. and Mary M. Gardner on September 10, 1962. Shelby native Lloyd Wellman Gardner, a U. S. Army veteran of World War II and UNC-CH graduate, worked in the federal War Assets Administration's real estate division in Washington, D. C. before establishing Carolina Real Estate and Loan Company in Chapel Hill. He facilitated development of residential subdivisions including Foxlair. Lloyd Gardner and Mary Moore Heirs wed on June 15, 1956, in Columbia, South Carolina. She was a nurse anesthetist at Duke Medical Center for twenty-eight years. Subsequent owners include Ruth K. and Robert D. Coleman Jr. (1975), William Joseph Colclough (1980), and Michael and Laurie Goldwasser (2020).¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ "Ligon," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 8, 2009, p. B4; "Ligon," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 7, 2018, p. 10; Ann Smallewood, "Even in retirement," *News and Observer*, July 22, 1980, p. 9; "Geer," *Herald-Sun*, March 16, 1999, p. C2; Alan Scher Zagier, "Renowned UNC teacher," *News and Observer*, March 16, 1999, p. B7; "Public Library," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, June 17, 1975, p. 4; Robert Jasinkiewicz, "Chapel Hill's Public Library," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, December 10, 1987, p. C1; DB 185, p. 400; DB 199, p. 244; DB 418, p. 302; DB 5189, p. 547.

¹⁴⁰ The Johnsons moved to Appalachian Teachers College in Boone in fall 1962. "Elliot and Micheau [sic] Streets," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 12, 1962, p. 5; "Mary More Hiers," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 7, 1956, p. C4; "Lloyd W. Gardner," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, August 30, 1992, p. 2; "Mary M. Gardener," *Durham Morning Herald*, February 18, 1982, p. 15; DB 179, p. 414; DB 189, p. 360; DB 256, p. 957; DB 340, p. 638; DB 6671, p. 604.

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Colwell-Hurysz House, 1964, 1702 Michaux Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Ranch house has a projecting shed-roofed entrance vestibule at the five-bay façade's center. The vestibule is enclosed with one-over-one sash around an open doorway on the west elevation and full-height glazing at the north and south ends. Leaded-glass sidelights flank the single-leaf front door with a leaded-glass panel. The replacement façade windows have short three-pane upper sash and single-pane lower sash. A rectangular chimney rises from the roof. The dramatic grade decline allows for full two-story height on the south and east elevations. A shed-roofed canopy covers the single- and double-leaf basement doors at the east elevation's center. A brick patio extends from the rear elevation. Interior finishes include hardwood floors and simple baseboards and window and door surrounds. In the den, the paneled walls and wide oversized brick fireplace with an elevated hearth have been painted.

Robert E. and Louise E. Colwell commissioned construction of their house soon after purchasing this lot from Coker College trustees on January 14, 1964. They sold the property to UNC-CH graduates Thomas George Hurysz and Madeline Rose Jennings Hurysz on December 23, 1968. Tom Hurysz, a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves, was an International Business Machines Corporation personnel manager before establishing a corporate development consulting firm. Subsequent owners include Paul W. and Nancy S. Bless (1979), Ian and Barbara Young Graham (2004), Barbara Young Graham (2013), and Jordan and Janet Weinstein (2021).¹⁴¹

Robert W. and Mary H. Noyes House, 1971, 2009, 1703 Michaux Road, noncontributing building

This asymmetrical Modernist split-level was enlarged in 2009 with a two-story south addition. The entire building is sheathed with painted vertical-board paneling. The 1971 section has a very low-pitched gable roof and a variegated-red-brick foundation, while the addition has a front-gable roof and concrete foundation. The upper story of the split-level's main block is cantilevered above the lower story, which is spanned by a raised planting bed with a brick retaining wall. The entrance is recessed at the south end of the flat-roofed north wing, where a wood deck with a wood railing is elevated above grade. Single and grouped, sliding, aluminum-frame windows of various sizes illuminate the split-level interior. One-over-one sash and clerestory windows light the addition, which includes a basement two-bay garage with a wide roll-up door. The double-leaf glazed door at the upper façade's center opens to a balcony. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

¹⁴¹ "Miss Madeline Jennings," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 8, 1950, Section 3, p. 7; "Madeline Jennings Darden," *Herald-Sun*, December 28, 2008, p. C3; DB 197, p. 149; DB 218, p. 741; DB 306, p. 336; DB 307, p. 112; DB 3516, p. 225; DB 5720, p. 417; DB 6738, p. 983.

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Robert W. and Mary H. Noyes bought this lot from Clayton Eugene and Brooks Overton Wheeler on November 4, 1970, and commissioned Orange Builders to erect a residence designed by Michigan architect Richard B. Pollman, whose company Home Planners, Inc. published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. Robert Wallace Noyes and Mary Nadine Holley met while students at the University of California, Berkeley. The couple relocated frequently as Robert, a physician, accepted academic and administrative positions. He was a professor and chair of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Vanderbilt University's medical school before joining the UNC-CH School of Public Health faculty as a professor in fall 1970. Mary Noyes was a school psychologist and counselor. The couple moved to Raritan, New Jersey, in summer 1973. Subsequent owners include Gertrude S. Howell (1974), John B. and Marian M. Turner (1976), and Eric D. and Jamie M. Fiddleman (2004).¹⁴²

Marianne S. Breslin House, 1965, 1704 Michaux Road, contributing building

This Modernist Ranch house comprises a side-gable main block and gabled rear wing, all veneered with long, thin, variegated-red brick. Deep eaves shelter windows and entrances. The double-leaf flat-panel door is recessed at the façade's center. Brick steps with a slender metal railing rise to the front stoop ornamented with a brise soleil at its west edge. A wide fifteen-section window is north of the entrance. A single rectangular single-pane window and a group of seven matching windows are south of the entrance. Windows have slightly projecting sills. The garage bay at the south end is offset further west than the rest of the façade. Two wide rectangular chimneys flank a fixed four-section window that fills most of the north wall. The house has a deep setback on a hill above street level. A chain-link fence encloses the rear yard.

Dr. Marianne Sonnenbrodt Breslin, a native of Budenheim, Germany, graduated from the Medical Academy of Dusseldorf in 1946. Following an internal medicine residency, she received in 1951 a U.S. government fellowship sponsored by the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) that facilitated further training at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. She married Lou Eugene Breslin and moved to Chapel Hill in 1952 to undertake psychiatric residencies at Dorothea Dix and UNC Hospitals. Lou Breslin died on August 22, 1956. Marianne wed certified public accountant Ernest J. Gaither on December 27, 1958. He died on September 29, 1959. Dr. Breslin was a staff physician at UNC Hospital and psychiatry professor at the medical school from 1961 until joining the Duke University Hospital faculty in 1968. After retiring from Duke University Hospital in 1988, she consulted at the Durham Veterans Hospital, made Social Security disability determinations, and operated a private practice until 2008. She remained in her

¹⁴² DB 227, p. 266; DB 249, p. 594; DB 264, p. 1269; DB 1139, p. 69; DB 3554, p. 420; "May Bride," *Stockton Daily Evening Record* (California), May 19, 1942, p. 10; "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, December 16, 1970, p. 7; "School Board," *Courier-News* (Bridgewater, New Jersey), September 18, 1973, p. 4; "Planned Parenthood," *Peninsula Times Tribune* (Palo Alto, California), August 20, 1975, p. 20.

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Chapel Hill house, designed by Rudolph A. Matern and constructed by Herman B. Lloyd, until her death in 2012. Her daughter Louanne Breslin Warren inherited the house. Keith G. and Louanne B. Warren retain ownership.¹⁴³

Willie L. and Nancy G. Glenn House, 1968, 1705 Michaux Road, contributing building (Photo 10)

This side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a tripartite form. Decorative elements include quoins and a denticulated cornice. The slightly taller and projecting central section is five bays wide. At the façade's center, wide brick steps and a brick landing with slender metal railings rise to the recessed single-leaf six-panel door with four-pane sidelights. Fixed louvered shutters flank eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. Narrow windows on the north and south elevations have four-over-six sash. Window and door openings are embellished with slightly projecting molded brick sills and soldier-and-header-course lintels. Three pedimented dormers with six-over-six double-hung sash windows and beaded clapboard siding pierce the east roof slope.

Coker Hills, Inc. sold this lot to Willie L. and Nancy Graham Glenn on August 10, 1966. Willie, Triangle Brick Company's sales manager, engaged his colleague Larry Ball to assist with the house design. Hillsborough contractor Odis Johnson orchestrated construction of the dwelling utilizing the company's brick. The Glenns married after Nancy graduated from Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro) in 1959. Willie earned a B. S. in business administration from UNC-CH in 1960. The couple moved from Durham to Chapel Hill in 1961. Nancy was a Bethesda Elementary School teacher until starting a family. She was active in myriad civic organizations, including the Junior Service League. Nancy Glenn died on January 28, 2025. Willie Glenn remains in residence.¹⁴⁴

James R. and Genevieve W. Mauldin House, 1971, 1706 Michaux Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed, variegated-red-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house comprises a six-bay main block and a slightly offset two-bay garage at the east end. Colonial Revival elements include quoins and a portico on the south elevation with groups of three slender Tuscan columns, a denticulated cornice, and a flush-board-sheathed pediment pierced by a louvered vent. The wide, louvered, double-leaf front door is inset within a wood-paneled opening. Fixed louvered shutters flank eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. The metal roof emulates slate shingles. Interior finishes include hardwood

¹⁴³ "Gaither-Breslin," *News and Observer*, December 30, 1958, p. 9; "Ernest J. Gaither," *News and Observer*, October 1, 1959, p. 7; "Psychiatrist," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 11, 1968, p. 11; "Dr. Marianne S. Breslin," *News and Observer*, September 23, 2012, p. A4; DB 197, p. 640; DB 2266, p. 101; DB 5448, p. 513; DB 5465, p. 438.

¹⁴⁴ DB 208, p. 115; "Triangle Brick," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 15, 1966, p. 11; "Nancy G. Glenn," *News and Observer*, February 2, 2025, p. B11; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 119, 171-172.

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floors in most rooms, simple baseboards and window and door surrounds, six-panel doors, paneled wainscoting in the dining room, and a classical mantel in the den. The house stands at the northwest corner of the Michaux Road and Vernon Hills Court intersection.

James R. and Genevieve W. Mauldin purchased this lot from J. Herbert and Catherine Holland on March 3, 1971, and engaged Orange Builders to erect their house. James Robinson Mauldin, an Easley, South Carolina native and Furman University graduate, was a retired automobile dealer. Genevieve Mae Williams Mauldin, born in Roper, North Carolina, was a public school teacher before the couple married on May 9, 1930. Subsequent owners include Stephen R. Perrin and Cecelia M. Sandford (1990), Brice D. and Philippa L. Englert (2013), Scott Elbert and Julian Beth Lander Dean (2018), and Michael Marshall and Collen Ford (2022).¹⁴⁵

Gerald D. and Christine D. Bell House, 1969, 1707 Michaux Road, contributing building

Chapel Hill architect Louis Sumner Winn Jr. designed this distinctive Modernist residence, which encompasses a front-gable central section flanked by side-gable wings. The one-story-on-basement dwelling is sheathed with variegated red brick and unpainted cedar channel rustic siding. The deep eaves are supported by rafters that extend beyond prominent gable peaks. A post-and-beam pergola covers the recessed porch at the primary entrance. Brick steps with a slender metal railing rise from the driveway to the porch. Bands of wood-frame fixed and casement single-pane windows wrap around building corners. On the rear elevation, sliding glass doors and clerestory windows provide ample illumination. The sunporch at the west end, which was a screened porch until 2000, is cantilevered over a carport with a concrete floor. A wide rectangular brick chimney rises from the roof's center. Wood steps with a wood railing provide access to the deck that spans the rear elevation. A brick retaining wall borders the textured aggregate driveway. A matching walkway winds through the rear yard.

Gerald D. and Christine D. Bell bought this lot from Coker Hills, Inc. on June 30, 1967. The Bells engaged contractor C. S. Witt to build their house. Raleigh landscape architect Richard C. Bell, who was not related to Gerald Bell, rendered plans for the gardens. Gerald Bell, a psychologist, holds B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University of Colorado and M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University. He joined the UNC-CH sociology and anthropology department faculty in September 1963 and the business school two years later. Dr. Bell, a specialist in personal and professional development, established Bell Leadership Institute in 1972. He has since published two books and created and conducted leadership training

¹⁴⁵ "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, March 3, 1971, p. 7; Furman University, "James Robinson Mauldin," Bonhomie yearbook, 1923, p. 49; "James Mauldin," *Chapel Hill News*, September 10, 1997, p. 7; "Genevieve W. Mauldin," *News and Observer*, July 31, 2000, p. B4; "Genevieve W. Mauldin," *Chapel Hill News*, August 2, 2000, p. 7; DB 228, p. 687; DB 873, p. 84; DB 5669, p. 548; DB 6452, p. 251; DB 6792, p. 1253.

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programs implemented by more than five thousand organizations of all sizes throughout the world. Dr. Bell has been a visiting professor at the Harvard Business School, London School of Business, and Cornell, Stanford, and McGill universities. He remains an adjunct professor at UNC's Kenan-Flagler Business School.¹⁴⁶

Hopper-Hughes House, 1968, 1708 Michaux Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, Modernist house is sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the variegated-red-brick foundation. A front-gable bay with a full-width painted-wood deck projects from the north portion of the façade. To the south, bricks steps rise to the brick terrace that spans the remainder of the primary elevation. Painted wood picket railings secure the deck and terrace. Deep eaves shelter the wood-frame clerestory, fixed tall single-pane, and sliding windows and single- and double-leaf glazed doors that light the interior. A wide rectangular brick chimney rises from the roof's center. A two-level wood deck with built-in bench railings extends from the rear elevation.

The interior is characterized by exposed wood ceiling beams and wide-board decking; unpainted and painted cedar channel rustic wall sheathing; and hardwood and large, square, ceramic-tile floors. The massive, variegated-red-brick, double fireplace between the open-plan living room, dining room, and kitchen has an elevated wraparound hearth.

Jerry R. and Kaye H. Hopper bought this lot from Coker Hills, Inc. on May 15, 1968. The Hoppers had moved to Chapel Hill from Rock Island, Illinois, earlier that year when Jerry's employer, Achievement, Inc., established its headquarters in the city. The concern provided corporate management, strategic planning, and development guidance and training for national and international clients. Jerry Roy Hopper, a U. S. Navy veteran and University of Oklahoma, University of California, Berkeley, and Kennedy Western University graduate, had previously worked with USAID in Ankara, Turkey from 1963 until 1967. George D. and Elizabeth S. Hughes purchased the house on June 26, 1972. Subsequent owners include Harry E. Cross and Karin Waeiti (2008), Karin Waeiti (2009), Vincent A. Brown and Ajantha Subramanian (2010), James M. Sinnott and Hahn Ranya (2012).¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁶ DB 211, p. 851; "Dr. and Mrs. Gerald D. Bell Residence," Tubes 458 and 790, Richard C. Bell, Drawings and Other Materials, 1961-2003 (MC00084), Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, N. C.; "UNC Announces," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 10, 1963, p. C1; "Bell Has Article," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, February 23, 1964, p. B3; "Dr. Gerald D. Bell," <https://www.bellleadership.com/dr-gerald-bell/> (accessed April 2025); Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 112, 125, 131.

¹⁴⁷ "Achievement, Inc.," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, February 4, 1968, pp. 1 and 4; "Jerry Roy Hopper," *News and Observer*, November 13, 2005, p. B10; DB 215, p. 813; DB 236, p. 882; DB 1645, p. 154; DB 4603, p. 203; DB 4878, p. 372; DB 4968, p. 487; DB 5421, p. 119.

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Betsy J. and Clarence N. Stover Jr. House, 1967, 1709 Michaux Road, contributing building

The central section and west wing of this hip-roofed vinyl-sided Ranch house are canted and the east carport is offset, resulting in an angular crescent footprint. Plate-glass windows flanked by narrow one-over-one double-hung sash windows punctuate the façade. Tall sidelights frame the front door. The house is situated atop a wooded hill at the southwest corner of Allard and Michaux Roads with driveway access from Allard Road. A long run of timber steps and a railing with square wood posts and a tubular steel handrail rise from Michaux Road to the broad terrace that spans the north elevation. A deck extends from the central section's rear elevation.

Coker Hills, Inc. sold this lot to C. James and Etta S. Nelson on October 18, 1967. The Nelsons conveyed the property to Roscoe L. and Marie Gregoire Matkin on July 27, 1970. Betsy J. and Clarence N. Stover Jr. bought it on August 27, 1973. The Stovers and their two children had moved to Chapel Hill in January 1970 when Clarence Stover became assistant dean for administration at UNC-CH's medical school. He had previously served as assistant dean for business and financial affairs at the University of Utah's medical school since 1954. The Colorado State University (B.S.) and University of Wyoming (M.S.) alumnus had also worked in the energy sector as a chemist and chemical engineer. Besty Mae Jones Stover earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, in June 1950 at the age of twenty-three. Following graduation, she returned to her undergraduate alma mater, University of Utah, as an associate research professor in chemistry. She continued her research regarding the biological effects of radiation on mammals after joining the UNC-CH pharmacology department faculty as a part-time associate professor in 1970. Dr. Stover remained a consultant for the University of Utah's anatomy department until becoming full-time at UNC-CH in 1974. In addition to her research, she directed the graduate training program in pharmacology. Betsy Stover moved to Durham when the couple separated. She died on May 29, 1993. Clarence Stover remained in residence until his death on December 22, 1998. His heirs, Russell W. and Susan S. Burns and Steven N. and Roaxanne Stover, sold the property to Stanley and Carolyn E. Peele on October 13, 1999. Subsequent owners include Robert and Juliana Henry (2009) and Michael and Virginia Quandt (2021).¹⁴⁸

Sidney L. and Jane E. Eastman House, 1968, 1710 Michaux Road, contributing building

This Shed-style house comprises a two-story-on-basement side-gable main block, tall one-story east wing,

¹⁴⁸ "Betsy Jones," *Salt Lake Tribune*, May 18, 1950, p. 25; Pat Hultgren, "Dr. Stover," *San Francisco Examiner*, April 18, 1958, p. 19; "Stover Named," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, January 25, 1970, p. 3; "Studies of Plutonium," *Durham Morning Herald*, March 6, 1970, p. B12; "66 Faculty Appointments," *Durham Morning Herald*, June 20, 1974, p. C3; "From the School of Medicine," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, March 16, 1980, p. 10; DB 213, p. 582; DB 244, p. 1320; DB 308, p. 282; DB 2001, p. 215; DB 4730, p. 360; DB 6738, p. 407.

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and shed-roofed one-story sunroom. Painted cedar channel rustic siding sheathes the walls above the formed-concrete foundation. Tall, narrow, wood-frame, fixed and casement plate-glass windows light the interior. The shed-roofed entrance porch on the west elevation has a square post and concrete floor. The sunroom on the south elevation has a standing-seam metal roof. Otherwise, roofs are asphalt shingle. A painted vertical-board fence secures the north end of the driveway west of the house. The driveway east of the house terminates at a carport beneath the deck that spans the entire rear elevation. Wood steps with a wood railing provide access to the deck, which has a wood railing with slender metal pickets.

Coker Hills, Inc. sold this lot to Sidney Lewis and Jane Eastman on February 28, 1968. The Eastmans commissioned Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, to construct a house designed by Chapel Hill architect James Knox Tate IV. Sidney Lewis Eastman, a Case Western Reserve University alumnus and World War I veteran, was a mechanical engineer. During his thirty-two-year tenure as sales manager and vice president of Cleveland Worm and Gear Company, he developed and patented numerous gear designs. Jane Ellis Eastman, an Ohio Wesleyan and Cleveland Institute of Art graduate, designed greeting cards for clients including Hallmark Inc. The Eastmans retired to Chapel Hill in 1969. They were both avid gardeners and members of numerous national garden and conservation societies. In Chapel Hill, Sidney was a president of the Men's Garden Club and Rose Society and Jane joined the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club. Subsequent owners include H. Mark and Susan Daley (1973), Robert A. and Carolyn O. Rechholtz (1974), Security Building Company (August 15, 1975), Robert T. and Roberta H. Kyle (September 27, 1975), Timothy A. Turvey and Martha Warren (1977), and Fred R. and Lina Lampe (1986). The Lampes remain in residence.¹⁴⁹

E. Barbara Stocking House, 1971, 2004, 1711 Michaux Road, contributing building

The 1971 split-level house, which comprises a two-story, front-gable, west wing and gabled one-story wing, received one-story, front-gable, east addition in 2004. The split-level portion is sheathed with variegated red-brick veneer with the exception of the west wing's slightly cantilevered weatherboarded second story. Narrow five-pane sidelights frame the single-leaf six-panel front door at the wings' intersection. Brick steps and a brick landing with slender metal railings provide egress. One-over-one double-hung sash windows flanked by fixed louvered shutters light the interior. A central brick chimney pierces the one-story wing's roof. The 2004 addition has lap siding and a red-brick foundation. An asphalt-shingled pent roof shelters a group of three windows on the addition's north elevation.

E. Barbara Stocking bought this lot from Betty F. and Arthur N. Tuttle Jr. on April 10, 1970, and engaged

¹⁴⁹ "Eastman Dies," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, October 17, 1977, pp. 1 and 2; "Jane Eastman," *North County Times* (Oceanside, California), February 6, 1996, p. 8; DB 215, p. 216; DB 249, p. 1602; DB 257, p. 1473; DB 258, p. 1153; DB 276, p. 1090; DT 561, p. 282; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 109, 117, 136.

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Orange Builders to construct her house. Stocking, a Chester, South Carolina, native, and Wayne State University and Harvard University graduate, had joined the UNC-CH School of Public Health faculty in fall 1963. She was previously a University of Minnesota School of Public Health faculty member from 1957 until 1963. Stocking retired from UNC-CH in June 1981 as an associate professor of public health nursing and maternal and child health. She sold the property to Michael R. and Robin W. Smith on July 13, 2000.¹⁵⁰

Victor P. and Doris T. Bowles House, 1968, 1712 Michaux Road, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, Modernist house is sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the variegated-brown-brick foundation. In the projecting front-gable entrance bay, wood-frame clerestory and fixed single-pane windows with base hoppers frame the wide, flat-panel, single-leaf door. Opposite the entrance, on the rear elevation, a similar curtain wall and wide sliding doors illuminate the living and dining rooms. Elsewhere, groups of two and three windows with fixed upper sections and base hoppers light the interior. The offset sunporch at the east end is cantilevered over a carport with a concrete floor. Deep eaves extend to prominent peaks in the gables. A wide rectangular brick chimney rises from the roof's center.

The interior is characterized by hardwood and bluestone floors and flat-panel doors and cabinets. The living room features a vaulted ceiling with exposed beams, a central variegated-brown-brick chimney, and vertical-board sheathing on one wall. The den has matching wall paneling.

UNC graduates Victor Pratt Bowles and Doris Darling Taylor Bowles bought this lot from Coker Hills, Inc. on June 20, 1967, and engaged general contractor C. S. Witt's company to design and build their house. The couple married on July 16, 1966, at her parents' home in Roanoke Rapids. At that time, Doris Bowles, who also had nursing degree from Columbia University, was a public health nurse for the Wake County Health Department. Victor Bowles, who served in the U. S. Army during World War II, was UNC-CH's director of budget and finance. He retired in 1988 after thirty-five years in that office. Subsequent owners include James K. and Jennifer P. Pearce (1999) and Ian E. and Erin P. Jackson (2018).¹⁵¹

¹⁵⁰ DB 224, p. 1556; DB 2104, p. 236; "Building Permits," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, October 18, 1970, p. 7; "UNC Announces," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 11, 1963, p. 6; "Retirements," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 26, 1981, p. 11; "E. Barbara Stocking," *Chapel Hill News*, August 22, 2004, p. 5.

¹⁵¹ "Miss Taylor," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 10, 1966, p. 7; "Victor Pratt Bowles," *News and Observer*, January 30, 2013, p. B6; DB 212, p. 191; DB 1888, p. 554; DB 2633, p. 385; DB 6477, p. 81.

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Hugh D. and Evelyn McLeese House, 1969, 2002, 1713 Michaux Road, noncontributing building

This side-gable-roofed red-brick-veneered Ranch house was enlarged in 2002 with a gabled three-bay east garage wing sheathed with wood shakes above board-and-batten siding. The house has an tripartite form, with a slightly taller central two-bay section flanked by offset one-bay east and two-bay west wings. Other 2002 modifications include installation of a portico with Craftsman-style beams in the front gable, square posts, and a wood railing; eave brackets; Craftsman-style one-over-one sash windows; and a Craftsman-style door with a paneled base and multi-pane upper section framed by multi-pane sidelights. The arched window in the east wing has arched board-and-batten shutters. A rectangular brick chimney rises from the roof's center. The interior was comprehensively remodeled in 2002. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

After retiring to Chapel Hill, Hugh D. and Evelyn McLeese bought this lot from Coker Hills, Inc. on June 20, 1967. Hugh David McLeese, an Albion College graduate, had worked for United Chromium Corporation and other businesses in Detroit and New York. Subsequent owners include Osborne R. and Mary M. Soverel (1979), Paul A. and Eleanor B. Obrist (1985), Robert and Sheila Roszell (2000), and Eugene J. and Barbara C. McDonald (2010). The Obrists had previously resided at 1705 Audubon Road since 1968.¹⁵²

Sang-Il and Etsuyo T. Choi House, 1971, 1714 Michaux Road, contributing building

This flat-roofed Modernist split-level house encompasses a two-story west block connected by a one-story hyphen to a one-story, windowless, two-bay garage. The building is sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the variegated-red-brick foundation. Casement and clerestory windows, curtain walls, wood-frame glazed doors, and skylights provide ample light. The entrance bay—a wood-frame curtain wall recessed at the façade's center—is sheltered by a deep eave. Two large single-leaf flat-panel wood doors provide egress. Wide brick steps with metal railings rise to the entrance. The east third of the rear elevation is a wood-frame curtain wall. The grade declines to the west and south.

R. F. and Helen C. McDonald sold this lot to Sang-Il and Etsuyo Itokawa Choi on September 19, 1967. The couple engaged Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, to erect their house. Sang-Il Choi joined the UNC-CH physics department faculty in September 1963. Dr. Choi, previously a research associate at the University of Chicago, is an alumnus of Seoul National Institute in Korea and Brown University. The professor of physics and astronomy conducted pioneering research regarding the use of lasers in medical applications. He chaired the department from 1982 until his retirement in 1988. Etsuyo

¹⁵² DB 530, p. 179; DB 2156, p. 193; DB 4965, p. 536; DB 5177, p. 182.

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I. Choi, also a Brown University graduate, is a chemist.¹⁵³

Velma Road

Robert C. and Carolyn W. Rugen House, 1987, 1502 Velma Road, noncontributing building

This weatherboarded Modernist house consists of a two-story front-gable roofed main block with a hip-roofed projection at the southwest corner and one-story gabled rear sections. Black-finished aluminum-frame fixed windows arranged in an L-shape fill much of the southwest bay's façade. Elsewhere, casement windows light the interior. The hip-roofed front porch extends east to a covered breezeway between the house and one-story, hip-roofed, weatherboarded garage. The swimming pool northeast of the house was constructed in 1989. The house is noncontributing due to age.

Robert C. and Carolyn W. Rugen of Stamford, Connecticut, bought this lot in July 1984 and commissioned Chapel Hill architect Gary Giles to design the house and Metz and Dehart Builders to erect it. Linda Murray rendered the original landscape plan. Mary Jane Baker later contributed to the landscape design. After Robert Rugen, a lawyer at Singer, Dictaphone, and Pitney-Bowes corporations, retired in July 1987, the couple moved to Chapel Hill. Carolyn Rugen, a UNC-CH graduate, was a librarian in Stamford. She pursued her painting avocation in Chapel Hill, where her work was frequently exhibited in local galleries. Robert Rugen died on June 2, 2019. Carolyn Rugen sold the property to Adam and Kim Rosenthal in September 2023.¹⁵⁴

Walter N. and Anne V. S. Vickery House, 1969, 2012, 1506 Velma Road, noncontributing building

This long, rectangular, one-story, side-gable-roofed Modernist residence was enlarged and extensively renovated in 2012. The house is sheathed with fiber-cement lap siding above the tall painted-brick kneewall capped with a slightly projecting header beltcourse. Smooth fiber-cement panels cover the gables. The front-gable wing that extends from the façade's center includes an inset corner porch supported by a square post. The projecting front-gable bay to the west has a fully glazed south curtain wall. A gabled-roofed monitor spans most of the roof's length. Large single and grouped aluminum-frame fixed and casement windows, clerestory windows, and glazed doors also provide ample light. A broad rectangular chimney pierces the roof near its west end. A horizontal-board wall screens

¹⁵³ "UNC Announces," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 10, 1963, p. C1; Bill Smith, "Space Fiction," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, July 27, 1966, p. C4; "UNC Names," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, July 28, 1987, p. B8; "Physics Professor," *Durham Morning Herald*, December 12, 1988, p. C4; DB 213, p. 131.

¹⁵⁴ "Robert C. Rugen," *News and Observer*, June 4, 2019, p. 7; "Carolyn W. Rugen," *News and Observer*, March 18, 2024, p. A9; DB 277, p. 1716; DB 477, p. 489; DB 6832, p. 1300; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 154.

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the deck east of the central front-gable bay. An approximately three-foot-tall stone wall borders the crescent-shaped asphalt driveway south of the house.

The 2012 scope of work included east and west additions, fenestration alteration, complete window and door replacement, painted cedar channel rustic siding and front deck removal, and roof monitor, entrance porch, and front and rear deck construction. The gabled carport that extended from the façade east of the primary entrance was demolished. The carport roof, which intersected the central front-gable wing, sheltered the bluestone-paved walkway to the primary entrance as well as the auxiliary entrance in the wing's west bay. The painted-cedar-channel-rustic-siding-sheathed wall between the entrances was removed. The carport had a matching gable-end wall. The gravel driveway was paved and the site landscaped, retaining only the Japanese maple west of the primary entrance. Interior changes included floor plan reconfiguration, creation of vaulted ceilings in primary rooms, and finishes updates. The red-brick living room chimney was parged and the elevated brick hearth replaced with a floor-level stone hearth.¹⁵⁵ The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

Walter N. and Anne V. S. Vickery bought this lot in March 1969 and engaged Security Building Company, headed by J. P. Goforth, to erect their residence using modified plans from a house they admired in Colorado, where they then resided. Dr. Vickery joined the UNC-CH faculty on July 1, 1969, as the founding chair of the Slavic languages and literature department. Subsequent owners include Betty P. and Raymond P. White Jr. (May 1974) and Elizabeth Reid and James B. Rhein (March 2011). Eugene J. and Barbara C. McDonald purchased the house in June 2011 and commissioned architect John William Waddell of Distinctive Architecture to render plans for the renovation completed in 2012 by Durham contractor L.E. Meyers. The McDonalds' son Michael John McDonald and his wife Wei Li assumed ownership in July 2021.¹⁵⁶

Garage, 2012, noncontributing building

The one-and-one-half-story side-gable-roofed building southwest of the house encompasses a first-floor garage and exercise suite and an upper-level room with a smaller footprint. The walls are sheathed with fiber-cement lap siding. Smooth fiber-cement panels cover the gables. Large single and grouped aluminum-frame fixed and casement windows light the interior. The roll-up garage door is on the east elevation. A covered stone-paved walkway connects the house and garage. The garage is noncontributing due to age.

¹⁵⁵ Bill Waddell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 9, 2024.

¹⁵⁶ Maurice Stocks, "New Slavic Languages Department," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, p. 6; DB 249, p. 1694; DB 5131, p. 241; DB 5173, p. 89; DB 5833, p. 31; DB 6733, p. 2303; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 164.

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James L. and Mary R. Sanderford House, 1966, 1992, 204 Velma Road, contributing building

This side-gable-roofed Ranch house is sheathed with painted cedar weatherboards. The slightly projecting front-gable two-bay north section features an inset corner porch that shelters the front door and a sidelight. The original six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows were replaced with one-over-one sash circa 2010. Skylights and a brick chimney with a corbelled stack pierce the roof. The south wing, originally the garage, has a lower roof. Hartford Construction converted it to living space in 1992.¹⁵⁷ The deck south of the house was constructed in 1992; the rear deck in 2003. The house was remodeled in early 2024. Three original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes line the driveway's north side.

James L. and Mary R. Sanderford bought this house in June 1966. James Sanderford was a real estate broker and sold automobiles at Alexander Ford. Mary R. Sanderford was a teacher at Carrboro Elementary School. Subsequent owners include Gina Race (July 1981); Francis E. and Shirley Dean (July 1986); Kurt S. and Janis M. Moessner (August 1990); Patricia J. Wright (June 2009); and Patrick Schleiger and Sreeja Nair (December 2015).¹⁵⁸

Garage, 1992, noncontributing building

The one-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage southeast of the house rests on a brick foundation. The roll-up garage door is on the north elevation; a window and a single-leaf door on the east elevation. The garage is noncontributing due to age.

Vacant Lot

Wood Circle

Mallard House, 1964, 203 Wood Circle, contributing building

This wood-shingled Minimal Traditional-style residence encompasses a one-and-one-half-story front-gable-roofed east wing and a one-story cross-gable-roofed west wing that terminates in a two-bay garage. Due to the grade decline to the east and north, tall variegated-red-brick foundation walls allow for basement windows in the west wing. An inset porch with an arcaded cornice and slender posts spanned by a metal railing extends across the central facade bays, sheltering a double-leaf door with a nine-pane upper

¹⁵⁷ "Building permits," *News and Observer*, April 30, 1992, p. F6.

¹⁵⁸ "Sanderford," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 21, 2004, p. B4; DB 367, p. 296; DB 392, p. 618; DB 586, p. 30; DB 869, p. 581; DB 6055, p. 19.

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section and paneled base. Brick steps with a matching railing rise to the porch. The façade wall beneath the porch is brick-veneered. Louvered shutters flank six-over-six double-hung wood sash. A shed dormer pierces the east wing's east roof slope. A brick chimney rises at the east wing's south gable end. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms; a wood stair with turned newels and balusters and a molded handrail; six-panel, flat-panel, and louvered wood doors; and a den with painted vertical-board wainscoting and built-in cabinets and shelves flanking a wide variegated-red-brick chimney with wood mantel shelf. One bathroom retains pale pink floor and wall tile and a matching sink, lavatory, and tub. The house stands at the southeast corner of North Elliott Road and Wood Circle, oriented so that the primary elevation faces North Elliott Road and driveway access is from Wood Circle. The front lawn slopes down to a creek spanned by a wood bridge.

R. Max and Mary H. Abbott bought this lot in March 1963. They moved to Chapel Hill from Winston-Salem in the summer when R. Max Abbott, a public school teacher and principal, enrolled in a Ph.D. program at UNC-CH. After earning the degree, Dr. Abbott became superintendent of Kinston City Schools in summer 1965. John Frank Mallard and Bette A. Mallard purchased the house in September 1965. Earlier that year, Frank Mallard, a UNC-CH graduate, retired from the U. S. Marine Corps at the rank of Colonel after twenty-five years of service during WWII and subsequent conflicts. He soon began work at the Durham Employment Security Commission. Bette Mallard, an alumna of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro), died on January 31, 1977. Frank Mallard later married Shirley Jones. Subsequent owners include Patrick C. and Nancy C. Smythe (June 1997), Robert C. Potts and Daniela S. Diesel (July 2001), Joel L. Fleishman (April 2003), and Robert Alan and Jane Corrine Cooley Fruehwirth (June 2005).¹⁵⁹

Hill-Fleishman House, 1963, 205 Wood Circle, contributing building (Photo 11)

Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. employed contrasting materials and plane variation in his design for this unique concrete, steel, and glass Modernist residence. The arcaded barrel-vault formed-concrete roof has a smooth finish, while concrete aggregate walls are rough in texture. Parged deep eaves shelter aluminum-frame curtain walls with sliding doors. A single-leaf flat-panel door, wide sidelights, and a clerestory window fill the primary entrance bay near the west elevation's south end. A bluestone patio extends from the entrance. The flat-roofed sunrooms that project from the north and west elevations each have two fully-glazed aluminum-frame walls and glazed ceilings. The west sunroom has a brick floor and a variegated brick fireplace and stove on the south wall. The east sunroom has a bluestone floor. A terrace with a low parged wall and bluestone floor spans the east elevation.

¹⁵⁹ "Abbott Gets School Post," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 18, 1965, p. 8; "Bette A. Mallard," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 2, 1977, p. B12; "John F. Mallard," *News and Observer*, February 1, 2013, p. B5; DB 192, p. 249; DB 203, p. 548; DB 341, p. 95; DB 1596, p. 386; DB 2310, p. 126; DB 2993, p. 19; DB 6880, p. 2373.

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Much of the interior has an open plan, with steel posts encased in tapered concrete forms supporting the roof. Partial-height walls separate public areas, allowing light from curtain walls and clerestory windows to permeate the building. Variation in floor level necessitates a few steps between primary rooms. The den features a vertical-board-paneled wall spanned by a built-in bench and a Modernist, freestanding, metal, wood-burning fireplace elevated on a bluestone hearth. The north wall of the entrance is fully sheathed with wood panels around matching flat-panel closet doors. Most floors are parquet. Luxury vinyl plank was installed in two bedrooms in early 2025. Built-in wood cabinets remain in the serving kitchen as well as the primary bedroom closet and bathroom, which has small, square, pale blue and white wall tile. The kitchen retains pale blue flat-panel cabinets.

Original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes flank the long gravel walkway from Velma Road to the north entrance as well as the driveway and stepped brick west entrance patio accessed from Wood Circle. Low parged retaining walls border the patio's south section. Horticulturalist William Lanier Hunt guided the naturalistic landscape design, preserving trees and using features such as massive stone outcroppings as focal points.¹⁶⁰

David W. and Ruth F. Hill bought this lot in January 1963. Dr. Hill, a Duke University engineering professor, contributed to the house design and oversaw construction. Ruth Hill operated a Chapel Hill art gallery. When the couple divorced in 1966, Ruth conveyed her interest in the property to David. Joel Laurence Fleishman (1934-2024) purchased the house in June 1971 after returning to North Carolina from Yale University, where he had been associate chairman of the Center for the Study of the City and its Environment and associate director of the Institute of Social Science since 1969. Previously, he had earned B.A., J.D., and M.A. degrees at UNC-CH; an LL. M. degree from Yale University; and served as North Carolina governor Terry Sanford's legal assistant (1961-1965). In fall 1971, he joined the Duke University law school faculty as the first director of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs (now the Sanford School of Public Policy), a role he held until 1983. Fleishman was a Duke University law and public policy professor and directed the Heyman Center on Ethics, Public Policy, and the Professions as well as the Duke Foundation Research Program until 2023. As the leader of many private-sector philanthropic organizations, he facilitated connections between government, business, and non-profit

¹⁶⁰ William Lanier Hunt (1906-1996) earned a botany degree from UNC-CH, where he studied with Dr. Williams Chambers Coker. Hunt donated 103 acres of his 304-acre Morgan Creek property to UNC-CH in 1961 to establish the North Carolina Botanical Garden, and designed the first nature trail. The garden opened in 1966. The following year, Hunt established the non-profit Botanical Garden Foundation to support its operation. Margot Ringenburg, "William Lanier Hunt," *Native Plant News*, Fall 2023.

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institutions. Allison N. McCoy acquired the property in June 2025.¹⁶¹

Thomas R. and Anna P. Thrasher House, 1961, 207 Wood Circle, contributing building

This hip-roofed red-brick Ranch house encompasses a seven-bay main block and an offset hip-roofed garage at the east end. The residence stands on a hill above street level. A stepped stone walkway extends from the road to the walkway north of the house. Wood steps and a wood ramp provide access to the single-leaf six-panel wood front door and leaded-glass sidelights recessed within the entrance bay. Louvered shutters flank the façade windows, four of which contain nine-over-nine double-hung sash. In the two east bays, spandrels fill the openings beneath six-pane casement windows. All windows have slightly projecting sills. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most first-floor rooms; simple molded cornices, baseboards, and window and door surrounds; built-in bookcases and a classical mantel in the living room; vertical-board sheathing in the den; and beadboard kneewalls and a painted wood floor in the sunroom.

Thomas R. and Anna P. Thrasher bought this lot in April 1961. The couple moved to Chapel Hill in January 1960 from Montgomery, Alabama, where Thomas Thrasher had been rector of the Church of the Ascension since 1947. Reverend Thrasher, a civil rights advocate, garnered accolades from Martin Luther King Jr. for his service as a mediator during the Montgomery bus boycott (December 5, 1955-December 20, 1956). He led Episcopal Church of the Cross in Chapel Hill until retiring in May 1970 due to poor health. Anna Patton Thrasher had died on September 18, 1968; Thomas Thrasher followed on January 9, 1971. His second wife Harriet C. Thrasher sold the property to Robert J. and Anne M. Meyers in May 1971. Subsequent owners include Karl H. and Herta Franz (September 1986), Raymond Allen Harris III (January 2003), and Matthew P. Tiedemann and Kimberly S. Reynolds (March 2012).¹⁶²

Mary W. and Rollie Tillman Jr. House, 1962, 209 Wood Circle, contributing building (Photo 12)

This one-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house is veneered with running-bond variegated-red brick. Classical features include the denticulated cornice and entrance surround with fluted pilasters. The walls of the recessed entrance vestibule are sheathed with painted vertical boards. Louvered shutters flank a twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash on the façade. Windows have slightly projecting sills. Wide brick steps with slender metal railings provide access to the brick

¹⁶¹ DB 196, p. 115; DB 207, p. 139; DB 229, p. 1898; DB 6880, p. 861; "Five Alumni," *Chapel Hill News*, May 23, 199, p. 8; Duke University School of Law, "Joel L. Fleishman," <https://law.duke.edu/fac/fleishman/> (accessed June 2024); Clay Risen, "Joel Fleishman," *New York Times*, October 6, 2024, p. 25.

¹⁶² "Episcopal Priest Dies," *Durham Morning Herald*, January 10, 1971, p. C6; DB 229, p. 964; DB 602, p. 14; DB 2852, p. 425; DB 5348, p. 422.

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landing. A brick chimney rises on the north gable end. Interior finishes include hardwood floors in most first-floor rooms; simple molded cornices, baseboards, and window and door surrounds; built-in bookcases and a classical mantel and overmantel in the living room; and painted-diagonal-board wall sheathing in the basement recreation room. The rear deck was expanded in 2023.

Mary W. and Rollie Tillman Jr. purchased this lot in September 1961 after touring the property with UNC-CH botany professor and arboretum and botanical garden director Henry Roland Totten, who provided guidance regarding house siting and tree retention. Rollie Tillman Jr., a UNC-CH and Harvard University alumnus, joined the UNC-CH business school faculty in fall 1957 and served as a business school professor, director of the M. B. A. and Executive programs, vice chancellor for University Relations, and founding director and chairman of the Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise before retiring in December 2003. Mary Windley Dunn Tillman, also a UNC-CH graduate, was a real estate broker. The Tillmans sold the house to Thomas E. and Evelyn L. Taylor in August 1971. Subsequent owners include Peter N. and Beverly R. Daswick (May 1986), Michael Gilbert and Joanne Beth Douglas (July 1990), Roger L. Hart and Margaret Elizabeth Scarborough (May 1994), and Kyle and Jessica Beardsley (May 2014).¹⁶³

Integrity Statement

The Coker Hills Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The northeast Chapel Hill subdivision was developed as platted and maintains its original configuration of straight and curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs. Rolling topography, dense vegetation, large lots, and deep setbacks provide a naturalistic setting for a diverse collection of houses, most erected between 1961 and 1976. Residences range in style—Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, International, and Modernist—as well as form—one- and two-story, split-level, and split-foyer. Although many houses in Coker Hills have been remodeled, most retain architectural integrity, without considerable exterior modification or substantial enlargement. The thirty-one noncontributing dwellings in the district post-date 1976 or were built before 1976 and have been significantly altered. Modifications that significantly diminish integrity include application of synthetic siding, replacement of original windows and doors, fenestration changes, porch enclosure or additions on primary elevations, and/or construction of large additions. Five of the six residences erected after 1976 were built on vacant lots. The Modernist 1962 Charles E. and Anne L. Hinsdale residence, which stood on a hill above street level near Michaux Road's south end, was demolished in July 2024. A Modernist house was under construction on the site in 2025.

¹⁶³ "Tillmans," *News and Observer*, June 23, 1957, Sec. 4, p. 10; "Rollie Tillman Jr.," *News and Observer*, December 6, 2020, p. B9; "Mary Windley Dunn Tillman," *News and Observer*, March 26, 2007, p. B6; DB 184, p. 9; DB 231, p. 279, DB 577, p. 72; DB 865, p. 620; DB 1247, p. 336; DB 2748, p. 418; DB 5795, p. 171; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 176-177.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Coker Hills Historic District in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as it manifests national trends in picturesque subdivision design such as natural landscape preservation, large lots, wide curvilinear streets, cul-de-sacs, sidewalks, trails, and parks. Restrictive covenants mandated minimum lot size, single-family residential use, setback depth, dwelling cost, and architectural and site plan review prior to construction. The latter requirement facilitated the neighborhood's sensitive development in manner that maintained existing topography and vegetation, geological formations, and creeks, reflecting the conservation philosophy of its namesake William Chambers Coker as well as Henry Roland Totten, who oversaw the subdivision's creation after Coker's death in 1953. Both men were UNC-CH botany professors. Dr. Coker founded the university's arboretum and herbarium and chaired the botany department from 1908 until his 1944 retirement. He also invested in real estate, much of which was bequeathed to Coker College in Hartsville, South Carolina, established in 1908 by his father. The Coker College Board of Trustees engaged Dr. Totten, Dr. Coker's former student, close friend, and business partner, to orchestrate development of the Chapel Hill property, 120.76 acres of which became Coker Hills. Dr. Totten selected street names that commemorate southern botanists and naturalists. His direct and lasting involvement, ranging from coordinating with the town planning department to managing infrastructure installation, showing lots to prospective buyers, executing contracts, providing guidance regarding house design and siting, and donating seeds, cuttings, and plants to home owners distinguishes Coker Hills from other Chapel Hill subdivisions. The neighborhood was developed in response to housing demand during the 1960s and 1970s as University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) expanded academic programs and medical facilities and private, university, and government entities invested in Research Triangle Park (RTP) offices, laboratories, and production facilities, fueling a population influx. Coker Hills is also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a cohesive collection of custom-built Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Modernist, and International Style houses that embody the distinctive characteristics of mid-twentieth-century architectural design. Although most retain architectural integrity, without considerable exterior modification or substantial enlargement, twenty-three of the 128 dwellings are noncontributing due to age or alteration. The district's period of significance begins in 1961, with completion of the first residence, and ends in 1976, encompassing all but seven houses in the neighborhood. Although construction slowed by 1973, one house built in 1976 is similar in character to other residences, so the period of significance ends with its construction.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development Context

The use of naturalistic landscaping and curvilinear streets that conform to local topography to create parklike residential subdivision settings was first employed in the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. Prototypical neighborhoods include Llewellyn Park, in Orange, New Jersey, platted by Llewellyn

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Haskell in 1857. The approach was influenced by the Rural Cemetery movement, which espoused the same picturesque design principles. Haskell also drew from the writings of domestic reformer Andrew Jackson Downing and landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux's design for New York's Central Park. He sought advice from Downing's former partner, Alexander Jackson Davis and landscape architects Howard Daniels and Eugene A. Baumann. Olmsted, Vaux, and Olmsted's sons, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and John Charles Olmsted, who continued their father's firm as Olmsted Brothers, promoted picturesque subdivision design nationally as they platted 450 subdivisions between 1857 and 1950. Myriad other landscape architects, planners, and civil engineers designed middle and upper-class neighborhoods with winding roads and abundant vegetation, particularly after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The temporary venue, called the "White City," encompassed wide boulevards, water features, and monumental white-stuccoed buildings; the antithesis of polluted, unhealthy, industrial urban centers. The event fostered national appreciation for landscape and architecture integration that became the City Beautiful movement. City planners and developers created spacious lots, tree-lined streets (often with planting strips between sidewalks and roads), landscaped medians, and community parks to allow residents to commune with nature.¹⁶⁴ Although grid-plan subdivisions with small lots remained prevalent in densely populated urban areas, picturesque and City Beautiful concepts were used in residential development occurring on outlying agricultural or dormant land.

The 1934 National Housing Act (NHA) created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which restructured the home building and financing industries by setting national standards and authorizing mutual mortgage insurance for single-family dwellings, rental housing, and subdivision development. NHA amendments in 1938 and 1948 increased subsidized loan amounts and extended repayment periods. Zoning regulations and guidance from the FHA, Community Builders' Council of the Urban Land Institute, chartered in 1939, and the National Association of Home Builders, established in 1942, guided subdivision design. Suggestions such as preservation of existing topography and vegetation; creation of wide, curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs flanked by large lots; and inclusion of amenities such as sidewalks, playgrounds, parks, and open space echoed picturesque and City Beautiful tenets. Developers often incorporated references to a site's former condition such as "forest," "hills," or "meadow" into subdivision names. Restrictive covenants mandating lot size and use as well as dwelling placement, square footage, style, height, and cost were employed to ensure cohesive neighborhood character, ostensibly to maintain property values.¹⁶⁵ However, the practice effectively perpetuated social segregation based on race and class.

¹⁶⁴ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 32-34, 38-39.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid, 48-51; United States Federal Housing Administration, *Planning Profitable Neighborhoods* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Housing Administration, 1938), 6, 34; United States Federal Housing Administration, *Successful Subdivisions* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Housing Administration, 1940), 12-27; Community Builders' Council of the Urban Land Institute, *The Community*

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Typically, after developers purchased and surveyed large tracts, paved streets, and installed sewer systems, they sold lots either to buyers who would hire architects and builders to design and erect their homes or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold the land to sell when lot values increased. In some cases, large construction companies undertook the entire development process, from land acquisition to finished house sales. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as infrastructure was built in response to demand. Schools, libraries, and parks were erected on neighborhood peripheries. Churches and retail establishments also moved to the suburbs, selling downtown buildings and constructing complexes on large lots with ample parking.

Coker Hills Development

Local economic, social, and topographic conditions and national trends in transportation, planning, landscape design, building technology, and architectural style popularity shaped residential neighborhood development in Chapel Hill. Precipitous population increase fueled housing demand during the 1960s and 1970s as UNC-CH expanded academic programs and medical facilities and private, university, and government entities invested in Research Triangle Park (RTP) offices, laboratories, and production buildings. RTP, centrally located between Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh, was created to revitalize an economy diminished by industrial decline. A coalition of business and government leaders, politicians, and representatives of UNC-CH, Duke University, and North Carolina State College recruited tenants nationally. The initiative gained momentum in 1959, when five concerns announced plans to operate at the site. Astra, a Raleigh-based business that conducted nuclear reactor research; ECSCO, an aviation and missile research firm headquartered in Downey, California; and the Research Triangle Institute, created to undertake contract research for industries and government agencies, were among them. Chemstrand Corporation, which conducted nylon polymer research in Decatur, Alabama, became a wholly owned subsidiary of Monsanto in 1960 and initiated construction of a RTP laboratory that year. The U. S. Forest Service, International Business Machines (IBM), and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's National Environment Health Service Center established offices in the mid-1960s.¹⁶⁶ Hundreds of companies leased or constructed facilities during the late twentieth century. Many buildings were architecturally distinctive. The pharmaceutical company Burroughs Wellcome commissioned architect Paul Rudolph to design an expansive Brutalist headquarters completed in 1972. By the early 2000s, IBM, GlaxoSmithKline, Nortel Networks, and Cisco Systems had the most sizable work forces. RTP grew to

Builders Handbook (Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1948), 28-29; Cynthia Girling and Kenneth Helpand, *Yard, Street, Park: The Design of Suburban Open Space* (New York: John Wiley, 1994), 82-83, 88-89.

¹⁶⁶ "Research Park," *Durham Sun*, April 16, 1959, p. C1; "Research Triangle Park," *News and Observer*, June 21, 1959, p. A4; Charles Richards, "State's Research Triangle Park," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 26, 1959, pp. 1 and 5; William S. Powell, ed., *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 964-965.

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become the largest research park in the United States, encompassing seven thousand acres in southern Durham and northern Wake Counties. Approximately 375 businesses with fifty-five thousand employees utilized numerous office and research buildings in 2024.¹⁶⁷

Improved transportation networks facilitated transformation of the rural landscape to accommodate Chapel Hill's mid-twentieth-century population influx. Houses were built on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods such as Glenwood, Laurel Hill, and Westwood, as well as new subdivisions in outlying areas including Glendale, Highland Woods, Whitehead Circle, Coker Hills, Coker Hills West, Estes Hills, Lake Forest Estates, Morgan Creek, and Ridgefield.¹⁶⁸

Coker Hills manifests national planning and development trends as well as the conservation-minded philosophy of its namesake William Chambers Coker and Henry Roland Totten, who oversaw the subdivision's creation after Coker's death. William Chambers Coker (1872-1953) was a Hartsville, South Carolina native and Johns Hopkins University graduate who joined the University of North Carolina's Department of Biology as the institution's first botany professor in 1902. The following year, he was appointed chair of the university's buildings and grounds committee, which was developing the institution's master plan. Dr. Coker established an arboretum and herbarium that garnered national acclaim and supplied area residents with plants. He became conversant in landscape design principles, influenced by prolific Cambridge, Massachusetts, landscape architect and planner John Nolen, who rendered a campus plan for UNC-CH issued in February 1919, and Charlotte-based landscape architect, planner, and engineer Earle Sumner Draper, who worked in Nolen's firm before establishing his own in 1917. Dr. Coker published and lectured widely on topics ranging from plant taxonomy and mycology (particularly aquatic fungi) to public and private landscape design. He was elevated to full professor and chair of the newly established botany department in 1908, named Kenan research professor of botany in 1920, and remained chair until his 1944 retirement. Many of his students became prominent scientists. One of them, UNC-CH botany professor Henry Roland Totten (1892-1974), headed the arboretum and botanical garden upon Dr. Coker's retirement. The men developed a close friendship, collaborated on publications, and were business partners.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁷ The Burroughs Wellcome headquarters (Elion-Hitchings Building), which stood at 3030 Comwallis Road, was enlarged in 1988. The addition was demolished in 2014, followed by the 1972 building in 2020-2021. Richard Stradling, "As landmark building comes down..." *News and Observer*, January 13, 2021, p. 8; "Research Triangle Park," <https://www.rtp.org/2024/10/evolution-of-research-triangle-park/> (accessed November 2024).

¹⁶⁸ M. Ruth Little, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1795-1975* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 81-82.

¹⁶⁹ John Nolen (1869-1937) earned his landscape architecture degree at Harvard University, where his professors included Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and Arthur Shurcliff. Nolen's firm oeuvre encompassed at least 450 projects, including comprehensive plans for twenty-nine cities and twenty-seven towns throughout the United States. Earle Sumner Draper (1893-1994) moved to North Carolina in October 1915 to supervise execution of the Nolen-deigned Myers Park subdivision.

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Dr. Coker invested in North and South Carolina acreage to ensure that flora and fauna were preserved to the greatest possible extent, even if the land was developed. His projects included creation of Chapel Hill's Rocky Ridge Farm subdivision, later known as Laurel Hill (NR 1989, enlarged 2007). The initial phase developed by Coker and platted in 1927 by UNC-CH engineering professor T. Felix Henderson is one of Chapel Hill's earliest planned picturesque subdivisions. Henderson, who promoted site-sensitive curvilinear street design, laid out the subdivision in manner that maintained natural topography, geological formations, and waterways. Dr. Coker placed restrictive covenants on the tracts and supervised construction. Many houses were occupied by their UNC-CH colleagues including Dr. Totten, who served as the subdivision's real estate broker during the 1940s and 1950s. The neighborhood encompasses fifty-nine Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernist, and Ranch houses erected between 1928 and 1960.¹⁷⁰

Dr. Coker's other land acquisitions included approximately 230 acres near Eastwood Lake (a man-made body of water north of Chapel Hill), some of which became Coker Hills and Lake Forest. Agricultural land remained cultivated, while pristine woodland served as a learning laboratory for UNC-CH botany students. Dr. Coker formalized that arrangement with land donations to UNC-CH including a 25.47-acre tract that became the North Carolina Botanical Garden's Coker Pinetum. He also preserved open space by conveying 43.5 acres to Chapel Hill Country Club for use as a golf course. Dr. Coker bequeathed much of his land to Coker College (now Coker University), the private liberal arts college in Hartsville, South Carolina, founded in 1908 as a school for women by his father James Lide Coker.¹⁷¹

Draper commissioned construction of a house in Myers Park and established his own practice in 1917. The firm designed hundreds of subdivisions, mill villages, college campuses, estates, and parks throughout the southeastern United States before he left private practice in 1933. Frank R. Burgraff and Charles E. Aguar, "Earle Sumner Draper," and Frank R. Burgraff, "John Nolen," in *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, ed. Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Carson (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), 100-103, 264-267; "Coker," *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 28, 1953, p. B8; Mary Coker Joslin, *Essays on William Chambers Coker, Passionate Botanist* (Chapel Hill: Botanical Garden Foundation, 2003); Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 27-35.

¹⁷⁰ PB 1, p. 93; PB 4, p. 169; Mary L. Reeb, "Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1989; M. Ruth Little, "Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2007.

¹⁷¹ Dr. Coker and his wife Louise V. Coker donated sixty-one-acres to UNC-CH in December 1948. Dr. Coker's estate conveyed 9.58 and 25.47-acre tracts to UNC-CH in April 1954. The North Carolina Botanical Garden (NCBG), established in 1952, initially encompassed seventy acres of UNC-CH's land. Horticulturist and writer William Lanier Hunt, a former student of Drs. Coker and Totten, donated 103 acres in 1961. He designed the NCBG's first public nature trail, which opened to the public on April 10, 1966, and founded the non-profit Botanical Garden Foundation to support its operation. The NCBG's Coker Arboretum, a five-acre naturalistic garden, is named in Dr. Coker's memory. His almost 5,500 fungal specimens were the basis of the UNC Herbarium's mycological collection. North Carolina Botanical Garden Greenbriers, "A Conservation Garden: The North Carolina Botanical Garden at 50 (1966-2016)," Volume I, February 2019, 16; 33, 36, 79-80; DB 81, p. 289; DB 130, p.

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After Dr. Coker's 1953 death, the Coker College Board of Trustees engaged Dr. Totten to oversee the ongoing development of Laurel Hill as well as residential subdivision creation on about 220 acres of Coker's land. Much of the area between Eastwood Lake and Estes Hills (120.76 acres) became Coker Hills. Civil engineer Edward Charles Leonard surveyed the property in preparation for street grading and sewer system installation that began in October 1959. Dr. Totten proposed naming the neighborhood in memory of his mentor and streets in commemoration of southern botanists and naturalists Harry Ardell Allard (1880-1963), John James Audubon (1785-1851), John Clayton (1694-1773), Moses Ashley Curtis (1808-1872), Stephen Elliot (1771-1830), John Lyons (1765-1814), Francois André Michaux (1770-1855), Velma Dare Matthews (1904-1958), and Carroll Emory Wood Jr. (1921-2009).¹⁷²

Dr. Totten orchestrated Coker Hill's development by coordinating with the town planning department, managing infrastructure installation, showing lots to prospective buyers, executing contracts, and providing guidance regarding house design and siting as well as plant retention. The subdivision was annexed into Chapel Hill with the most restrictive residential zoning (RA-20) at his request in September 1960. Construction began that fall with the south section and continued in phases. The plat rendered by E. C. Leonard comprises two parallel east-west streets, Clayton and Elliott Roads; Audubon and Curtis Roads running north-south; curvilinear Michaux and Velma Roads; and Wood Circle, a short cul-de-sac near the east end. In subsequent plats issued in November 1963, August 1965, and May 1967, surveyor Robert J. Ayers extended Audubon, Curtis, and Michaux Roads north and laid out Allard and Lyons Roads and Lakeshore Drive.¹⁷³

Coker College trustees enacted restrictive covenants mandating minimum lot size of six-tenths of an acre, \$15,000 dwelling cost, architectural and site plan approval, and at least fifty-foot setbacks from roads and twenty-five-foot setbacks from side and rear lot lines. The neighborhood was zoned solely for single-family residential use. The board established a committee to review the architectural and site plans, requiring "conformity and harmony" with other neighborhood residences and consideration of topography. Cows, hogs, and associated outbuildings were prohibited. Committee members initially included Dr. Totten, Dr. Coker's widow Louise V. Coker, Coker College Board of Trustees secretary William H. Sory and treasurer Robert G. Clawson, and attorney William Joslin, the husband of Dr. Coker's niece Mary

530; DB 151, p. 39; "Coker College for Women," *Wilmington Morning Star*, April 10, 1910, p. 9; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 36-38.

¹⁷² Correspondence, 1959-1972, Boxes 11 and 12, H. R. Totten Papers, #3843, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Special Collections Library, UNC-CH; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 25-27, 66-85.

¹⁷³ "Coker Hills Annexation," *Durham Sun*, September 15, 1960, p. B7; PB 9, pp. 18 and 19; PB 13, p. 46; PB 14, p. 162; PB 15, p. 204.

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Coker.¹⁷⁴ As a result, extensive grading and fill was avoided and plant disturbance minimized through site-specific dwelling orientation and elevation. Residences were often angled on lots and situated on hills above street grade or below street level. If large trees were removed, property owners were encouraged to replace them with native species. Architectural diversity was promoted, resulting in an eclectic array of 129 custom-built Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Modernist, and International Style houses.

Coker Hills residents have historically included UNC-CH faculty and staff, business owners, civil servants, public school teachers, executives, and public- and private-sector scientists and researchers. The impact of RTP on the neighborhood's early development is evidenced by the number of Chemstrand scientists and their families who moved to Chapel Hill in late 1960 and erected homes in Coker Hills. Examples include the James C. and Barbara S. Masson House (1961) at 309 North Elliott Road, Julia E. and Howard G. Clark III House (1961) at 407 North Elliott Road, Walter C. and Elizabeth B. Carter House (1961) at 410 North Elliott Road, John B. and Sylvia T. Clements House (1962) at 1603 Curtis Road, Stehman-Jansen House (1962) at 407 Clayton Road, Samuel J. and Elizabeth T. Davis House (1963) at 402 Clayton Road, Pickett-Lyman House (1963) at 404 Clayton Road, and Lydia M. and Patrick H. Hobson Jr. House (1964) at 409 North Elliott Road. RTP connections afforded residents new opportunities. John Clements, a chemist, subsequently served as the chief of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's quality assurance branch in its RTP laboratory. Howard Clark was a polymer researcher at the Camille Dreyfus Laboratory in RTP and joined the faculty of the newly created Duke University biomedical engineering department in September 1968.¹⁷⁵

The first phase of Coker Hills's development was slowed by builder unavailability due to high housing demand. Sylvia Clements recalled that construction of her residence was delayed for this reason. However, lots continued to sell quickly and by 1972 houses stood on most parcels. Contractors sourced materials from vendors including Huggins Hardware at 107 East Franklin Street in Chapel Hill; Fitch Lumber and Hardware in Carrboro; West Durham Lumber Company; Buckingham Slate in Arvon, Virginia; and Durham-based Triangle Brick Company, for which Willie L. Glenn, who resides at 1705 Michaux Road, was a sales manager. His 1968 house was built with the company's brick.¹⁷⁶

Many Coker Hills residents have been avid gardeners, in some cases commissioning landscape architects such as Richard C. Bell, John H. Harris, Dick Henry, Morris King, and Gil Thurlow to prepare planting plans. Dr. Totten and his wife Addie Williams Totten, a horticulturist, guided landscaping efforts; donated

¹⁷⁴ DB 178, p. 510; Totten Papers, Box 11, Folder 135; "Coker Again Heads Board," *Greenville News* (South Carolina), December 1, 1957, p. D7.

¹⁷⁵ "Quality Assurance," *Durham Sun*, October 10, 1976, p. 9; Howard Garmany Clark," *News and Observer*. December 3, 2023, p. B12.

¹⁷⁶ "Triangle Brick," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, May 15, 1966, p. 11; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 89.

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seeds, cuttings, and plants from their Laurel Hill garden to homeowners; and facilitated organization of the Coker Hills Garden Club in 1961. In appreciation, members reconstituted as the Henry Roland Totten Garden Club in September 1962. Neighborhood women frequently hosted meetings, potluck dinners, plant sales, and garden tours, raising funds for initiatives such as landscaping at Estes Hills Elementary School and the 1962 creation and ongoing maintenance of E. C. Leonard Park at the northeast corner of Clayton and Audubon Roads, fulfilling Dr. Totten's vision for the site. The name of the half-acre park, which encompasses a grass field and wooded areas with perimeter benches and picnic tables, commemorates E. C. Leonard's contributions to the subdivision's development.¹⁷⁷

Residents dedicated to preserving the community's character established the Coker Hills Neighborhood Association (CHNA) around 1968. After the Chapel Hill Town Council added Neighborhood Conservation District (NCD), a type of overlay zoning intended to protect distinctive neighborhood characteristics, to the Land Use Management Ordinance in 2003, the CHNA began soliciting support for a Coker Hills NCD. In March 2005, the group petitioned the Chapel Hill Town Council for NCD designation. Property owners and the planning department subsequently negotiated terms of the ordinance adopted by the council on October 8, 2007, which maintains the lot size mandated by the 1960 restrictive covenants while decreasing the street setback to forty feet and interior setbacks to twenty feet, establishing a 7,500 maximum square footage, and permitting accessory apartments. The NCD became effective on January 1, 2008.¹⁷⁸

Chapel Hill Subdivision Context

Surveys of Chapel Hill architecture and National Register Historic District updates undertaken during the first decades of the twenty-first century provide useful context regarding subdivision development. Ellen Turco, April Montgomery, and Michelle Michael of Circa, Inc.'s 2001-2002 architectural survey included neighborhoods developed through the 1970s. Architectural historian M. Ruth Little's book, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill, 1795-1975*, published in 2006, provides an overview of the UNC-CH campus, business district, and subdivisions. Three of the town's four National Register Historic Districts were updated between 2007 and 2019 to incorporate mid-twentieth-century resources.

¹⁷⁷ W. C. Coker and H. R. and Addie Totten were among the forty-three charter members of Chapel Hill Garden Club in 1931. They promoted formation of garden clubs throughout North Carolina. Addie Totten served as the N. C. Garden Club's president from 1935 to 1937 and the eleven-state Southern Regional Garden Council's director in 1941-1942. The Henry Roland Totten Garden Club dissolved on January 24, 1991. "Garden Club," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, November 4, 1962, p. B4; Betty Hodges, "Chapel Hill Flower Show," *Durham Morning Herald*, April 26, 1964, p. B12; "Past President," *Greensboro Daily News*, January 23, 1974, p. 14; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 181-185.

¹⁷⁸ Town of Chapel Hill Planning Department, "Background for the Coker Hills Neighborhood Conservation District Process," attachment 3, 2007; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 221-222.

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The Chapel Hill Historic District (NR 1971, enlarged 2015) contained 114 resources on the UNC-CH campus, Franklin and Rosemary Streets, and in Battle Park when listed in 1971. The 2015 boundary increase documented resource demolition and alteration and added contiguous areas, resulting in a district of 189 contributing and seventy noncontributing resources. Vernacular, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Shingle, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist houses; Gothic, Classical, and Colonial Revival-style institutional buildings; and brick commercial buildings manifest the growth of UNC-CH and the town during the period of significance, which extends from 1793 until 1964. Residential subdivisions within the district such as Cobb Terrace (platted 1915, eleven Aladdin bungalows) and Park Place (platted 1920, ten houses) are characterized by small lots and grid plans, while Tenney Circle (platted 1922, fifteen houses), has larger lots and curvilinear streets. Most early-twentieth-century residential architecture is Craftsman or traditional in style. Approximately ten Ranch and two Modernist houses erected from the 1940s through the early 1960s reflect the mid-twentieth-century shift in stylistic preference seen in neighborhoods such as Coker Hills.¹⁷⁹

The Gimghoul Neighborhood Historic District (NR 1993) east of the UNC-CH campus encompasses thirty-seven Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style houses, most erected between 1924 and 1942, and the 1956 stone Gothic Revival-style Chapel of St. Thomas More. University faculty initially occupied the residences fronting Gimghoul Road, which has a straight alignment, and the curvilinear Glandon Drive platted in 1924 by UNC-CH engineering professor T. Felix Henderson. Restrictive covenants mandated building plan, cost, and location review by a local committee, resulting in harmonious rhythm, setback, massing, and materials. Although houses have been remodeled and enlarged since National Register listing, most retain character-defining features. Dry-laid and mortared fieldstone retaining walls comparable to those seen on the UNC-CH campus and throughout town line the sidewalks. The walls in Gimghoul are attributed to African American stone masons James Blacknell and Jesse Jones.¹⁸⁰

The previously discussed Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District (NR 1989, enlarged 2007), also known as Laurel Hill, contains fifty-nine Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernist, and Ranch houses erected between 1928 and 1960.¹⁸¹ Like Coker Hills and Gimghoul, the neighborhood features rolling topography and dense vegetation. Restrictive covenants guided development.

The West Chapel Hill Historic District (NR 1998, enlarged 2019) south and west of the UNC-CH campus encompasses Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival,

¹⁷⁹ Heather Wagner Slane, "Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2015; Little, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill*, 63-64.

¹⁸⁰ M. Ruth Little, "Gimghoul Neighborhood Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1993.

¹⁸¹ PB 1, p. 93; PB 4, p. 169; Mary L. Reeb, "Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1989; M. Ruth Little, "Rocky Ridge Farm Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2007.

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Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, split-level, and Contemporary-style buildings erected from circa 1845 through the early 1970s as the town grew. Most are single-family dwellings, with some fraternity houses and the Classical Revival-style 1923 University Baptist Church located close to campus. The district includes grid-plan areas with flat terrain as well as subdivisions such as Forest Hills, platted in 1925, and Westwood, surveyed in 1928, which feature curvilinear streets and irregular lots in response to hilly terrain and natural features. Fifteen Ranch, two split-level, and three Contemporary houses in the West Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase are located in areas platted during the mid-twentieth century.¹⁸²

Chapel Hill's rapid population increase fueled creation of Coker Hills and the proximate subdivisions Estes Hills, Lake Forest Estates, and Coker Hills West from the 1950s through the 1970s, extending Chapel Hill's municipal boundaries to the northeast. Restrictive covenants mandated minimum lot size, single-family residential use, setback depth, dwelling cost, and architectural and site plan review. All are characterized by winding streets and larger parcels than typically seen in densely populated urban areas.

Estes Hills, south and west of Coker Hills, was surveyed in six phases from 1956 until 1965 for Service Insurance and Realty Company, headed by Collier Cobb Jr. The one-hundred-acre tract was annexed into Chapel Hill in July 1956.¹⁸³ Brick-veneered and wood-sided residences, predominantly one-story Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses, were erected through the early 1970s. Curvilinear streets wind through the wooded neighborhood. Stone retaining walls line some sidewalks. Estes Hills Elementary School, erected in 1958 and enlarged in 1963, and the adjacent Guy B. Phillips Junior High School completed in August 1963, served neighborhood children.¹⁸⁴ The schools' modern facilities were highlighted in marketing for Estes Hills and nearby subdivisions.

Lake Forest Estates, which surrounds Eastwood Lake north of Coker Hills, was platted in thirteen phases from 1957 through 1974. Mortgage Insurance Company of Burlington, North Carolina, was the initial land owner and developer of the land southeast of the lake. Owens Realty Company proprietor E. J. Owens, who resided in a custom-built, cypress-sheathed, Modernist house with an expansive terrace fronting Eastwood Lake, facilitated further construction after acquiring an undeveloped portion of the Lake Forest subdivision in 1963. He subsequently purchased acreage west of the lake where houses were

¹⁸² Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, "West Chapel Hill Historic District Boundary Increase," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2018.

¹⁸³ "Annexation Hikes," *Greensboro Daily News*, July 15, 1956, p. 5; PB 5, p. 139; PB 14, p. 77; Records Book 157, p. 332.

¹⁸⁴ "School Plan," *Durham Sun*, May 14, 1957, p. 3; "Estes Hills Wing," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, August 29, 1962, p. 1; "New Junior High," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 28, 1963, p. 1.

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erected from 1965 through 1968.¹⁸⁵ Vernon Hills, a small subdivision east of Coker Hills, was laid out in 1995 on a tract landlocked by Coker Hills and Lake Forest Estates.¹⁸⁶

The first phase of Coker Hills West, an expansive neighborhood west of Curtis Road and North Lakeshore Drive, was surveyed in 1967 for Community Developers of Chapel Hill, Inc., headed by realtor Mel Rashkis and engineer M. Joseph Hakan. Mel Rashkis and Associates was the exclusive sales agent for the ninety-four-acre, one-hundred-lot subdivision. Infrastructure construction began in July 1968. Subsequent phases were built out through 1981.¹⁸⁷ Coker Hills West and Lake Forest Estates contain substantial Colonial Revival, spilt-level, and Modernist houses on sizable lots flanking curvilinear streets. Large windows and curtain walls provide views of the wooded terrain and Eastwood Lake.

The aforementioned neighborhoods reflect national trends in picturesque subdivision design such as natural landscape preservation, large lots, wide curvilinear streets, cul-de-sacs, sidewalks, trails, and parks. In Coker Hills, architectural and site plan review precipitated particularly sensitive development that maintained existing topography and vegetation, geological formations, and creeks. This approach reflected the conservation philosophy of its namesake William Chambers Coker as well as Henry Roland Totten, who oversaw the subdivision's creation after Coker's death in 1953. Dr. Totten's direct and lasting involvement, ranging from coordinating with the town planning department to managing infrastructure installation, showing lots to prospective buyers, executing contracts, providing guidance regarding house design and siting, and donating seeds, cuttings, and plants to home owners distinguishes Coker Hills from other Chapel Hill subdivisions. Due to ongoing efforts of Coker Hills residents, the neighborhood retains a naturalistic landscape that perpetuates the legacy of Dr. Coker, Dr. Totten, and Totten's wife Addie Williams Totten, a horticulturist.

Criterion C: Architecture Context

Most Chapel Hill subdivisions planned soon after World War II manifest Federal Housing Administration design guidelines and contain modest, traditionally styled dwellings. House size and architectural diversity increased during the third quarter of the twentieth century, when Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, Modernist, and Ranch houses enjoyed widespread popularity. Speculative developers built and

¹⁸⁵ "Lake Forest Estates," *Durham Morning Herald*, December 8, 1957, p. B11; PB 7, p. 2; PB 16, p. 49; PB 22, p. 128; PB 23, p. 142; "Eleven Chapel Hill Homes," *Durham Morning Herald*, October 24, 1960, p. 5; Little, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill*, 81.

¹⁸⁶ PB 73, p. 198.

¹⁸⁷ Mel and Zora Rashkis commissioned construction of a Modernist house at 415 Clayton Road in Coker Hills in 1967. M. Joseph and Joy G. Hakan erected a house at 1710 Allard Road in 1981. "New Residential Development," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, July 21, 1968, p. 3; PB 17, pp. 19 and 20; PB 20, pp. 26 and 27; PB 25, p. 60; PB 30, p. 125; PB 31, p. 85; PB 33, p. 91; PB 38, p. 116; Records Book 219, p. 14; Records Book 317, p. 352, Records Book 333, p. 535.

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marketed hundreds of almost identical residences in tract subdivisions, while contractors offered a wide array of stock plans to lot owners of lots in upper-middle-class custom subdivisions such as Coker Hills. Popular magazines and catalogs also sold floor plans and elevations. Houses designed by architects for specific clients typically represent a very small percentage of dwellings erected in mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. However, in Coker Hills builders and architects frequently modified stock plans or rendered drawings for distinctive residences, most of which were constructed between 1961 and 1972.

Home Planners, Inc.

At least five houses in Coker Hills were constructed from plans supplied by designer Richard B. Pollman and architect Irving E. Palmquist's Michigan company Home Planners, Inc., which published books containing over 2,500 house plans during the mid-twentieth century. Irvine R. and Martha Hagadorn engaged Security Building Company to erect their Colonial Revival-style 1966 split-level (design number 1981) at 405 Lyons Road. Rosina V. and Robert M. Stephenson Jr. commissioned Orange Builders to erect their Modernist 1968 residence (design number 1046) at 1726 Allard Road (Photo 1). Robert B. and Evelyn M. Bartlett selected design number 1892 for their 1971 house at 1724 Allard Road. The contractor modified the plan so that the garage entrance would be on the east elevation rather than the façade.¹⁸⁸ Robert G. and Patricia R. Byrd's 1969 residence at 404 North Elliott Road erected by Security Building Company and Walter E. and Gretchen E. Locher's 1969 house at 1713 Audubon Road are design number N1126. The seven-bay-wide Modernist residences are distinguished by recessed central entrances and low-pitched front-gable roofs with deep eaves supported by exposed beams. The Lochers slightly altered the plan by removing the central fireplace.

Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional Houses

Colonial Revival architecture remained popular as the twentieth century progressed. Events such as the United States' Sesquicentennial celebration in 1926 fueled emulation of iconic American buildings that has continued through the present. Noted architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson asserts that the Colonial Revival is "the United States' most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse."¹⁸⁹

In 1919, the UNC-CH Buildings and Grounds Committee selected the prominent New York architecture firm McKim, Mead, and White and a local team comprising engineer Thomas C. Atwood and architects Arthur C. Nash and H. Alan Montgomery to guide a campus expansion that resulted in construction of

¹⁸⁸ Pollman, *One-story Homes*, 4.

¹⁸⁹ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6, 89.

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twenty-one substantial, red brick, Colonial Revival-style buildings between 1921 and 1931. University edifices were executed in the style through the mid-1960s. Colonial Revival features and forms also predominated in residential, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings throughout Chapel Hill.¹⁹⁰ ..

The pervasive appeal of traditional architecture is apparent in Coker Hills, where twenty-nine residences feature Colonial Revival stylistic elements such as double-hung windows with multi-pane sash, louvered or paneled shutters, classical entrance surrounds, paneled doors with multi-pane sidelights and transoms, denticulated cornices, and pedimented porticoes. Most are one- and two-story side-gable-roofed residences with symmetrical facades, typically veneered with brick that has sometimes been painted. End and interior chimneys vent fireplaces. Common original interior finishes include hardwood floors in most rooms; wood stairs with turned newels and balusters and molded handrails; classical mantels; six-panel, flat-panel, and louvered wood doors; vertical-board wainscoting and wall sheathing, often in dens; built-in cabinets and shelves; wide variegated-red-brick chimneys with elevated hearths and wood mantel shelves; and white or pastel-colored bathroom fixtures and floor and wall tile. Ranch and split-level houses (discussed in subsequent sections) also display such features.

Minimal Traditional dwellings—side-gable-roofed with or without a projecting front-gable bay—have stripped-down Colonial Revival detailing. The austere style began appearing just before World War II and remained popular for several decades. Coker Hills contains two examples. The primary entrance of the side-gable-roofed painted-brick 1964 Peter R. and Helen Clark Johnston House at 408 Clayton Road is topped with a triangular pediment. The wood-shingled 1964 Mallard House at 203 Wood Circle features a projecting front-gable bay, multi-pane double-hung windows, and façade-spanning inset porch supported by square posts. The transition from Minimal Traditional to Ranch houses is manifested in plain, elongated residences with front gable bays.

Six brick-veneered one- or one-and-one-half-story houses with Colonial Revival-style features have tripartite main blocks with slightly taller projecting central bays. The 1968 Willie L. and Nancy G. Glenn House at 1705 Michaux Road is embellished with quoins, a denticulated cornice, and pedimented dormers. In four examples, the three-bay central section's roof extends to cover a porch of the same width: 1961 James C. and Barbara S. Masson House at 309 North Elliott Road, 1962 William O. and Pearl P. Yohe House at 413 North Elliott Road, 1963 Nelle C. and Robert S. Neal Jr. House at 1600 Curtis Road, and 1965 Jack Newton and Louise Behrman House at 1702 Audubon Road. The 1962 Ira A. and Caroline B. Ward House at 1504 Michaux Road has a projecting front-gable porch. Most retain original paneled doors. Some double-hung multi-pane windows have been replaced.

¹⁹⁰ The International Style Chase Hall (1965) designed by Milton Small and Associates of Raleigh was the first Modernist building erected on campus. Little, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill*, 52, 59-63, 90-91.

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Fifteen Colonial Revival-style dwellings have two-story main blocks and off-set one-story wings that typically contain garages or dens. Representative residences include the 1965 Taylor-Woodward House at 1702 Allard Road, 1966 George K. and Elizabeth A. Summer House at 300 North Elliott Road, 1968 Gilbert Gray and Melba S. Ragland House at 402 North Elliott Road, 1969 Patterson-Cunningham House at 410 Clayton Road, 1969 James H. and Virginia A. McLeran House at 1806 South Lakeshore Drive, 1970 Andrew M. and Sue C. Karres House at 1703 Audubon Road, 1970 Ham-Bozyski House at 407 Lyons Road. All of the aforementioned examples but the weatherboarded Ragland House are brick-veneered. On the Ham-Bozyski House's one-story wing (a garage enclosed to provide more living space), beaded clapboard siding covers the primary (west) façade and surrounds the former garage door opening.

Modern Architecture

Modern architecture, in addition to being a predominant mid-twentieth-century design aesthetic, proved to be an affordable option in many contexts. Modernist principles such as simplicity, efficiency, affordability, and intrinsic material expression were inherently applicable to buildings that display a functionalist approach in their form, horizontal massing, articulated structures, spare detailing, and fenestration dictated by spatial use rather than symmetry. The availability of new building materials and technology allowed for structures that employ concrete, steel, and glass in innovative ways. Curtain walls containing large steel- or aluminum-frame windows replaced traditional load-bearing walls and facilitated visual connectivity between interior and exterior spaces. Such design provides large, well-ventilated, and amply lit rooms. Steel and precast-, formed-, and slab-concrete structural systems, often exposed on the exterior and interior, allow for expansive, open spaces. Concrete, terrazzo, and ceramic-tile floor and wall surfaces in a wide variety of colors, textures, patterns, and finishes are durable and easily maintained. Concrete block was often a less expensive alternative for structural walls than brick.

International Style

Modernist architectural styles convey a sense of prosperity and innovation. Architects were inspired by the early-twentieth-century Italian Futurist movement, which completely rejected historical precedents and celebrated the era's progress, utilizing stucco, structural glass, glass block, porcelain-enameled steel, and anodized aluminum to embody a machine aesthetic. The resulting architectural style, known as Art Moderne, reflects the speed, energy, and power of automobiles, trains, steamships, and factories in buildings with horizontal massing, asymmetrical facades, curved corners, banding, and flat roofs.¹⁹¹

¹⁹¹ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2001), 227-228; Peter Gossel and Gabriele Leuthauser. *Architecture in the Twentieth Century* (Koln, Slovenia: Taschen, 2001), 319.

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Such elements were well-represented in the contemporary architecture exhibit in 1932 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, which exposed the American public to Modernist architectural tenets. The exhibit catalog, authored by art historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. and architect Philip Johnson, identified principles of modern architecture that were henceforth used to describe buildings constructed in what was called the International Style given its European genesis and subsequent diffusion throughout the world. They profiled the movement's leading architects Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe of Germany, Le Corbusier of France, and J. J. P. Oud of Holland, and explored the characteristics of their work.¹⁹²

Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe were among the European architects and designers who emigrated to the United States beginning in the late 1930s and espoused Modernist principles to a new audience. Gropius, the highly influential founder of the German design school known as the Bauhaus, began teaching at Harvard's Graduate School of Design and used his personal residence in Lincoln, Massachusetts, erected in 1937, to promote the central tenets of Bauhaus philosophy—maximum efficiency and simplicity of design. The house was revolutionary at the time, as it combined traditional building materials including wood, brick, and fieldstone with streamlined modern elements rarely employed in residential construction such as glass block, acoustical plaster, and chrome banisters. Gropius employed long rectangular forms, horizontal massing, flat roofs, and sleek surfaces to create a streamlined modern aesthetic in commissions such as his 1949 design for the Harvard Graduate Center, undertaken with The Architects' Collaborative. The eight multi-story, flat-roofed, concrete and steel residential buildings exhibit modern materials such as concrete sheathing panels, taupe brick veneer, aluminum-frame curtain walls, and bands of aluminum-frame windows as central design components. Inset entrances and cantilevered upper stories add visual interest and shelter entrances.¹⁹³ Despite the efforts of Gropius and others to "soften" the International Style through the use of natural materials, it proved more popular in commercial, institutional, and educational rather than residential applications in the United States, as flat roofs, sleek surfaces, and angular lines were often perceived as being impersonal and harsh.

Near Asheville, North Carolina, Bauhaus painter Josef Albers's experimental Black Mountain College also promoted Modernist concepts during the 1930s and 1940s. Walter Gropius, R. Buckminster Fuller, and other influential architects and artists provided instruction at the secluded institution. Gropius and Marcel Breuer's 1939 design for the campus encompassed a series of white concrete International Style buildings arranged on the banks of Lake Eden. Although the master plan proved to be too expensive to execute,

¹⁹²Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. and Philip Johnson, *The International Style: Architecture since 1922* (New York, W. W. Norton & Company, 1932), 20.

¹⁹³Gropius's streamlined designs for the 1911 Fagus Factory and 1926 Bauhaus School in Germany, which feature steel-frame curtain walls, were internationally influential. He designed his Massachusetts house in collaboration with Marcel Breuer, his former student and Harvard School of Design colleague. Hitchcock Jr. and Johnson, *The International Style*, 20; Historic New England, "Gropius House," <https://www.historicnewengland.org/property/gropius-house/> (accessed in October 2023).

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architect A. Lawrence Kocher incorporated elements of the concept into the 1941 Studies Building, which featured a central lobby and four radiating wings of various sizes. However, only one two-story, flat-roofed, rectangular wing was executed.¹⁹⁴

It was not until 1948 that a public North Carolina institution of higher learning fully embraced Modernist teachings. That year, North Carolina State College (NCSC) in Raleigh hired University of Oklahoma architecture professor Henry Kamphoefner, who recruited George Matsumoto, James Walter Fitzgibbon, Edward W. Waugh, and other University of Oklahoma faculty to help him establish the NCSC School of Design. The men, all strong proponents of Modernism, employed the style in commercial, educational, industrial, religious, and residential commissions throughout the state. The design school's collaboration included a partnership with North Carolina's Office of School Construction that involved developing design standards and advocating contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950. School of Design professors and visiting lecturers such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe had a significant impact on North Carolina's mid-century built environment, both through the buildings they designed and the students they trained. Many of the program's graduates established firms that perpetuated the Modernist aesthetic for decades.¹⁹⁵ NCSC (North Carolina State University after 1965) School of Design alumni including James L. Beam Jr., Arthur R. Cogswell Jr., Gary D. Giles, Werner Hausler, Elizabeth B. Lee, Joseph L. Nassif, and Thomas Michael Dillon O'Shea, and faculty members Harwell Hamilton Harris and Brian Shawcroft designed dwellings for Coker Hills homeowners.

Modernist Residential Architecture

Most early-twentieth-century American architecture was rooted in the past rather than the future. The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago fueled a national preference for classicism perpetuated by the "City Beautiful" movement. Other revival styles such as Georgian, Mediterranean, Tudor, and Spanish Colonial also enjoyed widespread popularity. However, architects Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Irving John Gill in San Diego, and brothers Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene in Pasadena were among the proponents of a radically different approach, creating buildings that blended organically into their surroundings. Horizontal massing, asymmetrical plans, geometric angles, deep overhanging eaves, bands

¹⁹⁴ Page Pless, "Black Mountain College Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1982; Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1985), 257.

¹⁹⁵ Edward Waugh and Elizabeth Waugh, *The South Builds: New Architecture in the Old South* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1960), preface, 8; David R. Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E15-16.

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of windows, and the use of contemporary materials including concrete and steel in conjunction with natural materials such as wood and stone defined their designs.¹⁹⁶

Frank Lloyd Wright's early work frequently combined English Arts and Crafts movement features including stained-glass windows, heavy interior woodwork, and built-in furniture with Japanese architectural elements such as spare detailing, open plans, and expressed structural systems. He espoused a functionalist approach, replacing traditional load-bearing walls with curtain walls that served as decorative screens rather than structural supports. In the Robie House in Chicago, completed in 1909, he used massive steel beams to carry broad cantilevered roofs over terraces. Other Chicago architects such as William Drummond, Marion Mahony Griffin, Walter Burley Griffin, George W. Maher, William G. Purcell, and Robert C. Spencer Jr. emulated these design components in myriad commissions, resulting in what architectural historian H. Allen Brooks deemed the Prairie School.¹⁹⁷ Defining characteristics range from horizontal massing to low-pitched roofs with deep boxed eaves, expansive windows, porches, and terraces, and the use of natural materials. Although the Prairie style declined in popularity after 1920, mid-twentieth-century Modernist dwellings display similar features.

In the mid-1930s, just before Gropius arrived on the American architectural scene, Frank Lloyd Wright developed what he called the "Usonian House" in an attempt to make high-style design accessible to the average homeowner. His compact, economical, and efficiently-planned buildings, constructed of affordable materials, often used passive heating and cooling mechanisms. Like Wright, California architect William Wilson Wurster designed dwellings built with local materials in a manner that connected indoor and outdoor spaces and integrated residences with their sites. He typically eliminated interior walls between public spaces, opening floor plans and thus making even small houses seem larger. Wurster's influence spread rapidly due to his tenures as dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) School of Architecture from 1943 until 1949 and then at the University of California at Berkeley beginning in 1950.¹⁹⁸

NCSC School of Design faculty members adopted these premises and expanded upon them in dwellings such as Henry Kamphoefner's personal residence, regarded upon its completion in 1950 as the first truly Modernist house in Raleigh. Kamphoefner designed his home in collaboration with George Matsumoto,

¹⁹⁶ Peter Gossel and Gabriele Leuthauser, *Architecture in the Twentieth Century* (Koln, Slovenia: Taschen, 2001), 67-68.

¹⁹⁷ Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. and Philip Johnson, *The International Style: Architecture since 1922* (New York, W. W. Norton & Company, 1932), 25-26; Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2001), 218-220; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 551-552, 564.

¹⁹⁸ Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh," E10-13; David Jackson, "Henry L. Kamphoefner House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1996; Gordon Young, "Blueprint for Obscurity," *Metro*, January 18-24, 1996, <http://www.metroactive.com/papers/metro/01.18.96/wurster-9603.html> (accessed May 2024).

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using long thin brick (known as Roman brick), naturally-finished birch plywood, and insulated glass to effectively integrate interior and exterior spaces. Matsumoto's own flat-roofed, box-like house, finished in 1954, and his subsequent similar residential commissions incorporated Wrightian principles and Miesian forms, as the dwellings are carefully integrated into their settings, constructed of prefabricated panels within exposed structural framework, and cantilevered over masonry foundations.¹⁹⁹

Throughout North Carolina during the mid-twentieth-century, architects and engineers including many NCSC School of Design graduates employed materials such as brick, concrete, glass, aluminum, and steel in pioneering ways that broke with tradition and evoked the era's progressive mindset. Common characteristics include wood, brick, steel, concrete-block, and precast-, formed-, and slab-concrete structural systems often exposed on the exterior and interior. Wood and metal-frame windows and curtain walls, casement windows, and skylights enhance visual connectivity between interior and exterior spaces and provide ample lighting.

Modernist Architecture in Coker Hills

Most Modernist houses in Coker Hills are low, horizontal residences deigned to blend in with their settings. Reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian House, the dwellings were economical, efficiently planned, and constructed of natural materials. Expansive windows and sliding-glass doors facilitate connectivity between interior and exterior spaces. Common interior features include expressed structural components, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, built-in furniture and cabinetry, radiant heating, passive cooling, and hardwood, stone, and terrazzo floors. The neighborhood contains forty-one residences that display such characteristics as well as two Shed-style houses and three International Style dwellings. Modernist Ranch and split-level houses are discussed in subsequent sections.

Modernist residences such as the 1963 Pickett-Lyman House at 404 Clayton Road, 1968 Hopper-Hughes House at 1708 Michaux Road, 1970 Phillip L. and Constance D. Hanst House at 1732 Allard Road, and 1971 Gene S. and George E. Stuart III House at 417 Clayton Road feature front-gable wings with fully glazed curtain walls or large plate-glass and clerestory windows. Exterior cladding varies from long, thin, red-brick veneer at the Pickett-Lyman House to vertical boards at the Hanst House, board-and-batten siding at the Stuart House, and painted cedar channel rustic siding at the Hopper-Hughes House.

Architect Harwell Hamilton Harris designed the 1965 Roy L. and Gwendolyn C. Lindahl House at 305 Clayton Road, which encompasses a series of intersecting hip-roofed wings framing a central courtyard. Exposed rafters support deep eaves above flush-horizontal-board-sheathed walls punctuated by regularly

¹⁹⁹ Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh," E10-13; Jackson, "Henry L. Kamphoefner House;" Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 40-41.

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spaced thin battens. Only two groups of casement windows pierce the street-facing elevations. However, numerous large fixed and casement windows, glazed doors, and curtain walls on secondary elevations provide ample light. The interior is characterized by wood-sheathed accent walls that match the exterior siding, hardwood floors, vaulted ceilings with exposed beams in primary public areas, and a wide brick chimney. A courtyard-fronting corridor has a red-terra-cotta-tile floor, exterior curtain wall, and original full-height built-in cabinets lining the interior wall.

Architect Brian Shawcroft designed the 1966 Julia Day Watkins House at 1708 Curtis Road. While the primary (west) and south walls are one story, dramatic grade decline allows for full two-story height on the north and east elevations. The west half of the house is sheathed with black-painted vertical boards and cantilevered above a gray-painted brick foundation. On the north elevation, the west wood-sided bays project past the gray-painted-brick-veneered east wall plane. Large fixed and casement windows, sliding glass doors, glazed curtain walls, and a central clerestory window light the interior. The east elevation is almost fully glazed. Brick end walls frame the projecting north bays, while horizontal boards cover the walls around window and door openings. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors in primary rooms, painted-vertical-board-sheathed foyer and living room end walls, and an elevated fireplace in the living room.

Chapel Hill architect Louis Sumner Winn Jr. designed the 1969 Gerald D. and Christine D. Bell House at 1707 Michaux Road, which has a front gable central section flanked by side-gable wings. The one-story-on-basement dwelling is sheathed with variegated red brick and unpainted cedar channel rustic siding. The deep eaves are supported by rafters that extend beyond prominent gable peaks. A post-and-beam pergola covers the recessed porch at the primary entrance. Bands of wood-frame fixed and casement single-pane windows wrap around building corners. On the rear elevation, sliding glass doors and clerestory windows light the interior. Raleigh landscape architect Richard C. Bell, who was not related to Gerald Bell, rendered plans for the gardens.²⁰⁰

C. Bion and Mary C. Sears's unique Asian-inspired 1973 residence at 1728 Allard Road was designed by Elizabeth B. Lee, the first female graduate of the NCSC School of Design (1952), first woman president of the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA (1979), and first North Carolina woman to attain AIA Fellowship status (1986).²⁰¹ The vertical-board siding and concrete-block foundation of the one-story-on-basement residence are painted dark brown to blend with the natural surroundings. The effect emulates Japanese buildings in which the exterior face of cypress board sheathing is charred, resulting in a resilient carbonized surface. The wood preservation technique is known as Yakisugi or Shou Sugi Ban. The house has a

²⁰⁰ "Dr. and Mrs. Gerald D. Bell Residence," Tubes 458 and 790, Richard C. Bell, Drawings and Other Materials, 1961-2003 (MC00084), Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, N. C.

²⁰¹ Jackson and Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects*, 89, 210.

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square plan, with rooms arranged around a central open space topped with a gabled monitor at the center of the low hip roof. Clerestory windows in the monitor, skylights, and nineteen full-height plate-glass windows flanking the single-leaf front door and punctuating the north and east walls provide ample light. The landscape also manifests Asian design principles, with sparse plantings, pea gravel, and large accent rocks in the front garden and a pond and walking paths behind the house.²⁰²

Prolific Chapel Hill architect Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. graduated from the NCSC School of Design in 1959. He designed nine Modernist houses, including his personal residence, in Coker Hills: the Oscar Knefker and Hope Sherfy Rice House, 1962, 311 Clayton Road; Prothro-Rodbell House, 1962, 306 North Elliott Road; Pickett-Lyman House, 1963, 404 Clayton Road; Hill-Fleishman House, 1963, 205 Wood Circle; William J. and Dorothy C. Koch House, 1964, 401 Clayton Road; Marion Frost Townend House, 1966, 411 Clayton Road; Royal House, 1968, 1703 Allard Road; Peter G. and Ida L. Phialas House, 1968, 1704 Curtis Road; Betty E. and Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. House, 1970, 308 North Elliott Road. All display the influence of his NCSC School of Design education. He headed a namesake firm, Arthur R. Cogswell and Associates, from 1962 until 1967, when he partnered with Werner Hausler, a 1962 NCSC School of Design alumnus, to establish Cogswell/Hausler Associates. The men received 1971 Merit Awards from the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIANC) for the 1971 Fire Station Three at 1615 East Franklin Street, which served Coker Hills and the surrounding neighborhoods. Arthur Cogswell's design for his personal residence was also celebrated with a merit award that year. He won an AIANC honor award for his previous personal residence in 1963 and a merit award for the Koch House in 1965. Landscape architect Gil Thurlow rendered the original landscape plans for the fire station and the Cogswell residence.²⁰³ The oeuvre of Cogswell's firms encompasses hundreds of commercial, institutional, educational, ecclesiastical, and residential buildings throughout North Carolina, many of which are Modernist in style.²⁰⁴

The side-gable-roofed, one-story, 1962 Prothro-Rodbell House at 306 North Elliott Road is sheathed with a variety of materials: taupe stucco panels separated by wood battens, stained vertical boards in window bays,

²⁰² Lois Ann Hobbs, "Japanese Gardening in Chapel Hill," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, February 1, 1981, p. D1; Marisa Sears, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 1, 2024.

²⁰³ George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory, Third Edition* (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970), 166, 387; Jackson and Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects*, 110, 112, 114; Arthur R. Cogswell and Associates, "Fire Station #3," Box 2, Folder 7, "Koch Residence," Box 2, Folder 16 and Flat Folder 1, Arthur Ralph Cogswell Papers, MC 00399, Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, N. C.

²⁰⁴ Cogswell/Hausler Associates reorganized as CHR Associates in August 1982 when engineer Alan E. Rimer became a partner. After he left the twenty-person firm, its name reverted to Cogswell/Hausler Associates on November 30, 1987, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. Werner Hausler left the practice in 1990. "Company Activities," *News and Observer*, August 6, 1982, p. C5; "Chapel Hill architects," *News and Observer*, November 26, 1987, p. B10; "Werner Hausler," *News and Observer*, January 21, 1999, p. B6.

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and red brick end walls. Exposed rafter ends support the deep eaves. Casement and clerestory windows, curtain walls, sliding-glass and glazed wood-frame doors, and skylights illuminate the interior. The glazed curtain wall of the entrance recessed at the south elevation's center is screened from public view by the brick wall that encloses the entrance courtyard. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, vaulted ceilings, exposed wood beams, vertical-board-sheathed and brick walls, a variegated-red-brick fireplace with an elevated brick hearth.

The unique concrete, steel, and glass 1963 Hill-Fleishman House at 205 Wood Circle features an arcaded barrel-vault formed-concrete roof with a smooth finish, while concrete aggregate walls are rough in texture. Parged deep eaves shelter aluminum-frame curtain walls with sliding doors. A single-leaf flat-panel door, wide sidelights, and a clerestory window fill the primary entrance bay near the west elevation's south end. The flat-roofed sunrooms that project from the north and west elevations each have two fully-glazed aluminum-frame walls and glazed ceilings. Much of the interior has an open plan, with steel posts encased in tapered concrete forms supporting the roof. Partial-height walls separate public areas, allowing light from curtain walls and clerestory windows to permeate the building. The den features a vertical-board-paneled wall spanned by a built-in bench and a freestanding, metal, wood-burning, Modernist fireplace elevated on a bluestone hearth. The north wall of the entrance is fully sheathed with wood panels around matching flat-panel closet doors. Most floors are parquet. Original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes flank the long gravel walkway from Velma Road to the north entrance as well as the driveway and stepped brick west entrance patio accessed from Wood Circle. Horticulturalist William Lanier Hunt guided the naturalistic landscape design, preserving trees and using features such as massive stone outcroppings as focal points.²⁰⁵

The one-story, flat-roofed, International Style, 1964 William J. and Dorothy C. Koch House at 401 Clayton Road features a pent cornice with standing-seam metal fascia, deep eaves, painted-vertical-board walls, and recessed window and door openings. Although the west and northeast walls are blind, large windows, sliding glass doors, the glazed south curtain wall, and skylights provide ample illumination. Two roof monitors allow for vaulted ceilings in public areas. The terrace and house foundation walls are stack-bond concrete block. The interior features wood-paneled walls, flat-panel doors, and carpeted floors. The living/dining room has rosewood wall paneling and a wide fireplace with an elevated brick hearth. The

²⁰⁵ William Lanier Hunt (1906-1996) earned a botany degree from UNC-CH, where he studied with Dr. Williams Chambers Coker. Hunt donated 103 acres of his 304-acre Morgan Creek property to UNC-CH in 1961 to establish the North Carolina Botanical Garden, and designed the first nature trail. The garden opened in 1966. The following year, Hunt established the non-profit Botanical Garden Foundation to support its operation. Margot Ringenburg, "William Lanier Hunt," *Native Plant News*, Fall 2023.

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kitchen at the room's northwest corner can be completely enclosed by a sliding door.²⁰⁶

Marion Frost Townend commissioned Cogswell to execute her vision for the square, pyramidal-hip-roofed, 1966 residence at 401 Clayton Road. The house is sheathed with painted cypress lap siding. The primary entrance recessed near the west elevation's center comprises a single-leaf five-horizontal-pane wood-frame door and three-section curtain wall. On the remaining three sides of the house, eight-foot-tall sliding-glass doors in recessed central vestibules open to concrete-paver patios. The hip-roofed monitor at the roof's center lights the living room. A rectangular stone chimney pierces the west roof slope. The floor plan, laid out per Townend's direction, encompasses a central living room, three corner bedroom suites, and a dining room, kitchen, and gardening room with glazed curtain walls in the fourth corner. Terrazzo floors, cypress horizontal-board-covered walls, salvaged-timber ceiling beams, and a stone-veneered fireplace with an elevated hearth characterize the interior.²⁰⁷

The one-story, L-shaped, 1968 Peter G. and Ida L. Phialas House at 1704 Curtis Road features varying roof slopes: three canted sections with clerestory windows project above the otherwise flat roof. The house is sheathed with vertical boards above a concrete-block foundation. Although the walls fronting the entrance courtyard are blind, large windows, sliding glass doors, glazed curtain walls, clerestory windows, and skylights abound. Original interior finishes include hardwood floors, flat-panel wood room and cabinet doors, a wide variegated-red-brick fireplace at the intersection of the living and dining room, exposed wood beams, and vaulted ceilings in primary public areas, the master bedroom, and on the screened porch. Two original lampposts with round black-finished-metal posts and opaque white globes flank the driveway. Although the 1962 Oscar Knefker and Hope Sherfy Rice House 311 Clayton Road was comprehensively renovated in 2020, it retains some similar interior features.

Cogswell's one-story flat-roofed personal residence at 308 North Elliott Road completed in 1970 epitomizes the International Style (Photo 5). The exposed black-finished-steel post-and-beam structure provides strong contrast with white-painted parged walls. The house wraps around a central courtyard containing a swimming pool. On exterior elevations, clerestory windows top walls, affording privacy, while glazed curtain walls front the courtyard. The tall flat-roofed monitor that spans the south wing's east two bays supplies additional light. The primary entrance is deeply recessed at the south elevation's center. Blind panels flank the single-leaf flat-panel front door, all painted red. A white-painted brick chimney rises from the roof east of the entrance. The structure is also expressed on the interior, where the roof

²⁰⁶ Betsy Marsh, "Drama Built Into Koch Home," *News and Observer*, July 18, 1965, Section 4, pp. 1 and 4; J. C. Kouns, "A Look at Gracious Living," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 13, 1966, p. B1; "Chapel Hill Homes Open," *Charlotte Observer*, April 2, 1966, p. B1.

²⁰⁷ "Townend Home on Tour," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, April 21, 1968, p. 7; Mamie Zillman, "Charlotteans Featured," *Charlotte Observer*, April 25, 1968, p. C1; Carolyn Satterfield, "Wide Range," *Durham Sun*, March 30, 1968, p. 5.

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monitor allows for two-story ceiling height in the living room. All glazing was replaced and the interior and courtyard were comprehensively renovated in 2017.

Coker Hills contains two Shed-style houses, characterized by asymmetrical massing, intersecting roofs, and wood siding. The style was inspired by two 1965 commissions: condominiums designed by architects Charles Moore and John Turnbull in Sea Ranch, a northern California coastal community, and a Long Island, New York, beach house designed by architect Charles Gwathmey.²⁰⁸ Sidney L. and Jane E. Eastman House commissioned Chapel Hill architect James Knox Tate IV to design their 1968 house at 1710 Michaux Road erected by Security Building Company. The house comprises a two-story-on-basement side-gable main block, tall one-story east wing, and shed-roofed one-story sunroom. Painted cedar channel rustic siding sheathes the walls above the formed-concrete foundation. Tall, narrow, wood-frame, fixed and casement plate-glass windows light the interior.

The 1973 Shed-style Charles W. Thompson and Eugenia C. Conway House at 1720 Allard Road, designed and constructed by Security Building Company, encompasses three asymmetrical sections with intersecting shed roofs of various heights. The east (rear) section is the largest and has the highest ridge. The house is sheathed with painted vertical boards above a tall parged foundation. Due to the dramatic grade decline to the north, the wood decks that wrap around the south, west, and north elevations vary in elevation.

Ranch Houses

The Ranch house, with its long, rectangular form, low-pitched roof, and open floor plan, became the ubiquitous suburban house type during the mid-twentieth century. Evolving from the nineteenth-century concept of a ranch as a utilitarian rural dwelling or complex of buildings situated in the American West to a rustic residential style popular in the southwestern United States in the 1930s, by the middle of the twentieth century the Ranch house had been adapted nationally to meet the needs of families who desired “a lifestyle of simplicity, privacy, and informality that was close to nature.”²⁰⁹ Craftsman and Modernist design influenced the Ranch style with emphasis on connectivity between indoor and outdoor spaces, natural materials, and exposed structural elements. Architects combined features of vernacular wood, adobe, and stone ranches with Modernist design principles and spatial organization, resulting in a usually asymmetrical façade that reflected the interior arrangement of private and public spaces in the most efficient manner. The incorporation of familiar building materials made the Ranch house much more appealing to the average consumer than the sleek International Style residences created by architects such as Walter Gropius, which were often viewed as stark and inaccessible. Californians including designer Cliff May and architect

²⁰⁸ California Department of Transportation. *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Sacramento: California Department of Transportation, 2011), 92-93.

²⁰⁹ Alan Hess, *The Ranch House* (New York: Harry Abrams, Inc., 2004), 12.

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William Wurster promoted the Ranch house as an unpretentious, affordable dwelling, and popular magazines such as *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, and *Sunset* conveyed that message to the American public.²¹⁰

Although Ranch houses are sometimes characterized as mass-produced residences devoid of architectural distinction, regional and stylistic variations are apparent. Mid-century Arizona Ranch Houses were often concrete block, while Midwestern and New England examples were usually Colonial Revival or Modernist in style. California missions and haciendas inspired architects Charles and Henry Greene's low, one-story, U-shaped plan for the 1903 Bandini House in Pasadena, which featured board-and-batten siding and a large porch wrapping around the interior courtyard. William Wurster employed the same elements in the residence he designed for Sadie Gregory in Scotts Valley above Santa Cruz in 1927. The Gregory Farmhouse, pictured on *Sunset* magazine's July 1930 cover, helped to commodify the Ranch ideal, and the use of rustic details such as wood shakes or board-and-batten siding and exposed rafter ends became as common in Ranch houses as sliding-glass doors, picture windows, and patios.²¹¹

While Ranch houses first appeared within neighborhoods of dwellings designed in other popular architectural styles, large-scale expressions of the Ranch style became common in the 1930s. The federal government constructed one of the earliest planned communities of small wood-sided and brick-veneered Ranch houses in Boulder City, Nevada in 1931 for Hoover Dam workers and administrators. This public-works housing project of modest dwellings was very different than the exclusive Rolling Hills subdivision, developed by A. E. Hanson on the Palos Verdes peninsula outside of Los Angeles in 1932, where prominent Los Angeles architects designed expansive custom Ranch houses for wealthy buyers. The one- to five-acre Rolling Hills lots conveyed a sense of wide open space that allowed for individuality within a communal suburban setting, an idealized aesthetic that later tract subdivisions attempted to emulate with large lots and deep setbacks.²¹²

Most of the thirty-three brick-veneered and wood siding-sheathed Ranch houses in Coker Hills have minimal exterior detailing and broad chimneys. The later dwellings tend to be larger, and many incorporate elements of either the Colonial Revival or Modernist styles. Colonial Revival examples, usually executed in red brick, often display double-hung windows with multi-pane sash, denticulated cornices, classical entrance surrounds, and/or pedimented porticoes. Light-colored brick, deep overhanging eaves, and large plate-glass windows characterize Ranches with Modernist features, classified as Contemporary Ranches in explorations of this topic including architecture critic Alan Hess's book, *The Ranch House*, and architectural historian M. Ruth Little's report on Raleigh's architecture from 1945 to

²¹⁰ Ibid., 12-13.

²¹¹ Ibid., 17, 21, 26-28.

²¹² Ibid., 30-31.

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1965.²¹³ The rolling topography of Coker Hills allows for fully exposed basement walls on the secondary elevations of many residences. Many houses have basement garages or attached primary-level carports and garages.

Slightly recessed entrances provide variation in some primary façade wall planes. The brick-veneered 1961 Thomas R. and Anna P. Thrasher House at 207 Wood Circle has an inset single-leaf six-panel wood front door and leaded-glass sidelights. The brick-veneered 1962 Colonial Revival-style Ranch house erected for Mary W. and Rollie Tillman Jr. at 209 Wood Circle features a recessed single-leaf paneled door framed by a classical surround with fluted pilasters. Vertical boards cover the inset wall and a denticulated cornice spans the façade. Both houses are illuminated by double-hung multi-pane windows. The 1972 Robert R. and Patricia F. Cornwell residence at 1722 Allard Road, a Modernist Ranch house, is sheathed with painted vertical boards above tall variegated-red-brick-veneer kneewalls on the primary (south) façade and the brick foundation elsewhere. Narrow sidelights flank the recessed double-leaf wood-frame glazed front door. Fixed and sliding wood-frame plate-glass windows light the interior.

Projecting bays also add interest. Intact brick examples include the 1962 John B. and Sylvia T. Clements House at 1603 Curtis Road and the 1964 William J. and Pearl G. Donnan House at 415 North Elliott Road. Both houses are characterized by projecting front-gable bays, multi-pane double-hung windows, and façade-spanning inset porches supported by square posts. The Donnan House porch features an arcaded cornice and contrasting sheathing—painted vertical boards—beneath the porch. The brick-veneered 1961 Julia E. and Howard G. Clark III House at 407 North Elliott Road (Photo 7), 1962 Lloyd W. and Mary M. Gardner House at 1507 Michaux Road, 1964 Peter R. and Helen Clark Johnston House at 408 Clayton Road, and 1964 Colwell-Hurysz House at 1702 Michaux Road have been painted. The pale-red-brick-veneered 1971 Evelyn M. Bartlett residence at 1724 Allard Road (Home Planners, Inc., design number 1892) features two projecting hip-roofed bays west of the entrance and a two-bay hip-roofed garage at the east end. Colonial Revival elements include quoins, a deep molded cornice, an inset single-leaf paneled wood front door framed by four-pane sidelights with paneled bases, a multi-pane three-section picture window, and fixed louvered shutters flanking eight-over-twelve double-hung sash with wood-panel spandrels.

Three houses in Coker Hills display a French Provincial stylistic influence, featuring hip and Mansard roofs, brick or stuccoed walls, quoins at prominent corners, and arched window and door openings. The brick-veneered French Provincial-style Ranch house built in 1966 for Leonard S. and Margaret B. Bullock at 1802 South Lakeshore Drive encompasses a side-gable-roofed main block flanked by hip-roofed wings that extend north around the central entrance terrace. The west wing is longer. Quoins embellish

²¹³ Hess, *The Ranch House*; M. Ruth Little, "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965," Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, August 2006.

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prominent corners. Deep eaves shelter tall, narrow, six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows in round-arched openings. Blind panels surmount the windows, which are flanked by louvered shutters with arched tops, as well as the flat-panel single-leaf door at the façade's center. All brick is painted white.

Split-Level and Split-Foyer Houses

The split-level, commonly found in subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s, embodies many of the same design principles as the Ranch house, but incorporates a two-story wing. This results in a three-level interior plan, often with a utility room, den, and bedroom in the basement; the garage or carport, kitchen, dining room, and living room on the middle level; and bedrooms on the upper level. This spatial arrangement allowed for the separation of public and private areas. Split-foyer houses were a cost-saving alternative to split-level or full two-story dwellings. Also called bi-levels, split-entries, or raised Ranches, such residences have a central stair leading from an at-grade foyer to a full-height upper floor encompassing the primary living spaces and bedrooms and a semi-subterranean lower level, often containing family and recreational rooms, bedrooms, storage and laundry rooms, and a garage with low ceilings. This approach allowed for additional square footage while reducing overall construction cost. Expansive plate-glass windows and sliding doors provide ample light and views of the natural world. Decks and patios supply outdoor living spaces. Like Ranch houses, split-level and split-foyer residences often reflect either Colonial Revival or Modernist stylistic influences.²¹⁴

At least seventeen Coker Hills residences have split-level plans, a form that is well-suited to the neighborhood's rolling topography.²¹⁵ Although most have gabled roofs, the 1962 Anita L. and Edwin W. Tenney Jr. House at 305 North Elliott Road, 1963 Thomas E. and Marilou B. Curtis House at 400 North Elliott Road (Photo 6), and 1964 Lydia M. and Patrick H. Hobson Jr. House at 409 North Elliott Road feature hip-roofed wings. The 1971 Hagadorn-Ridky-Blackburn House at 405 Lyons Road displays a Colonial Revival stylistic influence in its single-leaf six-panel front door and sidelights, two second-story windows with flat molded hoods and paneled shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs, and round-arched attic vent with a keystone surround. Simply executed Modernist split-levels include the 1962 William P. and Dorothy L. Glezen House at 309 Clayton Road, 1962 Anita L. and Edwin W. Tenney Jr. House at 305 North Elliott Road, 1963 Samuel J. and Elizabeth T. Davis House at 402 Clayton Road, 1964 Charles L. and Elizabeth E. Chase House at 308 Clayton Road, 1969 Stowe-Gold House at 1727 Allard Road. Sheathing materials include red and variegated brick veneer and vertical- and horizontal-board siding.

²¹⁴ Louis Oliver Gropp, ed., *House and Garden: 124 Best-selling House Designs* (New York: Conde Nast Publications, 1978), 98-99; National Cooperative Highway Research Program, *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* (Washington, D. C.: Transportation Research Board, 2012), 166-167.

²¹⁵ This assessment is based on exterior appearance and online real estate listing photographs and floor plans. More examples may exist.

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Some Modernist split-level residences in Coker Hills are characterized by contrasting materials and wall plane variation. The 1962 Edward J. and Doris R. Gill House (Photo 3) at 306 Clayton Road and 1970 Tom K. and Harriet W. Scott House at 1711 Audubon Road (Photo 2) illustrate this treatment. Both have side-gable roofs with exposed rafter ends supporting deep eaves. On the cantilevered walls of the Gill House's upper-story southwest bays and in the east gable, narrow vertical dark-stained wood boards frame single-pane windows. The north two-thirds of the west wall is sheathed with painted horizontal siding. Elsewhere, walls are veneered with long, thin, variegated-red brick. Fixed, casement, and sliding windows illuminate the interior. A shallow dark-stained-vertical-board-clad soffit spans the east two-thirds of the façade, bisecting the central entrance bay.

The Scott House has cantilevered walls on the upper-story south bays, where narrow horizontal cherry boards frame full-height dark-bronze-finished aluminum-frame curtain walls and windows. A light pink, avocado green, and light-blue square-ceramic-tile spandrel is beneath the window on the south elevation. Elsewhere, upper story vertical-board siding and ground-floor brick veneer are painted beige and taupe, respectively. Casement windows, clerestory gable windows, and skylights light the interior. The single-leaf flat-panel wood door in the recessed central entrance is flanked by a wide stained-glass sidelight and tall clear-glass transom.

The 1962 Clayton Stehman-Jansen House at 407 Clayton Road is an asymmetrical Modernist split-level distinguished by a roof in which the west slope is taller and more steeply pitched than the east slope (Photo 4). A band of square clerestory windows span the short wall at the roof plane intersection. The entrance—a flat-panel single-leaf blonde-wood door, wide sidelight, and tall transom—is recessed at the façade's center. Aluminum-frame clerestory, fixed, and casement windows provide ample light.

The flat-roofed, Modernist, split-level, 1971 Sang-Il and Etsuyo T. Choi House at 1714 Michaux Road encompasses a two-story west block connected by a one-story hyphen to a one-story, windowless, two-bay garage. The building is sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the variegated-red-brick foundation. Casement and clerestory windows, curtain walls, wood-frame glazed doors, and skylights illuminate the interior. The entrance bay—a wood-frame curtain wall recessed at the façade's center—is sheltered by a deep eave.

The side-gable-roofed, Modernist, 1963 Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chapel Hill Parsonage at 311 North Elliott Road has a split-foyer-plan. The walls are sheathed with painted cedar channel rustic siding above the red-brick foundation. Casement windows, glazed curtain walls, sliding-glass doors, and skylights illuminate the interior. The recessed aluminum-frame curtain wall at the façade's center encompasses a single-leaf blue-painted flat-panel door, wide sidelight, and tall two-section

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transom. A broad brick chimney rises on the north elevation west of the entrance and pierces the roof. On the west elevation, exposed beams support a roof extension that shelters a glazed upper-level curtain wall.

Prefabricated Houses

Experimentation with factory-built house design and production proliferated during the late 1940s when the federal government subsidized the manufacture of prefabricated dwellings in an attempt to alleviate post-war housing shortages. Around three hundred companies entered the industry in response to government incentives. Cambridge, Massachusetts-based architect Albert Carl Koch Jr., who studied with Walter Gropius at Harvard University and Sven Markelius in Sweden, was a pioneer in the field. He founded Acorn Structures (1947), which only produced prototypes, and Techbuilt (1953), a successful manufacturer of four-foot-wide modular wall, floor, and roof panels; precut framing members; windows; doors; and cabinets that could be easily shipped and quickly assembled on site. Techbuilt houses are characterized by simple forms, post-and-beam structure, gable roofs with deep eaves, cedar vertical-board siding, and mahogany-frame curtain walls and clerestory and casement windows. Interior features include hardwood floors and exposed ceiling beams, trusses, and wide-board decking. Franchised contractors erected approximately three thousand Techbuilt houses in thirty-two states by 1963. The house kits, initially sold for between \$11,000 and \$18,000, were manufactured in Acton, Massachusetts; Whitter, California; Huntington, New York; and Urbana, Illinois.²¹⁶

Techbuilt employees William Berkes, Robert Brownell, and Robert E. Bacon Jr. left the company in 1959 to found Deck House, a rival prefabricated house purveyor that produced similar structures. Deck House has supplied at least seventy-three houses to Chapel Hill clients since 1959, none of which are in the Coker Hills Historic District. However, the manufacturer, known as Acorn Deck Company since 2009, did provide kits for houses in proximate developments, and its influence is apparent in the neighborhood. The houses were affordable, expedient to construct, and easy to maintain. House kits, which ranged in price from approximately \$40,000 to \$100,000 during the 1970s, could be assembled on site in a week and finished within three months. Building components fabricated with dense, insect-resistant wood species including mahogany and cedar required minimal care. Robert E. Bacon Jr., who had headed the Deck House sales department, moved to Chapel Hill in 1968 and established BoMar Construction Company with Maurice Pridgen in 1970. The company erected Deck Houses as well as stick-built dwellings. David G. and Marsha W. Warren engaged BoMar Construction to build their 1973 home at 408 Lyons Road using a modified Deck House plan.²¹⁷

²¹⁶ Techbuilt, Inc., *The Techbuilt Idea* (Cambridge, M.A.: Techbuilt, Inc., 1954); Techbuilt, Inc., "The Techbuilt House," 1958 catalog; Bill Johnson, "The Techbuilt House," Eastern Michigan University, Fall 2017.

²¹⁷ The Deck House database, which is not comprehensive, also includes approximately two hundred houses erected in neighboring towns. Steve Kay, telephone conversation and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, June 24,

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The product of factory-built house vendor Wright Homes, Inc. of Durham is also represented in at least one Coker Hills residence. Company salesman Jonas W. Kessing and his wife Alice H. Kessing hired Raleigh contractor Oliver L. Spainhour to erect a Wright Homes kit at 401 North Elliott Road in 1962. The business, incorporated by brothers Richard T. Wright III and Thomas D. Wright and Thomas D. Wright Jr. in February 1956, claimed to be the first locally-owned prefabricated house manufacturer in North Carolina, South Carolina, or Virginia. The plant at 2418 East Pettigrew Street in Durham was completed in June 1956. On-site construction of the first Wright Homes residence commenced in October 1956. The company opened a Wilmington, Delaware, plant during the late 1950s. Jonas Kessing and his colleague and Coker Hills neighbor Mel Rashkis marketed Wright Homes until fall 1965, when they left to head independent real estate companies. It is not known if other Wright Homes kits were erected in Coker Hills. The business discontinued prefabricated house production in August 1968 and entered bankruptcy.²¹⁸

2024;"Deck House, Inc.," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, September 29, 1968, p. 8; "BoMar Construction Company," *Chapel Hill Weekly*, February 8, 1970, p. 11; Elizabeth Leland, "Deck House," *Chapel Hill Newspaper*, April 7, 1976, p. 7; "Robert Bacon," *Herald-Sun*, March 21, 2021, p. A7; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 113.

²¹⁸ "Firm Chartered," *Durham Sun*, February 16, 1956, p. 10; Graham Jones, "City To Get New Industrial Plant," *Durham Morning Herald*, April 22, 1956, p. 7; "Jupiter," *Durham Sun*, October 27, 1956, p. 2; "Things are going well," *Charlotte Observer*, December 25, 1962, p. B11; "Bankruptcy," *Durham Sun*, August 24, 1966, p. C9; Ridky-Blackburn, *Historic Coker Hills*, 143.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	35.937455	-79.042679
B	35.939675	-79.040010
C	35.939754	-79.039840
D	35.940740	-79.037403
E	35.939829	-79.036134
F	35.936989	-79.032283
G	35.936167	-79.031740
H	35.935449	-79.031620
I	35.934895	-79.031843
J	35.934243	-79.032350
K	35.933995	-79.033107
L	35.933771	-79.035289
M	35.934358	-79.041972
N	35.935106	-79.042654
O	35.936397	-79.042677

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary encompasses the 119.60-acre Coker Hills subdivision as indicated by the heavy line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately two hundred feet

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract encompasses most acreage historically associated with the Coker Hills subdivision. Four lots east of Velma Road included on the 1960 plat are excluded from the Coker Hills Historic District as they do not contribute to its character. The parcel boundaries have been reconfigured. The northwest lots are wooded. The 1971 Fire Station Three at 1615 East Franklin Street that occupies the northeast tract has been repeatedly modified to meet current needs. The Sancar Turkish Cultural and Community Center at 1609 East Franklin Street was erected on the south lot in 2019. The approximately thirty-three-acre Estes Hills Elementary School and Phillips Middle School campus is directly west of the district. The thirty-four-acre Pritchard Park, which includes walking trails and the 1994 Chapel Hill Public Library, is south of the district. The surrounding area contains a mix of residential and commercial development.

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The East Franklin Street corridor east of the district is flanked by offices, shopping centers, and multi-family residential buildings. Proximate subdivisions include Lake Forest Estates to the north and east, Vernon Hills to the east, Coker Hills West to the west and north, and Estes Hills to the south and west. Coker Hills West was developed later and by a different entity than Coker Hills.

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Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, in February 2024. Digital images located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh.



1. Rosina V. and Robert M. Stephenson Jr. House, 1968, 1726 Allard Road (above)
2. Tom K. and Harriet W. Scott House, 1970, 1711 Audubon Road (below)



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3. Edward J. and Doris R. Gill House, 1962, 306 Clayton Road (above)
4. Stehman-Jansen House, 1962, 407 Clayton Road (below)



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5. Betty E. and Arthur R. Cogswell Jr. House, 1970, 2017, 308 North Elliott Road (above)
6. Thomas E. and Marilou B. Curtis House, 1963, 400 North Elliott Road (below)



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7. Julia E. and Howard G. Clark III House, 1961, 407 North Elliott Road (above)
8. Ham-Bozyski House, 1970, 407 Lyons Road (below)



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9. Leonard S. and Margaret B. Bullock House, 1966, 1802 South Lakeshore Drive (above)
10. Willie L. and Nancy G. Glenn House, 1968, 1705 Michaux Road (below)



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11. Hill-Fleishman House, 1963, 205 Wood Circle (above)

12. Mary W. and Rollie Tillman Jr. House, 1962, 209 Wood Circle (below)

