

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

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Emorywood EstatesOther names/site number: Emory Wood Estates, Emory Woods Estates

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 1002-1113 Akron Avenue, 1607- 1725 Alfred Street, 719-1110 Jerome Road, 802-1023 Brandon Road, 1005-1108 Lansing Avenue, 3106-3107 Rockford Road, 1-12 Harrington Place, 1101-1112 Scranton Place, 3108 Kirby Street, 920-1215 Chowan Avenue.City or town: Durham State: North Carolina County: DurhamNot For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒☐

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Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

109

Noncontributing

30

buildings

1

sites

2

structures

objects

110

32

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic -single dwelling

Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic -single dwelling

Recreation and Culture – outdoor recreation

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, plywood siding

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Emorywood Estates subdivision is a mid-1960s curvilinear and cul-de-sac street, limited access development located southeast of downtown Durham, North Carolina. The proposed district measures approximately 103 acres with 139 houses, a park and two walls. One hundred and nine are contributing, while thirty houses are non-contributing. There is one contributing site, a community park, and two non-contributing structures—the new entrance signs.

Emorywood Estates is completely residential and composed of single-family homes. The subdivision's layout follows the Federal Housing Administration's guidelines, originating in the 1930s, that recommended curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs.¹ It does not have sidewalks.

The subdivision is heavily wooded. Some houses occupy multiple lots. Ranch houses are the predominant form and style. Split level and split foyer houses are also present, and a small

¹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for the Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places," Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002, 49.

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number of contemporary-style homes are in the district. The houses have a uniform setback and are oriented toward the street. Each house has a curb cut.

Narrative Description

The Emorywood Estates subdivision is a mid-1960s development originally located in Durham County, southeast of downtown Durham. The subdivision contains 139 houses, one park, and four vacant lots.

Durham developer Ervin Harding (E. H.) Herndon platted the subdivision in 1964 and started construction in 1965. The subdivision's northern portion, Section 1, encompassing Akron Street and Scranton Place, was the first to be developed. Construction gradually moved south to Lansing Avenue by 1980. Stuart Gordon Henderson's Southeast Plan Service designed the majority of the houses. However, at least four houses were commissioned designs, with a Black architect designing at least two homes.

The development is based on FHA guidelines with limited access to control traffic. Houses have a uniform setback. Because the subdivision was located in the county, city services such as water and sewer were not available. This affected the lot size, with larger lots being necessary to accommodate septic systems and wells. Ditches, instead of storm sewers, were installed to remove stormwater. There are no sidewalks consistent with its automobile-focused design.

While infill housing construction has continued, with the most recent house being built in 2022, the subdivision is not fully developed; however, fewer than ten lots remain undeveloped.

Individual Property Descriptions

The contributing status of each historic property was determined by its construction date in relation to the period of significance; houses that maintained the mass, form, and fenestration pattern; and replacement windows that mimicked the original sash pattern. Rear additions did not affect the integrity assessment if not readily visible from the street. Replacement siding was not a consideration if it mimicked the horizontality or verticality of the original.

The survey inventory pattern followed the original plats, with the house-to-house inventory pattern based on the natural light to keep the sunlight behind the photographer.

1002 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. It is a raised ranch with a basement level that has a garage door at the rear. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with deep overhangs on the side walls that have a prow format. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The main facade, which faces north, has an off-center door with

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concrete steps and a wrought iron railing. The main facade has a mixture of double-hung and horizontal sliding windows. The side walls have small double-hung windows and the rear wall has windows of several sizes as well as a wood deck and a metal garage door on the basement level.

1004 Akron Avenue. Willia and Robert T. Lewis House. Contributing.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction. The building has a front gabled east wing with a raised basement level, and a side gabled wing that is at grade. The house is rectangular and is clad in mix of brick veneer and siding, with an asphalt shingle roof. The main facade, which faces north, has an off-center main entrance and a series of six-over-six double-hung replacement vinyl windows. Windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. The main facade is dominated by the east gabled section and a large paneled garage door on the west end of the house. The driveway features a pair of brick pylons with decorative lanterns.

Robert Lewis worked at Mechanics and Farmers Bank as assistant vice president and branch manager.²

1007 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

The dwelling at 1007 Akron Avenue is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction with a red brick veneer exterior. The house has a side gabled wing on the west and a front gabled wing on the east. The main facade, which faces south, has an off-center main entrance and a series of wood windows, including six-over-six double-hung units and a picture window. The side gabled roof extends on the main facade to create a sheltered area over the windows and door of the east wing. A carport on the west side of the main facade is incorporated into the main roofline and appears to have been converted to an outdoor seating area. The roofing is composed of asphalt shingles. The house is plain in design and has few ornamental features other than some decorative shutters on the main facade and a vent at the top of the facade's east gable.

1008 Akron Avenue. Julia and Charles "Chuck" Hinton House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house is rectangular with a side gabled roof with asphalt shingle cladding, and deep overhangs on the side walls. The house also features a basement-level garage. The house is clad in original vertical plywood/OSB with some brick veneer on the basement level. The main facade, which faces north, has an off-center recessed door with three-light sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a small contemporary-style gabled porch with exposed beams and two thin wood support posts. The remainder of the main facade has a series of sliding windows of various sizes, and similar windows appear on the side walls. An original decorative concrete block wall exists on the property.

² "Sloan Elected to Bank Board," *Durham Sun*, Mar. 29, 1980, 2.

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This was Emorywood Estate's developer E. H. Herndon's entry into the 1965 Parade of Homes.³

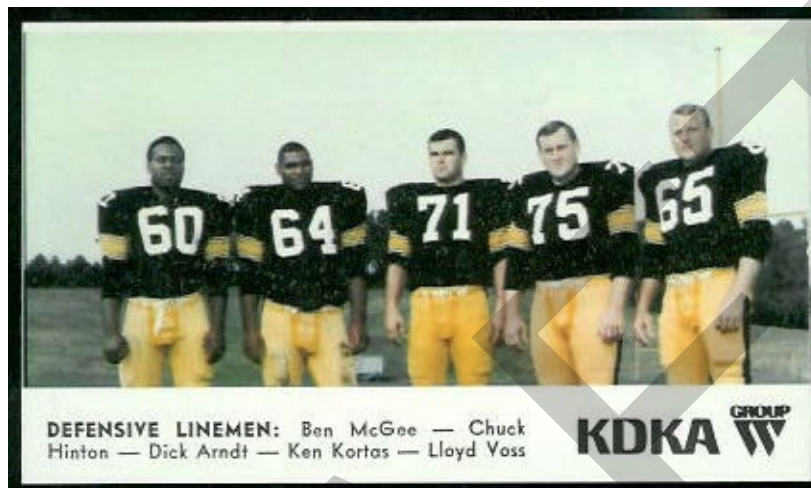


Figure 1. The 1968 Pittsburgh Steelers defensive line with Emorywood Estate resident Charles Hinton, second from left

1008 Akron Avenue was the home of Charles “Bobo” Hinton. Hinton attended Ligon High School in Raleigh before playing football for North Carolina Central University. In 1965, he became a defensive tackle for the Pittsburgh Steelers, 1964–1970. He played for the New York Jets in 1971 and the Baltimore Colts in 1972.

1012 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. The house is rectangular with an asphalt shingle side gabled roof with overhangs on the side walls. The house is clad in red brick veneer, with some beaded plywood/OSB cladding between the aluminum sliding windows and picture window on the main facade, which faces south. The style of the house is contemporary, with few decorative features. The main facade has an off-center wood door with four panels and four small lights at the top; this appears to be original. The main entrance also has wrought iron railings. The dwelling has a light frame addition on the rear with vinyl siding, but the addition is barely visible from the front of the house.

1013 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction with light brown brick cladding. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and a gabled front porch. The main facade, which faces south, has central door sheltered by a gabled porch with wood siding in the gable, and four thin Tuscan Doric wood columns. The wood railing of the porch has a staggered pattern that appears to be Asian-inspired. The remainder of the main windows with wood panels below. The west side wall is brick veneered with a series of small

³ “E. H. Herndon Entry Invites Practical Day-to-Day Living,” *Herald-Sun*, Sept. 26, 1965, 64.

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windows, while the east wall has an entrance sheltered by a gabled stoop. This wall has brick veneer on the first floor and wood siding in the gable.

This was the home of civil rights attorney Clarence C. Malone. A 1951 North Carolina Central University graduate, Malone also graduated from NCCU's law school in 1959. He opened Durham's first African American law firm, Pearson, Malone, Johnson & DeJarmon.

Shed. Contributing. 1965.

A tar paper garden shed is in the rear yard.

1016 Akron Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house is rectangular with an asphalt shingle roof. The house is clad in painted brick veneer, with beaded weatherboard in the gables. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing and a side gabled west wing, with the west wing sheltered by a section of overhanging roof. The main facade has double- and triple-gang six-over-six wood windows of various sizes, as well as a three-light two-panel off-center main door. The windows have decorative shutters. A carport sits under the main roofline on the east side of the main facade. The west wall is dominated by the carport and the east facade has small windows and an entrance with a small wood deck.

The house is non-contributing because the side deck alters the mass and form of the house while the sliding door alters the fenestration pattern.

1017 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house is rectangular with an asphalt shingle roof. The house is clad in painted brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has a central six-light wood door flanked to the west by a four-light wood sidelight. The central entrance also has concrete steps and replacement wood railings. The rest of the main facade has a picture window and three other double-hung window groupings; one single gang and two double gang. On the west side of the house is a carport that is covered with a slightly smaller section of side gabled roof. A carport dominates the east wall of the house while the west side has two small double-hung windows and a louvered vent at the top of the gable.

1017 Akron Avenue was the home of Verdelle Johnston, the wife of Rev. David Johnston, pastor of St. Joseph AME Church, which expanded both the congregation and the physical plant during their tenure.

1021 Akron Avenue. Ada and William Traylor House. Contributing. 1964.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction. The building has a front gabled east wing with a brick veneer raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding. The west wing is at grade and is side gabled, with brick veneer, and with a roof overhang sheltering the main entrance and the picture window. The main facade, which faces south, has a central main entrance and a series of double-gang six-over-six windows

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as well as three-part a picture window. Windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. The main entrance is a metal door with leaded glass and two recessed panels and appears to be a replacement. The main entrance also features concrete steps with a wrought iron railing that appears to be original. A carport is visible on the west end of the house and is incorporated into the main roofline.

Home of the Ada and William Traylor Sr. family. Son, James D. Traylor joined the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam in July 1969 and was killed in action on October 21, 1969, in Pleiku Province.⁴ His brother, William Traylor Jr., also served in Vietnam and died in 1993 at 1021 Akron Street.⁵

1023 Akron Avenue. Emma and Herman Gatling House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction. The main facade faces south. The building has a front gabled west wing with a brick veneer raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in plywood/OSB. The windows on this section of the house are replacement vinyl units. The east wing is side gabled, with brick veneer, and with a roof overhang sheltering the main entrance and the windows. Plywood/OSB cladding fills the spaces between the window groupings on this part of the house. The east wing also has a central main entrance and a series of one-over-one vinyl windows. Windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. The main entrance features concrete steps with a wrought iron railing that appears to be original. The east wall has a large brick chimney that projects out from the wall.

Emma Gatling was a teacher in the Durham City Public Schools. In 1986, a committee of her peers voted her Durham City Teacher of the Year.⁶ Herman Gatling was the science coordinator for the Durham City school system.

1029 Akron Avenue. Louise and Dr. F. George Shipman House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with contemporary styling. The main facade faces south and has a front gabled east wing with a brick veneer raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in plywood/OSB, with louvered metal cladding above and below the window. The east wing is side gabled, with brick veneer, and with a roof overhang sheltering the main entrance and the windows. The west wing has an off-center main entrance with a metal door and single-pane metal sidelights. The rest of the west wing is dominated by a band of single light windows. The east wing has a metal sliding window in the basement level and a similar window on the upper level. The main entrance has brick steps and a wrought iron railing that appears to be original. The main facade's west end features a two-car front gabled garage with a paneled wood and glass overhead door, as well as plywood/OSB cladding in the gable. The property has a light wood frame garage at rear, clad in plywood/OSB.

⁴ "News of Servicemen," *Durham Sun*, July 19, 1969, 3; "The Wall of Faces: James Douglas Traylor," Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, <https://www.vvmf.org/Wall-of-Faces/52507/JAMES-D-TRAYLOR/>.

⁵ "Obituary, William H. Traylor Jr.," *Herald-Sun*, July 1, 1993, 16.

⁶ "City Board Honors Teachers," *Herald-Sun*, Nov. 11, 1986, 26.

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This was the home of Furney George Shipman, president of Livingstone College in 1975.⁷
Shipman was president of the school from 1969 to 1982.⁸

Garage. Contributing. 1965.

A T-111 plywood front gable garage is in the rear.

1100 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction. The main facade faces east and has a side gabled north wing with a brick veneer raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding. The main facade's south wing has a lower side gabled roofline and features plywood/OSB cladding, except for an area of brick veneer below the windows. This part of the house also has a central main entrance and a series of horizontal metal sliding windows. Roof overhangs shelter doors and windows on north and south wings, with the overhang on the south wing featuring decorative wrought iron posts and railings. The windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. A carport is visible on the south end of the house.

Shed. Contributing. 1966.

There is an older metal-clad gambrel roof garden shed with a concrete foundation, in the backyard.

1106 Akron Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and vinyl cladding. The main facade faces east, and the building has a front gabled north wing with a raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story with a louvered gable vent. This section of the house also has a series of double-gang six-over-six windows. The main facade's south wing has a side gabled roofline and features a three-light main door and a three-sided bay window. Roof overhangs shelter doors and windows on the south wing. The windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. A carport is visible on the south end of the house.

This was the home of Doris Reddrick, whose fruit cake cookie recipe was featured in the *Durham Sun* holiday recipes article.⁹ Reddrick was also longtime president of the Emorywood Rose Garden Club.

1111 Akron Avenue. Dr. Kayla Coldsnow and Dr. Justin Waldern House. Non-contributing. 2022.

This residence is a one-story light wood frame house with vinyl siding. The house reflects early twenty-first-century housing styles, and has a central hipped roof with a front gabled section that incorporates the gable-within-a-gable feature. The main facade faces west, with the gabled south wing featuring a paneled metal overhead garage door, an arched metal louvered gable vent, and a

⁷ 1975 Durham City Directory.

⁸ "Panel Interviews Three of Eight Applicants for Council Seat," *Herald-Sun*, Nov. 21, 1984, 17.

⁹ "More Desserts Make Holiday Sweet," *Durham Sun*, Dec. 9, 1988, 49.

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six-panel metal door sheltered by a small section of recessed porch with one thin wood post. The north wing features a double-gang arrangement of double-hung vinyl windows.

Dr. Kayla Coldsnow is an aquatic ecotoxicologist with a PhD from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York. Dr. Justin Waldern is a post-doctoral researcher at the Laederach Lab at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

1113 Akron Avenue. Cedrell and Kenneth Thompson House. Contributing. 1967.

The house is a two-story front gable asphalt roof with a one-story garage wing. The upper story is clad in aluminum siding with one-over-one double-hung windows. The lower level and side gable wing, both clad in brick veneer, have some original six-over-six double-hung windows. The wing features two overhead garage doors located in the rear of the garage wing. The house is located on a corner lot.



Figure 2. The 1961 Green Book listing for Thompson's Esso gas station

1013 Akron Avenue was the home of Kenneth Thompson, a 1956 NCCU graduate. He owned Thompson's Esso at 2425 Fayetteville Road, a gas station listed in the 1961 Negro Motorist Green Book. The building is extant.

1607 Alfred Street. Willia and Robert T. Lewis House. Contributing. 1966.

This ranch house is light frame construction with brick veneer in the lower half and plywood/OSB under the gables. The side gable wings have prow roofs, and the projecting front gable has projecting roof beams. The house features two pairs of one-over-one replacement double-hung windows. The garage is entered from the side. The projecting gable front has a tripartite-window entrance door with a brick stoop, wrought iron railing, and a pair of double-hung windows. The prow side gable wing has a fixed window.

1608 Alfred Street. Nola I. and Clyde S. Lockhart House. Contributing. 1965.

This dwelling is a one-story masonry veneer ranch house with the entire structure incorporated under a single hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The house is clad in red brick veneer and has a mixture of double-hung and horizontal sliding vinyl windows. The main facade faces west and its south section has two sliding windows with decorative shutters. The north section of the main facade is recessed, with part of the area serving as a porch and another portion on the north end functioning as a carport. The recessed porch section has three double-hung windows and a two-

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light door. This part of the house also features three wrought iron porch supports and a wrought iron bracket. The wrought iron supports have an elaborate design resembling vines. More plain wrought iron railings can be found mounted on the porch slab and on the concrete steps to the main entrance. The carport features a large brick chimney and two elaborate wrought iron supports similar to those found on the recessed porch.

Shed. Non-contributing. 2000.

The property also has a gabled light frame shed at the rear.

1702 Alfred Street. House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade faces east and has a hipped roof south wing with a brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in plywood/OSB. Both levels feature one-over-one double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and features a recessed porch that has wrought iron supports with an oak leaf and acorn design. The area of wall sheltered by the recessed porch has plywood/OSB cladding except for a band of brick veneer at the bottom. It also features the main entrance, which is a replacement door, and a picture window. The remainder of this section of the main facade is brick veneered with one double-hung window. A small north wing with a separate side gabled roofline has brick veneer and two small double-hung windows. A carport sits at the rear of this north wing and sits under the north wing's main roofline.

1708 Alfred Street. Marion Evans Covington House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding. The main facade faces east, and has a front gabled south wing with a brick veneered lower level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding. Both levels feature six-over-six double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and features a recessed porch that shelters the main door and a curved multi-light bay window. The remainder of this north wing that is not covered by the porch is brick veneered and has a double set of double-hung six-over-six windows with decorative shutters. The north wall of the house has brick veneer below and vinyl siding in the gable, as well as a set of metal and glass double doors.

This was the home of Marion Evans Covington, the wife of John "Wes" Covington. Both attended Hillside High School. Marion Covington attended Pratt Business College. Wes Covington played major league baseball for the Atlanta Braves.

1713 Alfred Street. Missouri Morris House. Contributing. 1965.

This residence is a contemporary-style one-story ranch house that is of the raised ranch type due to the presence of a basement garage with two overhead doors exposed on the south wall. The dwelling has a main side gabled roof with deep overhangs, and a front gabled section of roof on the north end of the house. The main facade faces west and its gabled south wing features stone veneer wall cladding, two horizontal sliding windows, and plywood/OSB cladding in the gable.

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Next to this section is a tiny area of recessed porch with steep stone steps and a one-light main entrance, which has a single-pane sidelight. The side gabled north wing has a rectangular bay window structure that projects out from the wall. This portion of the house has stone veneer on the foundation level and plywood/OSB cladding above. This section of the wall also has one sliding window on the basement level and one window on the upper level.



Figure 3. Missouri Morris at Philander-Smith College

The Morris family were the third family to live in Emorywood Estates, according to the homeowner. Morris was a vice principal at Hillside High School. While a student at Hillside High School, Morris scored fifty points in a game in an era with no three-point shots and no shot clocks.¹⁰

1714 Alfred Street. Raphael Thompson House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and aluminum siding. The main facade faces east and has a hipped roof south wing with a brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in aluminum siding. Both levels feature eight-over-eight double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and brick veneer cladding. This wing also features a small shed-roof porch with two thin support posts and a six-panel metal door flanked by single-pane sidelights. The north wing also has a curved multi-light bay window, a grouping of two eight-over-eight windows, and a four-light paneled overhead garage door.

This was the home of Raphael Thompson in 1975, instructor at North Carolina Central University. In 1985, he was the acting dean of the NCCU Business School.¹¹

¹⁰ Dr. Charles Johnson Jr., personal communication.

¹¹ "Obituary: Ethel T. Bradshaw," *Durham Sun*, May 26, 1987, 8.

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1716 Alfred Street. Park. Contributing. 1960s.

The community park is located near an ephemeral stream. It is wooded and contains 1960s-period painted playground equipment including a slide, merry-go-round, teeter-totter, jungle gym, and riding horses on springs. A basketball backboard and basket is mounted on a metal pole. There is no extant court.

The playground equipment is surrounded by picnic tables and benches made of standard concrete block. Brick outdoor barbecue grills are located near some picnic tables. A number of picnic tables were recently vandalized and some benches were broken.

1722 Alfred Street. H. M. Michaux Jr. House. Non-contributing. 1966.

This dwelling is a one-story contemporary-style ranch house of light wood frame construction. It is a raised ranch with a basement level that has two garage doors on the front. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with deep overhangs on the side walls that have a prow format. The house is clad in weatherboard. The main facade, which faces east, has a south wing with gray painted weatherboard and large fixed pane windows. A section of the main level of the north wing extends beyond the foundation and is supported by a series of thin metal posts. The foundation level is composed of poured concrete and has a window and two large four-light overhead garage doors.

The house is non-contributing because the exterior of this house appears to have been remodeled to reflect twenty-first-century architectural trends.

This is the first house that H. M. "Mickey" Michaux built in Emorywood Estates in 1966. Michaux is North Carolina's longest-serving legislator.

1725 Alfred Street. Dr. Lillie R. Lynch House. Non-contributing. 1986.

The house is a contemporary-style split level house with two front gable projections joined with a side gable wing. The front gables have glass curtain walls in the gable ends and no other windows. The left front gable projection is clad in vinyl siding, while the right is clad in brick veneer. The section between the gables houses the entrance door and pair of horizontal sliding windows. A low brick wall screens this center section. The two-car garage is entered from the left side.

Dr. Lynch was a public health educator who retired to Durham in 1986.¹²

802 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1980.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is brick veneer below the windows and plywood/OSB in the upper wall areas. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled

¹² "Dr. Lillie Mae Riddrick Lynch," *Durham Herald-Sun*, Apr. 5, 2006, 10.

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north wing and a side gabled south wing. The north wing has the main entrance and two horizontal sliding windows, with bargeboards and exposed rafter tails at the top of the gable. The south wing has two horizontal sliding windows. The rear of the south wing is a carport that is accommodated within the main roofline.

Swimming Pool. Non-contributing. 1981. Gazebo. Non-contributing. 1990.

There is a swimming pool and small wood frame gazebo in the backyard. They are non-contributing because they were constructed after the period of significance.

803 Brandon Road. Lonita and David Whitted House. Contributing. 1979.

This building is a two-story contemporary-style house with numerous one-story sections and a central wing with a two-story area. The house has an asymmetrical layout with a variety of front and side gabled rooflines. Cladding is a mixture of brick veneer as well as vertical and diagonal wood boards. The central wing of the east facing main facade has a wood staircase and railing, a one-light front door, and a side gabled clerestory section. Many of the windows are metal casement units. The house also features wood bargeboards and exposed rafter tails.

David Whitted graduated from North Carolina A&T in 1964 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He retired from IBM in 1991.¹³

806 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1981.

This building is a two-story twentieth-century house. The dwelling has a side gabled main roofline, a wraparound front porch with turned wood posts and wood railing, and a brick veneered foundation. The cladding is composed of vinyl siding and windows are six-over-six units. The main facade, which faces west, has symmetrical arrangement with four windows and a central entrance with sidelights on the first floor, while the second floor has five windows. The north wall features a large and visually prominent brick chimney. Small gabled one-story side wings project out behind the porch.

Shed. Non-contributing. 1981.

There is a small light frame gabled shed at the rear.

810 Brandon Road. Paula Harrell House. Contributing. 1980.

This building is a two-story split level house. The main facade, which faces west, has a side gabled full two-story north wing and a one-story south wing. The north wing has a shed roof porch with wood railing and posts, as well as two six-over-six windows and a front entrance on the brick veneered first floor. The second floor has vinyl siding and two six-over-six windows with shutters. The south wing has vinyl siding and a projecting rectangular bay with a mullioned picture window. The south wall is brick veneered and has no openings, while the north wall has a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and a large and prominent brick chimney. The house has a large gabled attached garage wing at the rear.

¹³ "David Garland Whitted," *Herald-Sun*, May 26, 2005, 24.

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814 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1979.

This building is a two-story split level house. The main facade, which faces west, has a front facing Dutch gable full two-story south wing and a one-story north wing. The south wing has a shed-roof porch with wood posts, as well as two six-over-six windows and a front entrance on the brick veneered first floor. The second floor has plywood/OSB cladding and six-over-six windows with decorative shutters. The north wing has a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding as well as two six-over-six windows with decorative shutters. The north wall of the house is blank brick veneer, and the south wall has a mix of plywood/OSB cladding and brick veneer, a prominent brick chimney, and two windows on the second floor.

Shed. Contributing. 1979.

The property features a small metal gabled shed at the rear.

818 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1979.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction with contemporary-style modifications. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is brick veneer except for the center wing. The main facade, which faces west, has a side gabled main roof with a front gabled center wing. The north wing of the house has a double set of one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The center wing features the main entrance, as well as a steeply gabled front porch with half of the gable open with wood support posts, and the other half enclosed with vertical wood plank cladding and a series of windows. The center bay appears to be a later addition. The south wing of the main facade has two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters.

821 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1982.

This building is a one-and-a-half-story side gabled Cape Cod house. The house is clad in vinyl and the windows have decorative shutters. The main facade, which faces east, has a one-and-a-half-story south wing, as well as one-story center and north wings. The south wing has a main entrance with sidelights, two sets of six-over-six windows, and three gabled dormers with six-over-six windows, on the roof. The center wing has two sets of six-over-six windows and the north wing is an attached garage with a metal overhead door.

822 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1978.

This building is a two-story split level house,. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled full two-story south wing and a one-story north wing. The south wing has a shed-roof porch with wood posts, as well as several double-hung windows and a front entrance on the brick veneered first floor. The second floor has vinyl siding and four double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The north wing has brick veneer cladding as well as a triple set of double-hung windows. A gabled carport with metal columns has been added to the north side of the house and is connected to an open breezeway that gives access to the rear entrance.

825 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1978.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer, weatherboard, and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled south wing, a side center

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wing, and a small front gabled north wing. The south wing has two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters, and a slightly overhanging roof gable with rafter tails below the overhang, plywood/OSB cladding, and a small louvered vent. The center wing is brick veneered and has the main entrance and a double set of one-over-one windows. The north wing has weatherboard cladding and a small rectangular projecting bay with a one-pane picture window.

826 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1977.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled center wing and side gabled north and south wings. The north wing has brick veneer cladding and a series of one-over-one windows. The center wing has a deeply overhanging roofline with exposed rafter tails. This wing is clad in plywood/OSB and features the main door as well as a one-over-one window. The north wing has a single one-over-one window and brick veneer cladding.

Garage. Contributing. 1977.

The property features a metal-clad prefabricated front gabled garage at the rear.

829 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1977

This building is a one-story split level house.. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled two-story north wing and a one-story south wing. The north wing has a mix of brick veneer and half-timber cladding. The lower level has four one-over-one windows positioned in a projecting rectangular bay. A small brick wing wall extends north from the first level. The second story has an overhang as well as four one-over-one windows, with half-timber cladding and a louvered vent at the top of the gable. The main entrance sits next to the north wing and has a door with a grid of diamond-shaped wood trim. The main entrance is also sheltered by a small shed-roof porch. The south wing has brick veneer cladding and a set of three four-over-four windows that sit in a projecting rectangular wood bay.

832 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1989.

This building is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is red brick veneer. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled north wing and a side gabled south wing. The north wing has brick veneer cladding and a small one-over-one window. The south wing has a main entrance with a six-paneled replacement door flanked by wood panels, with brick steps and a wrought iron railing. The south wing also features a three-part picture window, a horizontal sliding window, and a four-light overhead garage door on the north end. Both side walls of the house have brick veneer cladding and small windows.

833 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1977.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of vinyl siding and brick veneer, with the brick positioned on the lower portion of the walls in most areas. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled north wing and a side gabled south wing. The north wing has brick veneer cladding below the windows and at the center of the gable. This wing also features two

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one-over-one windows with decorative shutters and a round vent near the top of the gable. The south wing has a main entrance with a brick stoop, as well as four one-over-one windows with decorative shutters.

901 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled north wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, as well as a one-story south wing. The north wing's raised basement level has brick veneer and two one-over-one windows. The north wing's upper level has an overhang, and is clad in vinyl siding with two one-over-one windows. The south wing has a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and features the main entrance, which has a flat door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The south wing also features a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding, with three fixed pane windows. The south wall of the house is brick veneered with a window and a replacement door, while the north wall has brick veneer in the raised basement level and an overhanging vinyl sided second story.

902 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled north wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, as well as a one-story south wing. The north wing's raised basement level has brick veneer and a three-pane horizontal sliding window. The north wing's upper level has an overhang, and is clad in vinyl siding with two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The main entrance sits in a recess within the roofline of the north wing, and has one Tuscan Doric column, as well as a door, a set of brick steps and stoop, and a replacement wood porch railing. The south wing of the main facade has a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and features four one-over-one windows with decorative shutters.

908 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story split level house.. The main facade, which faces west, has a front facing Dutch gable south wing with a raised basement and an upper story, and a one-story north wing. The south wing has two one-over-one windows on the brick veneered first floor. The second floor has an overhang and is clad in vinyl, with two one-over-one windows and a vent at the top of the gable. The north wing has the main entrance, consisting of an original nine-light wood door, a brick stoop and set of steps, and a wrought iron railing. The remainder of the south wing has a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding and four one-over-one windows.

909 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction, and is of the raised ranch type. The dwelling has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces east, has a brick veneered raised basement level with two windows, visible on the south end of the main facade. The main story of the main facade has brick veneer on the north end, and this part of the house features a double set of six-over-six windows, as well as a paneled main entrance door with brick steps and stoop with a wrought iron railing. The south section of the main facade has plywood/OSB cladding and four six-over-six windows with decorative shutters.

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912 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled north wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, as well as a one-story south wing. The north wing's raised basement level has brick veneer and two eight-over-eight windows with decorative shutters. The north wing's upper level has an overhang, a front facing clipped gable roof, wood shingle cladding, and two eight-over-eight windows with decorative shutters. The south wing has brick veneer below the windows and weatherboard cladding above. The south wing also features a main entrance with a leaded glass replacement door, and a brick stoop and steps with replacement wood railing. The south wing also has three eight-over-eight windows with decorative shutters. The south wall is topped with a clipped gable roof.

The house is non-contributing because it was resided in after 1982. The original siding had faux Tudor-style timbers.¹⁴

Shed. Contributing. 1972.

An older light frame shed with front gabled roof and exposed wood rafter tails sits at the back of the property.

915 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces east, has a brick veneered south section with two sets of double six-over-six windows. The center section has a recessed porch with turned wood columns. The walls in the center section are clad in plywood/OSB, and this area features a replacement front door with leaded glass and two sets of double six-over-six windows. The north wing is an attached garage with the overhead door opening filled in with plywood/OSB and a small one-over-one window, to create additional indoor living space.

916 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces west, has a front gabled south wing and a side gabled north wing with a clipped gable configuration. The south wing is brick veneered except for panels of plywood/OSB around and above the windows. The wing features four one-over-one windows. The south wing has a similar cladding pattern and has four one-over-one windows and a main entrance with a paneled door, brick steps, and wrought iron railing. A porch enclosed in glass and metal sits on the north side of the house incorporated into the main roofline. The north side wall of the house is part of this porch, while the south wall is brick veneered with no window or door openings.

919 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1969.

¹⁴ "912 Brandon Road," *Herald-Sun*, Nov. 28, 1982, 10C.

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This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled north wing and a side gabled south wing. The north wing is brick veneered on the main level with two eight-over-eight windows with decorative shutters. The gable level is clad in plywood/OSB with an element of wood trim at the top of the gable that has four holes in it. The south wing has a nine-light door, three eight-over-eight windows, a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding, and a carport with wood posts.

920 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1971.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces west, has a cross gabled center wing and side gabled north and south wings. The north wing is brick veneered with a one-over-one window with decorative shutters. The center wing has a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. This wing features three one-over-one windows, and a main entrance with six-panel metal door, one-light sidelights, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The south wing has brick veneer cladding and a double set of one-over-one windows.

923 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1971.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces east, has a hipped roof north wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, as well as a one-story south wing, also with a hipped roof. The north wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding. The north wing's upper level has an overhang, and it is clad in aluminum siding with two original wood two-over-two windows with horizontal mullions and decorative shutters. The south wing of the main facade has a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and it features the main entrance, which consists of a paneled door and a brick stoop with wrought iron railing. The south wing also has two one-over-one replacement windows and a three-sided bay window, all with decorative shutters.

924 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1971.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces west, has a hipped roof north wing and a recessed hipped roof south wing. The north wing features two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters and decorative wood panels below. The south wing features three similar windows, plus the main entrance, which has a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. On the north end of the house is an attached garage incorporated into the main roofline, with a replacement metal overhead door.

925 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1991.

This building is a two-story gable front house of twenty-first-century design. The house has a single front gabled roof, and the main facade, which faces west, is incorporated under this roofline. The north portion of the main facade is clad in vinyl siding and has a double set of nine-over-nine windows, with an arched transom and decorative shutters. The center portion of the main facade has brick veneer with quoins. The first story features the main entrance, which is a

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paneled door with brick steps and stoop, a wrought iron railing, and a shallow copper mansard roof porch above. The first floor also has one six-over-six windows, and the upper floor has two six-over-six windows with decorative shutters as well as an arched gable vent. The south portion of the main facade has a ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer cladding, a gable-within-a-gable, and a projecting bay with three nine-over-nine windows and a copper mansard roof. The north wall of the house features a prominent brick chimney.

Shed. Non-contributing. 1991.

The property has a light frame gabled garage at rear

1000 Brandon Road. House. Non-contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer painted white. The main facade, which faces north, has a side gabled roof and five one-over-one windows, one single window, and two double sets. All windows on the main facade have recently added rustic-style decorative shutters. In the center of the main facade is a door and a front gabled porch with brick posts, diagonal weatherboard cladding in the gable, and bargeboards with exposed rafter tails. The porch has brick steps and a wrought iron railing that does not appear to be original.

1001 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has a front gabled west wing and a side gabled east wing. The west wing has a triple set of two-over-two windows with plywood/OSB paneling above. The east wing features the main entrance, which includes a door, brick steps, and a small shed-roof porch with wood posts. The east wing also has a total of three one-over-one windows and two single-pane windows. All windows on the main facade have decorative shutters.

1007 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has 5 six-over-six windows with decorative shutters. The main entrance is roughly in the center of the main facade, and it is positioned in a shallow recess with aluminum siding. The entrance features a set of replacement double doors with oval-shaped leaded glass panels, a set of brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing.

Garage. Non-contributing. 1989.

A detached side gable garage with an apartment sits in the backyard.

1008 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1969.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing and a side gabled west wing. The east wing has a set of double fixed pane windows with a decorative wood panel below. The gable of the west

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wing is clad in plywood/OSB. The east wing has a main entrance positioned in a shallow recessed area clad in plywood/OSB. The entrance features a door with one-light sidelights, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The east wing also features a grouping of four single-pane windows as well as a carport with wood posts. All windows and window groupings on the main facade have decorative shutters.

1011 Brandon Road. Rev. A. F. Midgette House. Contributing. 1969.

This dwelling is a one-story split foyer house of light frame construction. This home has a raised basement that is partially underground on the east side of the house and fully exposed on the west side. The house has a side gabled roof and a gabled central portico. The basement level of the south facing main facade is brick veneered and features three eight-over-eight windows and a four-light overhead garage door. The main facade's upper story has wood composite weatherboard and five one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The west and east sides of the upper story have an overhang, while the wood composite weatherboard-clad area comes down to the top of the porch base in the center around the main entrance. The main entrance has a paneled four-light wood door that appears to be original. The door surround has a wood surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The entrance is sheltered by the portico, which has a brick base and steps, four thin wood posts with moldings at the top in lieu of capitals, and a wood composite weatherboard sided gable with a louvered circular vent.

1012 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1972.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces north, has east and west wings and a central area dominated by a large, recessed porch. The main facade has a total of ten original wood six-over-six windows in paired groups: one group on the west wing, two groups on the east wing, and three groups in the recessed porch area. The wall cladding in the porch area is plywood/OSB. The main entrance is sheltered by the recessed porch and consists of an original wood door with a paneled design made out of thin molding. The recessed porch has brick support posts, brick steps, and a wrought iron railing with S-shaped decorative elements.

1015 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1969.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has side gabled east and west wings and a central front gabled wing with a deep, porch-like roof overhang. The main facade's east wing has brick veneer and no visible openings. The west wing has brick veneer and one horizontal sliding window. The center wing has plywood/OSB cladding and the overhanging roof has exposed rafters. The main entrance is a large set of double doors, and it is flanked by two two-pane windows. The center wing also has a large brick stoop with brick steps and a wrought iron railing. A decorative globe-shaped wrought iron lighting fixture hangs from the ceiling of the center wing overhang. A gabled carport is attached to the house.

1018 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

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This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces north, is divided into vertical sections by eight small sections of brick wall that extend out from the facade. The sections can be broken down into west, east, and center sections. The west section has two areas of plywood/OSB, with each area having a pair of two-pane windows. A small section of brick wall sits in between the plywood/OSB sections. The east section is brick veneered and divided into three bays with a two-pane window in each bay. The center section has plywood/OSB cladding and a one-light metal replacement door. Side walls of the house have brick veneer and small windows.

1019 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

The house is a one-story hip roof ranch mostly clad in brick veneer. A recessed porch is in the center with six-over-six double-hung windows with fixed decorative shutters. The back of the recessed porch is clad in plywood/OSB. The porch, supported by two square brick columns, features wrought iron railing and brick steps. There is no chimney indicating an all-electric home.

1022 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1971.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, as well as a one-story west wing, with a side gabled roof. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two windows. The east wing's upper level has an overhang and is clad in vinyl siding with two pairs of two-light windows with decorative shutters. The main entrance is in a recessed area of the east wing's roofline and consists of a paneled wood door, brick steps and stoop, a wrought iron railing, and a brick planter. The south wing of the main facade has a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and features two pairs of two-light windows with decorative shutters.

1023 Brandon Road. House. Contributing. 1973.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and most of the cladding is brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has a front gabled west wing and a side gabled east wing. The west wing has brick veneer cladding on the main level with a pair of one-over-one vinyl windows with decorative shutters. There is a brick planter in front of this wing as well. The upper gable area is clad in vinyl siding. The east wing has four one-over-one vinyl windows with decorative shutters, and an entranceway capped with a small gable with one exposed rafter tail and vinyl siding. The entranceway also features an irregular sandstone surround, a set of double wood four-panel doors, and a brick stoop with a wrought iron railing.

920 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1972

This building is a one-story modernist house with Wrightian architectural influence. The house is centered on tall flat-roofed atrium with a glassed-in clerestory composed of fixed single-pane windows. This atrium is surrounded by shorter one-story flat-roof wings extending out at different heights. A massive brick chimney sits on the north end of the atrium and is capped by an overhanging flat slab of concrete. Most sections of flat roof on the house have a deep

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overhang and some have exposed rafters and rafter tails. Cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and light yellow-orange brick, which is in some areas laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Windows are a mix of fixed light and horizontal sliding units. The main entrance faces east and sits under a deep flat-roof porch with a brick support post and a concrete base. The entrance has a set of original wood double doors, stained dark brown, with numerous small wood squares and thin pieces of trim arranged geometrically. An attached garage wing with two overhead doors extends to the northwest.

Durham Modernist architect Jon Andre Conderet designed the house for the Moore family.

This was the home of Barbara Moore, the second African American woman on the Durham County Social Services Board. Moore was a member of the Links Inc. and a member of Jack and Jill.¹⁵ Her husband Dr. Donald T. Moore was a clinical professor and ob-gyn at Duke. Dr. Moore was the first African American fellow at the Duke School of Medicine in 1965.

In 1980, Moore's daughter, Karen Moore, and H. M. Michaux's daughter (at 1722 Alfred St.) were passengers on a hijacked Delta flight to Cuba. They were released and flew back to the United States two hours later on the same plane after having drinks and snacks in the Havana airport terminal.¹⁶

1002 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1974.

This dwelling is a two-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a hipped roof east wing with full first and second stories, as well as a one-story west wing. The east wing first floor is brick veneered and has a four part ribbon window with a mixture of fixed pane and horizontal sliding units. This lower level also features the main entrance, which has a small metal flat-roofed porch with two columns, a set of double eight-panel doors that appear to be original, and a two-light sidelight with one vertical division in the middle. The upper level of this wing has a slight overhang and is clad in aluminum siding with three horizontal sliding windows with decorative shutters. The west wing is brick veneered with a grouping of three horizontal sliding windows with decorative shutters. The lower level of the house's east wall has a paneled wood garage door that appears to be original.

1006 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1976.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing, a side gabled center wing, and a front gabled west wing. The east wing has brick veneer on the main level and two-paneled wood overhead garage doors. The gable level is clad in plywood/OSB. The center wing has plywood/OSB cladding, a single front entry door with three-quarter sidelights, and four large

¹⁵ "Moore Gets Social Unit Board Seat," *Durham Sun*, May 26, 1976, 25.

¹⁶ "Two Durham Students Take a Detour to Cuba," *Herald-Sun*, Aug. 17, 1980, 162.

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replacement grid between glass fixed windows. The west wing is taller than the rest of the house and has a mix of plywood/OSB and louvered panel cladding, with horizontal sliding windows.

1012 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1977.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, a one-story center wing with a side gabled roof, and a front gabled west wing. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two horizontal sliding windows. The east wing's upper level has plywood/OSB cladding and a large four-part clerestory window immediately under the roofline. The center wing has a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding, the main door, and two horizontal sliding windows. A brick garden wall is positioned in the front yard in front of the center wing. The west wing has brick veneer walls and a clerestory window under the roofline. The house has two wood overhead garage doors on the west wall.

1108 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1965.

This building is a two-and-a-half-story twenty-first-century house with Colonial Revival influences. The house has a side gabled main roof with a central front gabled wing and side gabled side wings. Most of the house is brick veneered except for some areas in gables and on the rear of the house that are vinyl sided. The north facing main facade has side gabled one-story east and west wings, each with six-over-six windows with decorative shutters. The side gabled center wing has a series of six-over-six windows on both the first and second floors. A front gabled center bay on this wing has the main entrance on the first floor, an arched window on the second floor, and a circular vent and bargeboard and returns on the upper gable level. The entrance includes a door and a flat-roofed portico with Tuscan Doric columns and iron cresting above the porch roof. There are several additional small one-story gabled wings at the rear of the house as well as a garage.

1111 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1973.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces south, has a front gabled west wing and a side gabled east wing. The east wing has brick veneer on the main level and two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The gable level is clad in weatherboard with a louvered metal vent. The east wing has brick veneer cladding, five one-over-one windows, and the main entrance, which is sheltered by a small shed-roof porch. The main entrance also has a six-panel metal replacement door, a brick stoop and steps with a wrought iron railing, and a brick planter.

1115 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1973.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has east and west wings and a central area dominated by a large, recessed porch. The main facade has a total of eight original wood six-over-six windows in paired groups: two groups on the east wing and two groups in the recessed porch area. The west wing has a three-sided bay window that appears to be a later modification. The wall cladding in the porch area is

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plywood/OSB. The main entrance is sheltered by the recessed porch and consists of an original wood door with a paneled design made out of thin molding. The recessed porch has brick steps and ornate wrought iron support posts with an oak leaf pattern.

1202 Chowan Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1986.

The house is light frame with brick veneer. The side gable roof is punctuated by a front gable porch in the middle. The left side of the house features a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. The front gable porch is supported by wrought iron supports. The right side features a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. An integrated carport with twisted wrought iron supports has a utility room in the rear.

1203 Chowan Avenue, House, Contributing, 1973.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces south, has a side gabled east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, and a one-story west wing with a side gabled roof. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two pairs of one-over-one windows. The east wing's upper level has vinyl siding and two pairs of one-over-one windows. The west wing has a main entrance with a paneled door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The east wing also has two pairs of one-over-one windows and a metal overhead garage door that sits underneath a gabled dormer with vinyl siding and trim with dentils. All windows on the main facade have decorative fixed shutters.

The open carport appears to have been converted to a garage after 1981.¹⁷

1207 Chowan Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1974.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces south, has a side gabled east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, and a one-story west wing with a side gabled roof. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two one-over-one windows. The east wing's upper level has board and batten cladding and two one-over-one windows. The west wing has a main entrance with a paneled door and a long access ramp with metal railings. The west wing also features a single one-over-one window, a curved multi-light bay window, and a carport topped by a small vinyl sided gabled dormer. A detached garage, garden shed, and greenhouse sit at the back of the property.

A tornado in 1989 damaged the property. The house is non-contributing because the fenestration pattern is altered with windows under the gable.

1208 Chowan Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1974.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, and a one-story west wing with a side gabled roof. The east wing's raised basement level has

¹⁷ "Advertisement," *Herald-Sun*, Mar. 21, 1981, 23.

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brick veneer cladding and two one-over-one windows. The east wing's upper level has board and batten cladding and two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The west wing has a main entrance with a door, a small gabled porch, and a set of stairs and stoop with replacement railing. The west wing also features three single-pane windows and a multi-light metal overhead garage door.

The house is non-contributing because the mass and form is altered with the addition of a pent roof over the garage door and a front gable porch addition on the front facade.

1211 Chowan Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1974.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces south, has a hipped roof east wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level, and a one-story west wing with a hipped roof. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two one-over-one windows. The east wing's upper level has vinyl siding and two one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The west wing has a main entrance with a door, a small shed-roof porch, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The west wing also features a single one-over-one window, a pair of one-over-one windows, and a small metal door.

The vinyl siding is a replacement. The original siding featured a faux timber pattern.¹⁸ The house is non-contributing due to the change in siding orientation and style.

Garage. Non-contributing. 1988.

The property has a side gabled two-car garage with an attic at the rear.

Carport. Contributing. 1974.

An open front gable carport with concrete floor is in the rear.

1214 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1978.

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The dwelling has two sections of front gabled roof with a side gabled section in the middle. The main facade, which faces north, has an east gable with a brick veneer exposed basement level and a vinyl sided main floor. The center wing has the main entrance (which is in a recessed porch with a decorative pierced brickwork wall), paneled double door, brick steps, and a wrought iron railing. The west gable accommodates the garage and has a section of decorative pierced brickwork wall in the middle with the garage doors on the west wall of the house. Notable architectural features are bargeboards with exposed rafter tails and the pierced brickwork in the garage and porch areas. Many of the windows are two-light units.

1215 Chowan Avenue. House. Contributing. 1974.

This building is a one-story split foyer house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces south, has a front gabled west wing with a raised basement lower level and an upper level,

¹⁸ "1211 Chowan Road," *Durham Sun*, Aug. 22, 1977, 7-B.

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and a one-story west wing with a side gabled roof. The east wing's raised basement level has brick veneer cladding and two one-over-one windows. The east wing also has a lower level with brick veneer and two similar windows. The west wing's upper level has vinyl siding and two one-over-one windows. The house has a slightly off-center main entrance with a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. All windows on the main facade have decorative shutters.

1 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1976.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces north, has six one-over-one windows. The main facade has side gabled east and west wings and a central front gabled wing. The west wing has brick veneer cladding and a single one-over-one window with decorative shutters. The east wing has brick veneer cladding and a double set of one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The center wing is clad in weatherboard and has two one-over-one windows and a three-paneled wood door that appears to be original. The entrance area also features brick steps and stoop. The center gable roof has two exposed rafter tails at the center.

Shed. Contributing. 1976.

The property has a garden shed at the rear.

2 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1973.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of vinyl siding and brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south, has a side gabled roof and a series of one-over-one windows. Brick veneer covers the foundation level with vinyl siding above. A recessed central entrance has a door with vertical panels, a brick stoop and steps, and a wrought iron railing with some decorative S-shaped elements. There is also a rear wing with an attached two-car garage.

Shed. Contributing. 1973.

The property features a side gable garden shed at the rear.

5 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1976.

This dwelling is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has an east side gabled section with a brick veneer exposed basement level and a vinyl sided main floor. This wing has two one-over-one windows in the basement level and two one-over-one windows in the upper level, with small gables over the two upper windows. The center wing has the main entrance with a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The center wing also has two one-over-one windows with brick veneer cladding below them. The east wing is an attached carport with its own side gabled roofline. All windows on the main facade have decorative fixed shutters.

6 Harrington Place. House. Non-contributing. 1989.

This home is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is brick veneer. The main facade, which faces south,

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has a front gabled west wing and a side gabled east wing, both veneered in brick. The west wing features two one-over-one windows. The east wing has a main entrance with a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. The east wing also has one set of four casement windows, and two overhead four-light metal garage doors.

9 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1976.

This dwelling is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The house has Tudor Revival influence. The main facade, which faces north, has an east side gabled section with a brick veneer exposed basement level and a half timbered main floor. This wing has two one-over-one windows in the basement level and two one-over-one windows in the upper level. All four windows have a diamond-shaped Tudor-style mullion pattern. The center wing has brick veneer cladding, as well as the main entrance with a door, brick stoop, and a truss-like wood porch support structure holding up a very small shed-roof porch. The center wing also has a small grouping of windows. Next to the center wing is the west wing, which is an attached two-car garage with a separate side gabled roofline, brick veneer, and two metal overhead doors.

10 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1976.

This dwelling is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces south, has an east front gabled section with a brick veneer exposed basement level and a vinyl sided main floor. This wing has two one-over-one windows in the basement level and two one-over-one windows in the upper level. The main entrance sits in a recessed section of this wing and has a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railings. The center wing has vinyl siding and brick veneer underneath the windows. It features a four-part curved bay window, a window, and the main entrance with a door, brick steps and stoop, and a wrought iron railing. An open breezeway with concrete steps and a wrought iron railing connects the center wing to the west wing. The west wing is front gabled with vinyl siding above and brick veneer below the windows. This wing has two eight-over-eight windows. Windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

12 Harrington Place. House. Contributing. 1976.

This home is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof and the cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces east, has a front gabled center wing and brick veneered north and south wings. The south wing has a pair of one-over-one windows, while the north wing has a single one-over-one window. The center bay has plywood/OSB wall cladding and two one-over-one windows. This section also has the main door, as well as a front gabled porch with wood supports and railing, and vinyl siding in the gable. All windows of the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

719 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1970.

This building is a one-story side gabled house of masonry veneer construction. The cladding is irregular sandstone veneer on most of the main facade. The main facade, which faces east, has a shorter section of side gabled roof on the north side and a taller section on the south side. The north wing has one double set of four-over-four windows and the main entrance, which sits under a recessed porch. The entrance has a metal two-light door, two six-over-six windows,

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vinyl sided walls, and wood steps and railing. Above the main entrance is a small section of clerestory roof with two fixed twelve light windows. The taller south wing has one double set of six-over-six windows and an attached garage with an overhead door. The building's north and south side walls are clad in vinyl siding.

723 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 2002.

This building is a one-story cross gabled house of light frame construction. The cladding is vinyl siding. The main facade, which faces east, has front gabled north and south wings and a side gabled center wing. The north wing is an attached garage and has a metal overhead door and a six-over-six window in the gable level. The center wing features the main entrance and a pair of six-over-six windows with a segmental arched transom. The south wing has two sets of six-over-six windows with segmental arched transoms, and one of these sets of windows has a small vinyl sided gable within a gable above it, with a circular louvered vent. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

801 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1981.

This home is a two-story side gabled twentieth-century house. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and the windows on the main facade, which faces east, are six-over-six units with fixed decorative shutters. The main facade features a shed roof wraparound porch on the first floor, with turned wood posts and plain wood railing. The main entrance is in the center of the wall and has a door with an oval leaded glass panel and one-light sidelights. The first floor has four windows and the second floor has five. Two small one-story side wings are visible behind the porch.

805 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1986.

This dwelling is a one-story contemporary-style house with various areas of shed roof and a mixture of horizontal and diagonal weatherboard cladding. The main facade, which faces east, has a shed roof north wing, a shed roof center wing, and a shed roof south wing. The north wing accommodates the attached garage and has no openings on the main facade, but it does have two overhead doors on the north wall. The center bay has a pylon veneered in irregular stonework, as well as a recessed entranceway. The entranceway has a low section of stone veneer wall. The center wing also features the main door and a two-light window. The south wing has diagonal weatherboard and no openings on the main facade. The roof of the house has a large pyramidal skylight in the center, which may correspond with a central atrium inside the house.

Garage. Non-contributing. 1986.

There is also a small gabled two-car detached garage on the property.

806 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1986.

This dwelling is a two-story twenty-first-century house. Cladding throughout is vinyl siding. The main facade, which faces west, has a cross gabled south wing and a side gabled two-story north wing. A front gabled portion of the main facade's north wing is an attached garage with two metal overhead doors and a pair of six-over-six windows in the gable level. The remaining side

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gabled portion of the north wing has a pair of nine-over-nine windows and a gabled dormer on the roof. The side gabled south wing has one nine-over-nine window and the main entrance on the first floor. The entrance has a door and brick steps and porch base, plus wood railing and a gabled porch supported by wood posts. The upper level of the south wing has two nine-over-nine windows. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

810 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1987.

This dwelling is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The house has a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding for cladding. The main facade, which faces west, has a single-story side gabled south wing and a two-story front gabled north wing. The south wing has a brick veneer foundation and a recessed porch with wood posts and railing. Underneath the porch, the cladding on the main level is vinyl siding and there is a main entrance with paneled metal door and sidelights, as well as a three-sided bay window. The south wing is brick veneered on the basement level, and this area is the garage and has two metal overhead doors. The upper level of this wing has vinyl siding, two pairs of six-over-six windows, and a louvered vent in the gable. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters, except for the three-sided bay window.

813 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1988.

This dwelling is a side gabled two-story house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces east, has a central side gabled roof and two projecting front gabled wings with a small shed-roof central porch with wood posts and railing. The porch sits on a high brick base with a tall brick staircase with wood railing. The foundation level of the house is brick veneered and is fully exposed on the north end of the house to accommodate a small garage with overhead door. The first and second floors of the main facade are clad in weatherboard with a beveled feature at the bottom of each board. The first floor of the main facade has two one-over-one windows and the main door. The second story has three one-over-one windows and both front facing gables have a circular gable vent. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters. The house has a large and prominent brick chimney on the south wall.

814 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1986.

This dwelling is a side gabled two-story house of light frame construction. The dwelling has a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding for cladding. The main facade, which faces west, has a side gabled main two-story wing and a side gabled north wing that is a brick veneered attached garage with a metal overhead door. The main facade's south wing has, on the first floor, a three sided bay window with multi-pane windows and vinyl siding, with a gable and roof vent above the bay window. The remainder of the wing's first floor is brick veneered with a paneled door with sidelights, one pair of six-over-six windows, and a shed-roof porch with wood posts and railing, as well as brick steps. The south wing's second floor has vinyl siding and three six-over-six windows. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

819 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 2007.

This dwelling is a one-story masonry veneer twenty-first-century house. The cladding is pink brick veneer, and the main facade, which faces east, has a central hipped roof with gabled north and south wings. The north wing projects out toward the street and has two six-over-six windows

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with round arched transoms. A large arched window next to this wing sits in a small section of wall that is covered by the main hipped roof. The south gabled wing has a gable in a gable design and a porch with a large round arch opening. Inside the porch is the main entrance, which is a set of double one-light doors. This wing also has two six-over-six windows with round arched transoms. A garage wing sits at the back of the house.

This is the second and current home of H. M. "Mickey" Michaux Jr.

822 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1978.

This dwelling is a two-story split level house of light frame construction with a front gabled Dutch gable roof. The house has a mixture of brick veneer, wood shingle, and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade, which faces west, has a two-story north wing, a one-story side gabled center wing, and a front gabled south wing. The north wing's first floor has a wood door with molded panel decoration, as well as two six-over-six windows. Wall cladding is brick veneer and there is a shed-roof porch with wood support posts. The second story of this wing is clad in plywood/OSB and has two six-over-six windows. The south side wall of this wing, and other areas of this part of the house show some wood shingle cladding. The center wing has brick veneer cladding and a series of single-pane windows. The south wing has brick veneer on the first floor and weatherboard on the gable level, and has two six-over-six windows on the main level as well as additional windows in the gable. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters except for the single-pane windows in the center wing.

825 Jerome Road. House. Non-contributing. 1995.

This dwelling is a twenty-first-century masonry veneer home.. The house is clad in red brick and the main facade faces east. The main facade has a hipped roof main wing on the south, with six six-over-six windows and a three-sided bay window on the first floor. A gabled central entrance on this wing has a recessed door with sidelights and transom on the first floor, and a large multi-pane window on the second floor. The one-story north wing has a cross gabled roof with two six-over-six windows on the first floor and a single six-over-six window in the gable level. Most windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

828 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1979.

This dwelling is a one-story hipped roof ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding is orange brick veneer and the main facade faces west. The main facade has a hipped roof north wing and a south wing with a slightly shorter hipped roofline. The main facade's north wing features two horizontal sliding windows and a recessed entranceway with glass and metal double doors with one sidelight, and brick steps with wrought iron posts and railing with decorative vine-and-foliage-themed metalwork. This wing also has a three-part picture window under the porch recess. The south wing features a large carport with a utility room at rear. The carport is supported by wrought iron posts and brackets with elaborate vine-themed decoration.

Home of retired teacher and school principal Reuben Cherry. Cherry retired in 1976. His wife, Beatrice was a librarian at Durham City Schools for forty years¹⁹

¹⁹ "Reuben H. Cherry," *Herald-Sun*, Dec. 30, 1993, 24.

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829 Jerome Road. Tracy Lovett House. Non-contributing. 2003.

This dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story twenty-first-century house.. The cladding is a mixture of brick veneer and vinyl siding, and the main facade faces east. The main facade has a front gabled brick veneered south wing with two six-over-six windows on the first floor and a six-over-six window with arched transom in the gable level. Next to this wing sits a recessed entranceway. The main facade's north wing has one double set of six-over-six windows sitting under a single round arched transom. The lower part of the north wing is brick veneered, but a second recessed gable in this area of the house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows of the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

834 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1977.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. Cladding is a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The house has a side gabled main roof and a front gabled entrance bay on the main facade, which faces west. The side gabled portion of the main facade has brick veneer and three one-over-one windows. The front gabled entrance bay has plywood/OSB cladding, two rafter tails under the gabled roof overhang, and a door with geometrical decoration. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

835 Jerome Road. Willie Lovett House. Contributing. 1977.

This dwelling is a two-story side gabled house with Colonial Revival features. Most of the cladding is brick veneer with corner quoins. The east facing main facade has a two-story north wing and a one-story south wing. On the first floor, the south wing has two multi-pane fixed picture windows and a main entrance. The entrance has a wood surround with a cornice with dentils, fluted pilasters, and a broken pediment. The entranceway also has a replacement door with an oval of leaded glass, flanked by sidelights. The entranceway also has a brick stoop and steps and wrought iron railings. The second story of the north wing has six six-over-six windows, four single units and one pair in the center. The one-story south wing has two one-over-one windows. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters. The south wing is an attached garage and has an overhead door on the house's south wall.

The house was the second home of influential Black leader Willie Lovett, who led Durham's Committee on the Affairs of Black People, a long-standing advocacy organization, from 1980 to 1990.

902 Jerome Road. Cicero Green House. Contributing. 1970.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. It is a raised ranch with a basement level that has two garage doors on the front of the house. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with deep overhangs on the side walls. The cladding is a mix of buff brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade, which faces west, has a south wing with brick veneer cladding and two casement windows, with plywood/OSB paneling below each window. Next to the south wing is the slightly off-center main entrance with a door, single-pane sidelights, and a transom. The entrance also features a brick planter and a section of wrought iron railing. The north wing has two casement windows with plywood/OSB cladding in between and below. These windows and two overhead garage

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doors on the foundation level are flanked by two pylon-like areas of brick veneer. The property has a shed-roof wood frame tiny house at the rear that sits on a platform with wheels, and is therefore portable.

Cicero Green was a financial analyst and assistant treasurer for the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in 1971 and senior vice president for finance in 1989.

905 Jerome Road. Dorothy and Dr. Joseph Campbell House. Contributing. 1967.

This dwelling is a modernist-style one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The house is composed of two hipped roof wings connected in the center by a glassed-in entranceway, with the recess forming an entrance courtyard. Most of the dwelling is clad in light orange brick veneer. The main facade, which faces east, has a south wing with an overhanging hipped roof and no openings. Next to the north end is the central entranceway, which is recessed back and has a set of flat metal double doors, three large glass sidelights with the glass extending from roof to ground, and skylights. The entrance courtyard features planters and decorative stone pavement. The north wing has an overhanging hipped roof, a long ribbon window, and two small square horizontal sliding windows. While the front of the north wing is clad in brick veneer, the wing has a small section of south wall that is clad in plywood/OSB. The north wall of the house has a series of doors and windows. The south wall has a door with brick steps and a wrought iron railing. The house's rear wall features doors and windows and a large deck.

This house was built by African American contractor L. W. Parker, based in Rougemont, North Carolina, and designed by a Black architect.

This was the home of Dorothy and Dr. Joseph Campbell. Dr. Campbell was a dentist.

906 Jerome Road. Joseph D. Taylor House. Contributing. 1969.

This residence is a split foyer house of light wood frame construction. It has a basement level that has two garage doors on the north side of the house. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with deep overhangs on the side walls. The house is clad in brick veneer on the foundation level and vertical wood on the main level. The main facade, which faces west, has a brick veneered foundation and an overhanging main level. The main level features three one-over-one hung windows and a slightly off-center recessed entranceway with flat metal double doors and a decorative lantern that hangs from the ceiling of the recess. The entrance also features a brick stoop and steps with an original wrought iron railing with fleur-de-llys decoration. The north wall of the house has brick veneer and two multi-light overhead garage doors in the basement, while the upper level has no openings except for a louvered vent in the gable. The south wall has horizontal sliding windows and brick wall extensions on the basement level, and sliding windows and a gable vent on the upper level.

911 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding. The main facade faces east and has a front gabled south wing with a brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding. The upper story has a roof overhang with bargeboards and a few exposed rafter tails.

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Both levels feature two pairs of horizontal sliding windows with decorative shutters. The main entrance is positioned in a small recess at the north edge of the south wing. The entrance features a door, brick steps and planter, and a wrought iron stair railing. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and brick veneer cladding. This wing also features two one-over-one windows. On the north edge of the house a carport with thin wood support posts is incorporated underneath the main roofline. A small vinyl sided utility room sits at the back of the carport.

912 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1969.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with a front gabled section on the south side of the main facade, which faces west. The house is clad in a mix of red brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The main facade's gable front south wing has brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding, and two horizontal sliding windows. A section of decorative brick wall extends out on the north side of this wing. The north wing has the off-center main entrance, three large windows, and plywood/OSB cladding except for a band of brick veneer at the bottom. A carport is visible on the north end of the house and is incorporated into the main roofline. The carport has a series of thin metal support posts. The south wall has brick veneer cladding but the gable of the north wall is weatherboard.

915 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story contemporary-style split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding. All windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. The main facade faces east and has a front gabled south wing with a white brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding with vertical vinyl paneling above and below the windows. The upper story has a roof overhang with bargeboards and a few exposed rafter tails. The lower level has a three-part window, and the upper level has two horizontal sliding windows. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and white brick veneer cladding. This wing has the home's main entrance, composed of a replacement leaded glass door with sidelight, and a small brick stoop. This wing also features a grouping of three single-pane windows. On the north edge of the house is an attached garage underneath the main roofline. The garage has a metal replacement overhead door. The end of a small rear wing gable is visible above the north wing's roofline.

916 Jerome Road. Carolyn and Bert Collins House. Contributing. 1967.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction, with a T-shaped configuration. Cladding is a mix of plywood/OSB and brick veneer that has been painted white. The west facing main facade has a front gabled north wing and a side gabled south wing that is recessed back from the street. The north wing is brick veneered except for a small area of plywood/OSB, and has no major openings. The south wing features three single-pane windows and the main entrance, which is a leaded glass replacement door flanked by sidelights. The south edge of the house features a carport with thin wood support posts and a small room at the back clad in plywood/OSB. The south wall is the side wall of the carport and has plywood/OSB cladding and a gable vent. The house's north wall has a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB, and a series of a series of one-over-one windows and a large brick chimney.

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Bert Collins was the eighth chief executive officer of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance. He joined the company in 1971. He was also chairman of the NCCU Board of Trustees, the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority, and the UNC Board of Governors.

919 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. It is a raised ranch with a basement level that has two original wood garage doors on the north side of the house and a small flat metal door on the south wall. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with deep overhangs on the side walls, with a small front gabled section of roof on the house's south side. The house is clad in white brick veneer. The main facade, which faces east, has a south wing with a front gabled roof and two horizontal sliding windows. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roof and features the main entrance, which consists of a six-light replacement door, brick steps, and a replacement wood stair railing. The north wing also features four horizontal sliding windows.

St. Joseph AME owned the house and used it as a parsonage until 1997. Philip Cousins Jr. occupied the house in the 1970s and 1980s. In the mid-1970s, he was the only Black member of the Durham School Board.

922 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house has deep overhangs and a hipped roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The house is clad in brick veneer at the bottom of walls and textured wood shingles above. The main facade, which faces west, has a hipped roof north wing and a hipped roof south wing that is recessed back from the street. The north wing has two sets of original double wood two-over-two windows with horizontal mullions and decorative shutters. The south wing has three similar two-over-two windows, plus the main entrance, which has an original wood two-panel door and a set of brick steps with a wrought iron railing. At the north end of the house is a carport with wood supports that is incorporated into the main north wing roof. The south wall of the house is the side wall of the carport, and the north wall is all brick veneer and has a series of small windows.

926 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and aluminum siding. The main facade faces west and has a front gabled north wing with a brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in aluminum siding. Both levels feature two pairs of horizontal sliding windows with decorative shutters. The main entrance is positioned on the main facade's south wing, and it consists of a one-light door and brick steps. The south wing is sheltered by a shed-roof porch with a brick base and thin wood support posts. The wall of the south wing has brick veneer below the windows and plywood/OSB cladding above. The south wing has two horizontal sliding windows. On the north end of the house is an attached carport with thin wood support posts and its own side gabled roofline. The south wall of the house is the side wall of the carport, and the north wall has brick veneer below and an overhanging level with aluminum siding above, as well as an assortment of sliding windows.

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1002 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The house has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with a front gabled section on the south side of the main facade, which faces west. The house is clad in a mix of red brick veneer and vertical wood. The main facade's gable front south wing has brick veneer below and vertical wood cladding in the gable. The wing also features three horizontal sliding windows on the main level and a fourth small window in the gable. A recess in this wing has the main entrance consisting of a door and brick steps, with the recessed area supported by a thin wood post. The recessed area is clad in vertical wood. The main facade's north wing has a very large multi-pane aluminum picture window, a pair of small sliding windows, and a paneled overhead garage door. The south wall of the house is brick veneered with small windows, and the north wall is the side wall of the garage.

1006 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. Cladding is a mixture of white brick veneer and plywood/OSB. The house has a central area of side gabled roof and two additional sections of front gabled roof that project out on the front. All sections of roof have a deep overhang. The main facade, which faces north, has a west wing with brick veneer walls and plywood/OSB in the gable. The gabled section of this wing has a small section of asphalt shingled pent roof below. This wing also features two large one-over-one windows. At the center of the main facade is a recessed area with a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. This area has an original door and sidelights as well as two small horizontal sliding windows. The east wing has a plywood/OSB-clad gable with asphalt shingle pent roof below. The east wing is the garage and has a large paneled overhead door. The house's east wall has a metal door, a chimney, and a plywood/OSB-clad gable with a pent roof section and a louvered vent. The west wall has a similar gable and vent.

This was E. H. Herndon's 1967 Parade of Homes entry. The home was advertised as a Duke Energy Medallion Home in 1967.²⁰ The home won a National Association of Home Builders design award in 1968. The award was given to E. H. Herndon, the builder.²¹

1009 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. Cladding is a mix of red brick veneer below and vinyl siding above. The house has a central area of gable on hip roof and two additional sections of hipped roof that project out on the front. All sections of roof have a deep overhang. The main facade, which faces south, has a west wing with a pair of two-over-two double-hung windows. The center of the main facade features a recessed entrance area clad in vinyl siding. The entrance features a set of six-panel double doors flanked by three-light sidelights. Also visible in this area is a set of brick steps with a low retaining wall. The east wing has a set of three double-hung windows. On the east corner under the main hipped roofline is a carport supported by three thin wood posts that hold a wood screen. A small vinyl-siding-clad room sits at the back of the carport.

²⁰ Advertisement, *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 7, 1967, 20.

²¹ "Locally Built Home Honored in Annual Design Contest," *Herald-Sun*, July 21, 1968, 4.

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1010 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The main facade faces north, and the house is L-shaped with a front gabled east wing and a side gabled west wing that is recessed back from the street. In general, most of the house has brick veneer walls under the windows, with board and batten cladding above. The main facade's gable front east wing has two six-over-one windows with decorative shutters and a louvered metal gable vent. The west side of this wing has a shallow recessed porch supported with turned wood posts, with shallow segmental arches between the supports. This porch shelters several double-hung windows and the main entrance. The west wing has two sets of double six-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The east wall of the house has double-hung windows of various sizes and the west wall has a carport opening.

1011 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding. The main facade faces west and has a hipped roof south wing with a brick veneered raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in vinyl siding. Both levels feature one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The upper level also has a door and a recessed porch with wrought iron supports with a decorative grape vine pattern, as well as a plain wrought iron railing. The porch is supported by a series of wood brackets. The main facade's north wing is brick veneered with a main entrance that has a door, an elaborate wrought iron security door, and a set of concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. The remainder of this wing has a three-part picture window and a one-over-one window. The north edge of the house has an attached garage with its own side gabled roof. The garage wing has an original five-light paneled overhead door. The house's south wall has a series of small double-hung windows and the north wall is the side wall of the garage.

1011 Jerome Road was home to Reginald G. Cannon, the first African American in the Durham metropolitan area to open an auto dealership. Cannon established the dealership, University Ford, in Chapel Hill in 1976.²²

1014 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade faces west, and has a front gabled south wing with a brick veneered lower level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in plywood/OSB. Both levels feature wood two-over-two windows with horizontal mullions that appear to be original. The windows have decorative shutters, and there is a metal louvered vent in the upper level gable. The main facade's north wing has a side gabled roofline and brick veneer, and features a main entrance with a door that has two tall vertical windows. The entrance also has a brick stoop and steps, with a plain wrought iron railing. The north wing also features a wood three-part picture window that appears to be original, and a four-light paneled overhead garage door. The north wall of the house has two small windows in the main level and an attic vent, and it is brick veneered throughout. The south wall has brick veneer below and plywood/OSB cladding on the upper level, and also has two double-hung windows on each floor.

²² "Black Secures Ford Franchise in Chapel Hill," *Herald-Sun*, July 27, 1975, 8.

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1015 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This dwelling is a one-story contemporary-style ranch house of light wood frame construction. It is a raised ranch with a basement level that is partially exposed on the south and west sides of the house. The entire house sits under a single side gabled roof with overhangs on the gabled ends. The main facade faces south and has brick cladding throughout. The main facade has two small windows on the basement level and six one-over-one windows on the upper level. The upper level also has a main entrance with a door, one light sidelights, and a brick stoop and set of steps with a modernistic decorative metal made of bars and flat metal panels. There is a small area of aluminum siding underneath each of the windows on the upper level. The east wall has two small double-hung windows and a chimney. The west wall has one-over-one windows on the basement and upper levels, and the windows are positioned inside vertical strips of aluminum siding.

Garage. Contributing. 1980.

The property also has a detached two-car garage with brick veneer and a front gabled roof.

1019 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. The house has four sections of side gabled asphalt roof, and the main facade faces south. The house is clad in red brick veneer. Windows on the front of the house have a small area of aluminum cladding underneath. Windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. The main facade's south wing has a small section of side gabled roof and features a six-over-six wood window. The center wing has a wide section of side gabled roof and features two sets of double six-over-six wood windows, and a main entrance with a door with a small arched window at the top. The entrance also has a brick stoop and steps with plain wrought iron railings. The north wing has one six-over-six wood window. The north end of the house features an attached garage that has its own small side gabled roof. The garage has a five-light paneled overhead door.

Shed. Contributing. 1967.

A small front gabled wood garden shed sits at the rear of the property.

1020 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade faces north and has a front gabled east wing with a brick veneer lower level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in plywood/OSB. Both levels feature two horizontal sliding windows. The windows in the upper level are surrounded by a rectangle of wood trim. The upper level also features a metal louvered vent in the gable. The main facade's west wing has a side gabled roofline and a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. This wing also has a main entrance with a door with one tall vertical light. The entrance also has a brick stoop and steps, with a plain wrought iron railing. The west wing also features two single-pane windows and a carport supported on thin wood posts. The east wall of the house is the side of the carport, while the building's west wall has a large projecting brick chimney, as well as a glass sliding door on the first floor and a series of sliding windows on the second floor.

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1023 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This residence is a one-story ranch house that is of the raised ranch type due to the presence of a basement garage with an overhead door exposed on the west wall. The dwelling has a main side gabled roof with deep overhangs. The main facade faces south and has an off-center recessed entranceway with plywood/OSB cladding and a one-light three-panel wood door with one-light paneled wood sidelights. The entrance also has a brick stoop and steps with wrought iron railings. The basement of the main facade is brick veneer, and the upper level is clad in textured wood shingles. The basement level has several small windows, and the overhanging upper level has five horizontal sliding windows. The building's west wall has brick veneer cladding throughout and has an original wood overhead garage door on the basement level and one louvered vent in the gable. The east wall is also brick veneered and has some small windows in the basement level and two sliding windows on the main level. There appears to be a small shed-roof glassed-in porch added to the northwest corner of the house.

1026 Jerome Road. Charles and Carolyn Johnson House. Contributing. 1967.

This residence is a one-story contemporary-style split level house of light wood frame construction, with a mix of brick veneer that has been painted gray, along with weatherboard. The main facade faces north and has a front gabled west wing with a brick veneer raised basement level, as well as an overhanging upper story clad in weatherboard. This upper level has an overhanging roof with bargeboards and a few exposed rafter tails. The lower level has a horizontal single-pane picture window, while the upper level has two replacement one-over-one windows surrounded with thin wood trim. Decorative areas of plywood/OSB lined with wood trim exist above and below the upper level windows. The main facade's east wing has the main entrance, which is an original wood flat door with applied trim and a concrete stoop and set of steps. The east wing has painted brick veneer cladding and a projecting bay that features three replacement single-pane windows. The side gabled roofline of the east wing also accommodates a carport with thin wood posts. The east wall of the house is the side wall of the carport, and the north wall has painted brick veneer below and an overhanging level with weatherboard above, as well as an assortment of sliding windows.

This was the home of Judge Carolyn Lucille Denton Johnson. A Howard University graduate, Johnson was first female African American attorney on the State Utilities Commission staff and the first African American woman appointed to the North Carolina Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In 1983, Johnson was the first African American woman appointed to Durham City Council. In 1986, she won a landslide election to become the second female African American Durham district court judge. She was a member of the Links Inc. and Alpha Kappa Alpha.²³

1027 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1966.

This dwelling is a one-story split level house of masonry veneer construction. The main facade, which is clad in brick veneer and faces south, has a hipped roof west wing with an exposed

²³ "Women in Politics Guest Blog: In Memory of Judge Carolyn Lucille Denton Johnson," Museum of Durham History, Oct. 12, 2020, <https://www.museumofdurhamhistory.org/women-in-politics-guest-blog-in-memory-of-judge-carolyn-lucille-denton-johnson>.

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basement level and a main floor above. This wing has two two-over-two windows in the basement level and two two-over-two windows in the upper level. The east wing is one story tall with a hipped roof, and the main entrance has a six-panel door, one sidelight, and a brick stoop. The east wing has a triple group of fixed-light windows and a large overhead garage door. All windows on the main facade have decorative fixed shutters.

1030 Jerome Road. Vera and Dr. Charles Curry House. Contributing. 1967.

This building is a one-story contemporary-style house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a series of low-pitched front gabled rooflines and includes a west wing with a raised basement and upper level and one-story central and east wings. The west wing is clad in brick veneer and has one small one-over-one window on the upper level, and this window has wood paneling above and below it. The center wing is sheltered by a porch formed by a deep roof overhang. The center wing's wall is composed of brick veneer at the bottom and horizontal siding above. This wing features a set of eight-paneled double doors and a horizontal sliding window. The main entrance porch has a brick base and brick steps. The east wing features an open gabled structure supported by thin steel posts that appears to be a former carport now used as an outdoor dining area. An area of wall behind the carport has horizontal siding and a six-panel metal replacement door. All of the gables on the main facade have exposed rafters.

Dr. Charles Curry was an internist at Lincoln Hospital and a research fellow in cardiology at Duke in 1968.²⁴ He was the first African American resident at Duke. He went on to become the chief of cardiology at Howard University Hospital.²⁵

1031 Jerome Road. William V. Bell House. Contributing. 1968.

This building is a two-story hipped roof light frame house with a two-story central block and one-story side wings. The first floor is covered by a large section of hipped roof that forms the roof for the east and west wings, plus a shed-roof front porch in the center. The upper story has a separate hipped roof. Cladding is a mix of brick veneer and vinyl siding. The main facade, which faces south, has one-story east and west wings and the two-story center wing. The east wing has brick veneer cladding and a five-part bay window with diamond-shaped mullions in the glass. The west wing also has brick veneer and is an attached garage with an eight-light overhead door. The first floor of the center wing is sheltered by the shed-roof porch, which has wood posts supporting shallow segmental arches. The porch base is composed of brick. The center wing first floor wall has vinyl siding, a door with one-light sidelights with diamond-shaped mullions, and a three-part picture window. The upper level of the center wing has vinyl siding and four six-over-six windows. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters except for the five-part bay window.

1034 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1972

²⁴ Educator at Lincoln Gets Leave," *Durham Sun*, June 11, 1968, 11.

²⁵ "Celebrating African American Innovators in Cardiology," Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, <https://www.chop.edu/news/celebrating-african-american-innovators-cardiology>.

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This residence is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof with two sections of front gabled roof on the main facade, which faces north. The main facade's gable front east wing has brick veneer walls, a chimney, two six-over-six windows, and a roof gable clad in plywood/OSB. The center wing is sheltered by a recessed porch with turned wood posts and a brick base with brick steps. The center wing's wall is brick veneer at the bottom and plywood/OSB above. This wing has three six-over-six windows and a six-panel door with one three-light sidelight. The west wing has brick veneer cladding, a set of double six-over-six windows, and a gable clad in plywood/OSB. All windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters.

Garage. Contributing. 1972.

The property has a front gabled concrete block detached garage with a lean-to on either side at the rear.

1102 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This building is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. Cladding is vinyl siding on the upper sections of walls and painted brick veneer below the windows. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing and a side gabled west wing. The main facade's east wing has two horizontal sliding windows and a small round gable vent. The west wing has the main entrance, which has a two-panel replacement door, brick stoop and steps, and a wrought iron railing. The west wing also has two pairs of horizontal sliding windows. On the west edge of the west wing is an attached garage under the main roofline with a replacement metal two-light overhead door.

1106 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This building is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding is mostly brick veneer. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled east wing and a side gabled west wing. The main facade's east wing is an attached garage with a large six-light overhead door and weatherboard cladding in the gable. The west wing has the main entrance, composed of a six-panel wood door with one-light sidelights and a brick stoop and steps with replacement wood railing. This wing also has two eight-over-eight windows with decorative shutters and a large multi-pane three-part picture window.

A rear addition costing \$6,000 was added in 1975.²⁶

1109 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1967.

This building is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding is mostly brick veneer painted white. The main facade, which faces south, has a side gabled west wing and a side gabled east wing. The main facade's east wing is an attached garage with two pairs of six-over-six windows. The west wing has a recessed entrance with a four-light door and brick steps and stoop with replacement wood railing. The west wing also has two sets of double six-over-six windows and one double set of three-over-three windows. All groupings of windows on the main face have fixed decorative shutters. The overhead door for the garage is positioned on the east

²⁶ "City Issues Seven Building Permits," *Durham Sun*, June 12, 1975, 2.

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wall of the house. There is an open gabled structure on the rear of the house that appears to be a carport that has been converted to an outdoor dining space.

1110 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This building is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding is mostly light-pink-colored brick veneer, and most corners on the main facade have quoins. The main facade, which faces north, has a hipped roof east wing, a recessed hipped roof center wing, and a hipped roof east wing with a small projecting bay. The east wing has two segmental arched vinyl eight-over-twelve windows. The center wing has two segmental arched vinyl six-over-nine arched windows and an arched main entrance with a door and a stoop. The projecting bay portion of the east wing has two segmental arched vinyl six-over-nine windows. The remainder of the east wing is an attached garage and has two segmental arched vinyl eight-over-eight windows. The overhead garage doors are on the east wall of the house. All windows on the main facade have louvered fixed shutters.

This was Emorywood Estate developer E. H. Herndon's 1968 Parade of Homes entry.

1115 Jerome Road. House. Contributing. 1968.

This dwelling is a front gabled one-story house with the entire house under one low overhanging roof. The main facade, which faces south, has alternating sections of white brick veneer, plywood/OSB, and vinyl siding. The vinyl siding is positioned mainly in areas below and above the windows, and the brick veneer is positioned at the east and west edges of the facade. The main facade has two sets of double fixed pane windows and a single window of this type. The entrance is near the center of the main facade and sits in a recess with a brick stoop and two small lanterns hanging from the ceiling of the recessed area. The door is a replacement wood paneled unit with an arched area of glass and sidelights. A rear wing on the east side of the house accommodates an attached garage with an overhead door.

Shed. Contributing. 1968.

There is a small gabled light frame potting shed at the rear of the property.

3108 Kirby Street. House. Non-contributing. 2007.

This dwelling is a twenty-first-century house. The house has two sections of central hipped roof with additional sections of hipped and front gabled roof extending outward. The main facade, which faces east, has three gabled sections and one small recessed section that sits under the main hipped roof. The north gabled section is associated with the attached garage and has three six-over-six windows on the first floor and one such window on the gable level, positioned over a section of pent roof. The center gable has a three-part mullioned window with an arched transom on the first floor and a set of two six-over-six windows on the second floor with a segmental arch above. The south gable has a three-part mullioned window on the first floor and additional windows on the upper level. The recessed section of the main facade has a small porch with wood posts, arched openings, and wood railing above, as well as the main door. Overhead garage doors are positioned on the north wall of the house and there is a wood porch on the south wall.

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One time home of gospel singer and former city council member Shirley Caesar.

1005 Lansing Avenue. House. Contributing. 1980.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style two-story house with a mix of brick veneer and board and batten cladding. The house has a U-shaped format with projecting gabled wings at the ends and a recessed entrance wing at the center. The main facade, which faces south, has a two-story front gabled west wing, a side gabled center wing, and a front gabled one-story east wing. The main facade's west wing has vertical areas of brick veneer at the edges and board and batten at the center. The wing has two two-pane windows on the first floor and two similar windows on the second floor. The main facade's west wing is brick veneered at the edges and clad in board and batten in the center, and it has a two-light and a three-light window. The center wing has one three-pane fixed window and one four-pane fixed window. The wing also has a glass and metal door with sidelights and a large transom above. In front of the center wing is a landscaped entrance plaza with brick steps and brick planters.

Thomasena Thurston, assistant principal at Bragtown Sixth Grade Center, lived here in the 1980s. Thurston attended the Allen School in Asheville, a private girls school that counts Nina Simone as an alumna. Her husband, Spurgeon Thurston, was a graphic arts instructor, at Durham High School.

1006 Lansing Avenue. Meredythe and Irvin Holmes Jr. House. Contributing. 1980.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-and-a-half-story house with a mix of brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade, which faces north, has a front gabled one-and-a-half-story main wing on the west and a garage wing on the east that sits at a diagonal angle. The main facade's west wing has a two-light and a three-light fixed window, as well as a set of original coffered double wood double doors with a transom and a small front gabled porch with exposed rafters and yellow brick steps. The second story has a large three-part fixed window at the center and a second smaller fixed window to the west. Cladding on this part of the house is mostly yellow brick, with a few small areas of plywood/OSB above and below windows. The garage wing is mostly clad in plywood/OSB with a few areas of brick veneer. This wing has two-paneled overhead doors on the main level and a hipped dormer on the roof with a horizontal sliding window.

Durham African American contractor L. W. Parker built the house from a modified plan book design.

This was the home of Irwin Holmes Jr., the first African American student to graduate from North Carolina State University. Holmes worked for IBM.

1012 Lansing Avenue. House. Contributing. 1980.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-story house with a mixture of shingle, stone veneer, and brick veneer cladding. The main facade, which faces north, has a shed roof east wing and a side gabled west wing. The east wing has a lower section of shed roof on the east and a higher section on the west with a clerestory area that is visible on the east side of the house. This wing is mostly clad in shingles but also has a small area of plywood/OSB and an area of coursed stone

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veneer at the bottom of the wall. The wing also features two tall narrow two-light windows and a three-part picture window. The main entrance is positioned in a recessed porch that is part of this wing and is composed of a set of arched wood six-light double doors, with a set of brick steps and a thin wood post on the corner of the porch. The side gabled west wing has brick veneer cladding and one set of double two-light windows.

1100 Lansing Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1986.

This dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod house with an attached garage and vinyl siding. The main facade faces north and includes the main wing and the attached garage. The main wing has a side gabled roof and a central entrance consisting of a six-light door with a one-light sidelight, brick steps, and wood railing. The door surround has fluted pilasters with simple molded capitals, and a cornice with a scalloped pattern, pilasters, and entablature. The main wing also has four six-over-six windows, and the roof level features three gabled dormers, each with a six-over-six window. The garage wing has vinyl siding, its own shorter side gabled roofline, and a metal overhead door.

1104 Lansing Avenue. House. Non-contributing. 1987.

This dwelling is a contemporary-style one-story house with a cross gabled roof and a mixture of stucco, stone veneer, and horizontal textured plywood/OSB. The main facade consists of the main side gabled section, a front gabled area, and an attached garage. The side gabled main area is clad in irregular stone veneer that has been painted white. It has the main entrance, which sits in a recess, and has concrete steps and a paneled wood door. This section of the main facade also has one three-part fixed window and one two-part fixed window. The front gabled section has a painted stone veneer base and stucco cladding above, with a nine part multi-pane window arrangement that fills much of the gable. The attached garage wing has horizontal textured plywood/OSB cladding and a metal overhead door.

1108 Lansing Avenue. House. Contributing. 1980

This building is a one-story split level house of light frame construction. The main facade, which faces north, has a side gabled east wing with an exposed basement level and a main floor above. This wing has two six-over-six windows in the basement level and two six-over-six windows in the upper level. The basement is brick veneered while the upper level is clad in vinyl siding. The main facade's west wing has brick veneer around the doorway; otherwise there is a small level of brick veneer at the bottom of the wall with vinyl siding above. This wing features the main entranceway, which has a replacement leaded glass door with a large transom above, and a brick stoop and a decorative brick pylon on which a potted plant is placed. The remainder of the west wing has two pairs of six-over-six windows. Windows on the main facade have fixed decorative shutters. A vinyl sided chimney sits on the house's east wall.

3106 Rockford Road. House. Non-contributing. 1996.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding is red brick veneer. The house has a cross gabled roof. The east facing main facade has a gable front south wing and a side gabled north wing. The south wing has two one-over-one windows and an arched vent opening in the gable. The north wing has a roof overhang that accommodates a recessed porch and a carport that is integrated into the main roofline. Under the recessed porch

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there is a three-part picture window and the main entrance, which is a two-light paneled metal door. The porch base and front steps are brick and the porch has a newer wood railing. Both the carport and porch have decorative turned wood columns.

3107 Rockford Road. House. Contributing. 1976.

This house is a one-story ranch dwelling of light frame construction. Cladding is a mix of red brick veneer and wood shingles. The west facing main facade has a gable front south wing, a side gabled north wing, and an attached carport with its own side gabled roofline. The south wing has brick veneer cladding and two one-over-one windows. The north wing has a band of brick below the windows and wood shingle cladding above that. The wing also has a flat door with brick stoop and three one-over-one windows. The attached carport has brick veneer walls and an overhead door.

1101 Scranton Place. Pearlie M. and Roamless Hudson Jr. House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story light wood frame house with a front gabled roof and brick veneer and plywood/OSB cladding. The main facade faces south and has a larger gable and a smaller gable that projects out. The smaller gabled section has brick veneer below the windows and plywood/OSB cladding above, as well as two horizontal sliding windows. The roof has an overhang with wood bargeboards and a few exposed rafter tails. A recess under this gable accommodates an original three-paneled wood door with metal storm door and brick steps. The larger gable has a similar arrangement of brick and plywood/OSB cladding and one horizontal sliding window.

Shed. Contributing. 1968.

There is a small gambrel roof garden shed at the rear of the property.

1102 Scranton Place. House. Contributing. 1966.

This residence is a one-story ranch house of light wood frame construction. The house is rectangular with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The cladding on most of the house is brick veneer that has been painted white. The main facade, which faces north, has an off-center entrance with a gabled porch with thin wood posts, plywood/OSB cladding in the gable, brick steps, and a six-panel door. The main facade's west wing has two small double-hung windows, and the east wing has three double-hung windows and a carport supported on thin wood posts. Windows on the main facade have decorative shutters. A cornice with dentils sits under the roofline of both the main roof and the porch gable. The east and west walls each have two small windows, and there is a front gabled twenty-first-century contemporary-style addition on the rear of the house that is not visible from the front.

Shed. Non-contributing. 2010.

There is also a small shed-roof light frame outbuilding at the rear of the property.

1107 Scranton Place. Mary and Albert Bond House. Contributing. 1966.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding on most of the house is red brick veneer. The house has a side gabled main roof with a front gabled wing on the east side of the south facing main facade. This gabled east wing of the main facade features

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two paired original wood six-over-six windows with decorative shutters and a louvered vent at the top of the gable. The main facade's west wing has a two-light door with steps and a non-original wood railing, a picture window, and one original wood six-over-six window.

1108 Scranton Place. House. Contributing. 1966.

This building is a one-story ranch house of masonry veneer construction. Cladding on most of the house is white brick veneer. The house has a central area of hipped roof and two additional sections of hipped roof that project out on the front. All sections of roof have a deep overhang. The main facade, which faces north, has an east wing with two six-over-six original wood windows with decorative shutters. At the center of the main facade is a recessed area with a four-panel wood door with one-light sidelights, as well as a multi-paned picture window. The recessed area also features wood board and batten cladding except for a band of brick at the bottom of the wall. The entrance also has brick steps and a small section of low brick wall with a decorative lantern. The west wing is the garage, with a large overhead four-light garage door.

This was developer E. H. Herndon's 1966 Parade of Homes entry.²⁷

1111 Scranton Place. House. Contributing. 1966.

This dwelling is a one-story ranch house of light frame construction. Cladding on most of the front of the house is a mix of red brick veneer at the bottom of the walls and board and batten above. The house has a gable on hip main roof with small ventilation gables at the roof peaks on the side walls. The south facing main facade has a series of paired six-over-six windows, a two-light door with brick steps and a wrought iron railing, and a picture window. A carport on the west side of the house is incorporated under the main roofline and is supported by thin wood posts. A brick chimney sits next to the carport.

1112 Scranton Place. Ruth Pool House. Contributing. 1966.

The split level house has a prow front gable in plywood/OSB cantilevered over a brick veneer lower level both with horizontal sliding windows. The wing features a front entrance door with brick steps and three fixed windows over two lights. A brick planter fronts the wing. An integrated carport with a utility room in the rear completes the front facade. There is a center brick chimney behind the ridge on the asphalt roof.

This house was custom built for Ruth Pool, assistant principal at Hillside High School, Durham's segregated high school. Pool was also the women's tennis coach. Pool stood 6 feet, 2 inches in height, and the closets and other fixtures in this home are taller than standard.

Emorywood Estates entrance signs. Non-contributing. 2005.

Emorywood Estates has two signs flanking the entrance at Alfred Street and Riddle Road. They are L-shaped stone veneer walls with "EMORYWOOD ESTATES" in green letters. The two words are separated by the outline of deciduous tree. A committee was formed in 2003 to remodel the entrance signs, which were faced with new stone. Photographs from the 1970s show a brick wall sign with white letters in a different font.

²⁷ "E. H. Herndon Home Would Fit Your Favorite Picture Book," *Durham Morning-Herald*, Oct. 2, 1966, 10E.

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Historic District Integrity

The Emorywood Estates historic district has good integrity and exhibits the character-defining features of the period. Most houses retain their wrought iron railings and supports. Garden and planter walls are common as decorative concrete block screen walls. The streetscape is intact with a minimal number of undeveloped vacant lots. The non-contributing infill houses are the same scale as the original dwellings and do not detract from the overall streetscape's feeling and association.

Integrity of Location and Setting

All contributing buildings are in their original location and setting. The district streetscapes are intact. There is no record of demolition or other building loss. The district maintains its original setting. The street and alley circulation pattern and configuration is original and reflects the period's FHA guidelines. Many original trees remain.

Integrity of Design, Materials, and Workmanship

Although some alterations have been made, the houses, buildings, and streets maintain their original designs. The street pattern has not changed since the period of significance. There are no new streets in the district.

Integrity of Feeling and Association

The houses and buildings reflect the historic feel of the period when they were constructed. The buildings maintain their mass and form. In most cases, houses retain their original siding and windows. The streetscapes retain their feel and association of a wooded, curvilinear street. Few new outbuildings have been added.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic History - Black

Period of Significance

1964-1980

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Southeast Plan Services,

Builder: E. H. Herndon

Jon Andre Condoret

Builder: L. W. Parker

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

Emorywood Estates is a mid-century modern African American suburban subdivision southeast of downtown Durham, North Carolina. It is listed under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, Ethnic history—Black, and Criterion C, Architecture. The period of significance is from 1964 to 1980, corresponding to the beginning of the development and to the period when a second wave of residents moved into the neighborhood.

Emorywood Estates is the product of competing forces in Durham. Durham has a long history of successful Black businesses, creating a professional class. At the same time, Durham has a long history of housing segregation.

Durham real estate developer E. H. Herndon constructed the subdivision beginning in 1964. Herndon recognized that the nascent Research Triangle Park was going to spur Durham's growth and result in an influx of families. Herndon planned and marketed Emorywood as an elite subdivision for African American residents in Durham. There they could enjoy modern custom-built suburban homes previously unavailable to Black residents. The subdivision's construction was contemporaneous with political and social changes in Durham. The Research Triangle attracted talented employees from Durham and around the country. Increased Black political involvement in the South, never lacking in Durham, nonetheless saw an increase in African American elected officials in the city and county.

Emorywood Estates is also eligible under Criterion C, Architecture. Herndon used Stuart Gordon Henderson's Southeast Plan Service to design the majority of the houses. Henderson, a self-taught architectural designer, offered a plan book of ranch homes that was faithful to the ranch canon but also utilized modern materials to add new accents to the style.

Emorywood Estates is an excellent example of an elite Black subdivision built before open housing, when segregative housing was legal, in Durham. Its residents exemplified a new Durham based on decades of civil rights activism and an influx of new residents. The subdivision also features a wide variety of custom-built homes that further Durham and North Carolina's architectural history. Emorywood provided its residents the opportunity to customize their homes in an upper-middle-class setting.

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

Durham Context

Introduction: Durham Black History

In 1860, 5,108 enslaved African Americans and 528 free African Americans lived in Orange County, from which the General Assembly later carved Durham County with the City of Durham as the county seat.²⁸ The City of Durham's rise was predicated on two products: hosiery mills and tobacco. The tobacco industry attracted freed African Americans to Durham.²⁹ African American North Carolinians, especially women, moved to Durham to avoid rural poverty and exploitation. Working as domestics and in the tobacco industry, they skewed Durham's Black population to majority female.³⁰ Because of segregation, Black residents created parallel institutions, establishing a Prince Hall Mason's Lodge around 1878. Durham's Black citizens founded St. Joseph AME Church in approximately 1868.³¹

The Hayti settlement was the largest African American business center, but the largest Black businesses were located downtown on Parrish Street. This included Durham's largest African American business, the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, later North Carolina Mutual Life, founded in 1898. This was followed by the Black-owned Mechanics & Farmers Bank in 1907 and leading Black Durham community members including John Merrick and Dr. Aaron M. Moore, both founders of North Carolina Mutual Life, and Charles C. Spaulding, the nephew of Dr. Aaron Moore. Bankers Fire Insurance Company, a division of North Carolina Mutual, was also organized in Durham in 1920. In 1910, Dr. James E. Shepard established the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race,³² which became the North Carolina College for Negroes in 1923, and ultimately North Carolina Central University.

Equally important was Durham's Black press. Charles Arrant founded the *Standard Advertiser* in Durham in 1921. In 1927, sports editor Louis E. Austin purchased the newspaper and renamed it the *Carolina Times*. The newspaper was militant in its stance toward civil rights and equality. Austin subscribed to the notion that racial equality was not a gradual process but one that should be fulfilled immediately. Austin and the *Carolina Times* continuously advocated for civil rights advances in Durham and across North Carolina. Although Austin had a tendency to exasperate conservative African Americans, his commitment to civil rights kept Durham's residents informed of racial uplift activities in North Carolina and nationwide.

²⁸ Jean Bradley Anderson, *A History of Durham County* (Duke University Press, 1990), 154.

²⁹ Anderson, *A History of Durham County*, 158.

³⁰ Leslie Brown, *Upbuilding Black Durham: Gender, Class and Black Community Development in the Jim Crow South* (University of North Carolina Press, 2004), 88.

³¹ "The History of St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church," St. Joseph's AME Church, accessed Oct. 17, 2025, <https://www.stjosephame.org/history>.

³² "Our Heritage," NC Central University, accessed Oct. 6, 2025, <https://www.nccu.edu/we-are-nc-central/our-heritage>.

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Sociologist E. Franklin Frazier noted that by 1925 many African American businesses in Durham were on their second generation of leadership. Charles C. Spaulding had succeeded Dr. Aaron Moore at North Carolina Mutual in 1923, after Moore's death. Durham's Black elite operated far beyond the city limits, and the community's longevity led to an expanding Black network.

Durham's Black residents also subscribed to the full range of the period's political ideologies. Marcus Garvey and his Universal Negro Improvement Association was popular with working-class African Americans. W. E. B. Du Bois placed Durham in his theory that Black America's "talented tenth," the educated elite, could raise up everyone's position in the country. According to Du Bois, Durham's cooperative group that made it all possible was based on a "couple dozen professional men, twenty school teachers and twenty churches."³³ Du Bois's familiarity with Durham stemmed from his 1912 book *The Upbuilding of Black Durham: The Success of the Negroes and Their Value to a Tolerant and Helpful Southern City*. This also acquainted Durham's Black elite with Du Bois. He was close with Dr. James Shepard, and this relationship had national implications. Shepard advertised events held at the National Training School, later North Carolina College, in the NAACP magazine *The Crisis*, which Du Bois edited.³⁴

However, perhaps the largest influence on Durham's Black political economy came from Booker T. Washington and his National Negro Business League (NNBL), founded in 1900. Based on the premise that business development and economic success would lead to eventual racial equality, the organization grew rapidly. Specialized affiliate organizations provided a platform for various industry groups, including the National Negro Bankers Association, the National Association of Negro Insurance Men, and eventually the National Housewives League in the 1930s.

The National Negro Bankers Association, which counted Mechanics & Farmers Bank president C. C. Spaulding as a member, united African American bank owners from around the nation. In 1928, Spaulding would attend the NNBA conference in Louisville hosted by Wilson Lovett, of First Standard Bank, and Anthony Overton, owner of the Douglass National Bank and the *Chicago Bee* newspaper in Chicago's Bronzeville.³⁵

In 1935, a group that included Louis Austin, C. C. Spaulding, Rencher Harris, W. D. Hill, R. L. McDougald, James Shepard, and J. T. Taylor established the Durham Committee for Negro Affairs.³⁶ This group, and others, would provide a continuum of political and civil rights activity connecting the 1930s to the 1970s.

Durham's African American Neighborhoods

Durham's African American population has historically hovered around 30 percent, with those residents initially living in a familiar Southern settlement pattern—neighborhoods surrounding a

³³ W. E. B. Du Bois, "The Upbuilding of Black Durham," *World's Work*, Jan. 1912, 335.

³⁴ "An Invitation to Educators," *The Crisis*, Sept. 1916, 254.

³⁵ "Negro Bankers to Meet in Louisville," *The Black Dispatch*, Aug. 16, 1928, 6.

³⁶ The name was later changed to the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People.

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central core, without white neighborhoods beyond them. As cities expanded, this pattern formed a checkerboard of white and African American neighborhoods in Southern cities.³⁷ Durham's Hayti neighborhood, south of downtown, was the largest, and within Hayti, Stokesdale housed Durham's African American professional class. More affluent neighborhoods included College Heights, southeast of downtown and west of North Carolina College, the home of many North Carolina Mutual and North Carolina College employees.³⁸

Black working-class neighborhoods included Walltown (north of Duke's East Campus), Hickstown, and Durham's East End. Many of Durham's working-class Black residents came from the rural countryside. As such, they brought numerous rural touchstones, especially related to food and food production. Gardens and small-scale livestock, such as chickens and the occasional hog, were important to many households.³⁹

These neighborhoods were also politically active. Durham had a high percentage of registered and engaged African American voters. Working-class neighborhoods contributed the largest number of NAACP youth members in the 1950s and 1960s.⁴⁰

All of these neighborhoods, from the early twentieth century through the early 1960s, were built on urban lots. These neighborhoods were not suburban in nature, but were more dense, even those neighborhoods where residents kept chickens and gardens.

Segregation forced Durham's Black residents to develop their own financial institutions, alleviating some of the lending issues that plagued other African Americans nationwide. Durham's African American residents were well-served by North Carolina Mutual and Mechanics & Farmers Bank. North Carolina Mutual participated in the FHA market, estimating that by the fall of 1953, 98 percent of their mortgage portfolio was loans to African American homebuyers.⁴¹

The location of Durham's Black businesses forced Black residents to live and work in a separate sphere, a parallel society to white Durham. While many white, and some Black, residents were content with the status quo, many Black residents fought for a more open and equitable society that included access to public accommodations, employment, and school integration. These battles went back to the 1930s and organizations championed by the *Carolina Times* editor Louis Austin. These included the National Housewives League, formed in Detroit in 1930, which advocated supporting Black-owned businesses and boycotting those who would not hire African

³⁷ Andrew Wiese, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2004), 18–19.

³⁸ Heather Slane and Cheri Szcudronski, "College Heights" *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2019.

³⁹ "Urbanization and Upbuilding Black Durham," Duke Sanford World Food Policy Center, <https://wfpc.sanford.duke.edu/north-carolina/durham-food-history/urbanization-upbuilding-black-durham-1900-1950/>.

⁴⁰ Christina Greene, "'Our Separate Ways': Women and the Black Freedom Movement in Durham, North Carolina, 1940s–1970s," PhD diss., Duke University, 1996, 41.

⁴¹ Alfred Thompson, "Negro Mortgages and Builders in the South," *Insured Mortgage Portfolio* 18, no. 1 (Fall 1953): 9.

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American employees. In 1933, the group established a national presence that included Durham and remained active through the 1950s. The NAACP, the Durham branch, was established in 1920, and the local Durham Committee for Negro Affairs founded in 1935 worked for a more equitable Durham. In 1937, business owners established the Durham Business and Professional Chain. The organization's mission was to promote not only African American businesses but also "modernistic trends and new approaches practiced by business leaders."⁴²

Direct action campaigns for public accommodations were most successful in 1960 to 1961 in Atlanta, Nashville, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Louisville, where African Americans could vote and swing elections.⁴³ Political power combined with economic power was able to knock back segregation in areas like restaurants and theaters. However, housing, education, and police hostility "proved invulnerable to direct attack" in most cities and states, North and South.⁴⁴

In the late 1940s, a University of North Carolina sociologist, Dr. Howard W. Odum, promoted the idea that local universities could pool their resources for research. In the mid-1950s, state government, business, and university leaders, implementing Odum's ideas, promoted the region as a new type of business and research paradigm where technology and science could form a new knowledge economy, and created the Research Triangle Park.⁴⁵ North Carolina Governor Luther Hodges incorporated the Research Triangle Committee with Robert M. Hanes from Wachovia Bank, former State Treasurer Brandon P. Hodges, and local businessmen and university leaders as initial members.

The Research Triangle Park, located south of Durham, with the cities of Durham, Chapel Hill, and Raleigh forming the eponymous triangle, had two goals. The first was purely economic: to boost North Carolina's fortunes while retaining college graduates.⁴⁶ Research Triangle boosters realized that North Carolina's leading export in the postwar economy was college graduates.⁴⁷

The second goal was to culturally reset the region. To attract industry and an educated workforce, it was important that Southern cities position themselves as moderate in regard to integration and race relations in general.⁴⁸

Creating Emorywood

Erwin H. Herndon developed Emorywood Estates in the mid-1960s, responding to a market demand for custom housing for Durham's growing Black middle class. Contributing to the growth of Black suburban housing was a rapidly increasing national Black middle class and the

⁴² "Program of the Chain," *Carolina Times*, Oct. 22, 1949, 4.

⁴⁵ David Havlick and Scott Hirsch, "A Production Utopia?: RTP and the North Carolina Research Triangle," *Southern Geographer* 44, no. 2 (Nov. 2004): 263.

⁴⁵ David Havlick and Scott Hirsch, "A Production Utopia?: RTP and the North Carolina Research Triangle," *Southern Geographer* 44, no. 2 (Nov. 2004): 263.

⁴⁵ David Havlick and Scott Hirsch, "A Production Utopia?: RTP and the North Carolina Research Triangle," *Southern Geographer* 44, no. 2 (Nov. 2004): 263.

⁴⁶ Havlick and Hirsch, "A Production Utopia?," 268.

⁴⁷ "Research Key Park Role," *News and Observer*, Feb. 27, 1977, 8-IV.

⁴⁸ Jordan R. Bauer, "'Silicon Valley with a Drawl': Making North Carolina's Research Triangle and Selling the High-Tech South," *North Carolina Historical Review* 97, no. 3 (July 2020): 299-300.

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recognition of their growing economic power. *Jet*'s Housewarming column covered America's Black elite as they purchased suburban lots and constructed custom ranch-style homes.⁴⁹ *Ebony* touted a St. Louis family who proudly hosted their largest reunion at their new ranch house.⁵⁰ Herndon platted Section 1 in Emorywood Estates in September 1964. Herndon was not the only white developer to build African American subdivisions in the Triangle. However, while Herndon certainly recognized a market opportunity, he doesn't seem to have been exploiting the segregative nature of Durham's housing market. However, other area owners and developers of African American housing, such as John Gatling in Raleigh and Durham's Abe Greenberg, battled city code enforcement departments over the poor condition of their properties while charging exorbitant rent.⁵¹ Herndon, on the other hand, was seen as a friend to Durham's Black community.⁵² Emorywood resident and insurance broker James Marsh, who counted Herndon as a friend, noted that Herndon "was not part of the segregation crowd."⁵³

Growth attributed to the Research Triangle was uneven. Initially, Raleigh received the greatest influx of new residents, followed by Chapel Hill, with Durham coming in third.⁵⁴

In 1965, IBM announced it would build a research center in the Research Triangle. The Durham Chamber of Commerce estimated that IBM would bring 1,000 jobs to the area with 40 percent of those eventually residing in Durham. IBM was not the only future employer—the federal hospital at Butner, north of Durham, was also expected to bring more families to the area. By 1971, Durham would need an additional 6,180 units of housing.⁵⁵

Durham's power structure mobilized to meet the challenges that the Research Triangle and other regional projects would bring. In 1965, a group of Durham developers formed the Durham-Chapel Hill Home Builders Association, a trade group associated with the National Association of Home Builders, formed to eliminate poorly built housing.⁵⁶ Emorywood Estate's developer E. H. Herndon was a founding member.

Following a national trend, the Durham-Chapel Hill Home Builders Association started an annual Parade of Homes in the Research Triangle. The Durham-Chapel Hill HBA planned a private tour of Parade of Homes sites for local and national companies and institutions including International Business Machines, North Carolina Mutual, and local universities. Durham's City Beautification Commission endorsed the 1965 Parade of Homes. The entire outreach and tour was designed to "disprove poor 'cultural and related attitudes about Durham'" and also show housing possibilities in Durham.⁵⁷ Extra effort was devoted to landscaping and exterior touches. A *Herald-Sun* article used racially coded language to describe the subdivision, noting that recent

⁴⁹ "Housewarmings," *Jet*, Sept. 24, 1959, 41.

⁵⁰ "Christmas in July," *Ebony*, Sept. 1964, 100.

⁵¹ "Inspector Finds Houses of Abe Greenberg Substandard," *Carolina Times*, July 2, 1966, 1. Also "Raleigh Blue Law Put in Final Form," *News and Observer*, June 4, 1968, 5.

⁵² Rory Krupp interview with James A. Marsh, August 20, 2025.

⁵³ Krupp interview with James A. Marsh, August 20, 2025.

⁵⁴ "Research Key Park Role," *News and Observer*, Feb. 27, 1977, 8-IV.

⁵⁵ "Building Industry Has 'Reawakening,'" *Herald-Sun*, Feb. 13, 1966, 9G.

⁵⁶ "Building Industry Has 'Reawakening,'" *Herald-Sun*, Feb. 13, 1966, 9G.

⁵⁷ Fred Wardlaw, "Small Turnout Puts Damper on Beautification Meeting," *Herald-Sun*, Sept. 8, 1965, 13.

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buyers were a wide range of families from the North Carolina College faculty and the medical staff of Lincoln Hospital, a historically Black college and a segregated hospital, when reporting on the luxurious features of the homes.⁵⁸

Emorywood was developed in the midst of this economic and cultural reset. While some in Durham were eager for the reset to take advantage of the rising economic tide, others were not. In the 1960s, North Carolina had more Ku Klux Klan members than all other states combined.⁵⁹ One did not have to be a Klan member, however, to oppose integration.

Housing segregation made Emorywood a nexus for Durham's Black elite.⁶⁰ There were no other comparable neighborhoods in Durham in the 1960s. Numerous Emorywood residents had previously attempted to purchase homes or buildable lots in white subdivisions and were rebuffed in various but well-known tactics. A lot was sold to another buyer hours before the closing in one case. Mickey Michaux noted that Emorywood was the only choice in 1966, with "no developments in any white neighborhood where a Black could buy."⁶¹ William Bell attempted to move to Parkwood in 1968, having moved to Durham to be an engineer for IBM. The subdivision stipulated that all residents had to come to a general agreement about a Black family moving into the neighborhood.⁶² Parkwood residents eventually acquiesced, but Bell was not eager to subject his family to a neighborhood that appeared lukewarm at best about their presence.

Emorywood's residents also helped form Durham's political scene for decades. The political impact of the Research Triangle was reported in 1977, noting that while one did not expect scientists to be campaigning for office, they were active in neighborhood civic organizations and influenced quality of life issues such as "local schools, roads, and recreation."⁶³ Emorywood residents' involvement in these quality of life issues would not only set the stage for continued political activities but actually steer Durham's growth.

This also tracked a larger movement in the South of increased minority political participation. John Lewis, then director of the Voter Education Project, an organization that promoted minority political office holders, noted that African Americans held fifty seats in eleven states in 1962, a number that increased to over 1,500 in 1974.⁶⁴

In 1971, developer Eric Michaux, the brother of Mickey Michaux, applied to construct a luxury apartment complex south of Emorywood Estates. The Emorywood Community Association president, William V. Bell, and E. H. Herndon's attorney William Marsh attended the county commissioner meetings in opposition. Residents were concerned that property values would

⁵⁸ "Beautiful Emorywood Estates Features a Wide Range of Homes," *Herald-Sun*, Sept. 1965, 13E.

⁵⁹ Dave DeWitt and Frank Stasio, "The Klan's Rise to Prominence in 1960s North Carolina," WUNC, <https://www.wunc.org/politics/2013-02-26/the-klans-rise-to-prominence-in-1960s-north-carolina>.

⁶⁰ "Pioneering Subdivision Ages Gracefully," *News and Observer*, Aug. 6, 1994, 3.

⁶¹ Alison Jones, "In Durham, the Legacy of the Past Is Hard to Shake," *News and Observer*, Nov. 21, 1992, 8B.

⁶² Alison Jones, "In Durham, the Legacy of the Past Is Hard to Shake," *News and Observer*, Nov. 21, 1992, 8B.

⁶³ "Research Key Park Role," *News and Observer*, Feb. 27, 1977, 8-IV

⁶⁴ "Black Progress Noted in Dixie Vote Actions," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, Jan. 6, 1975, 14.

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decrease due to increased narcotics activity, increased street traffic, and inadequate school facilities.⁶⁵ The zoning ordinance unanimously passed in October 1971. The county planning commissioner maintained that any remaining opposition was from a few Emorywood Estates residents “who are just opposed to multi-family housing.”⁶⁶ Emorywood resident Harry Monds pointed out that no opposition materialized because “residents were led to believe the issue would be decided behind closed doors.”⁶⁷

The affair galvanized William V. Bell, who credits the experience as the impetus to run for county commissioner in 1972, an election that he would win and a seat he would hold for twenty years. Another IBM transplant, Georgia native Willie Lovett, was involved in the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People, and bucking a tradition since 1935, he became the first Durham non-native to lead the organization in 1980.⁶⁸ Durham native and Emorywood resident H. M. “Mickey” Michaux won his state legislature seat in 1972.

Not only did Lovett and Bell both work at IBM and participate in local politics, they were also neighbors. Mickey Michaux lived down the block. Michaux, Bell, and Lovett would spend hours outside talking politics.⁶⁹

Politicians were not the only trailblazers in the neighborhood. District Court Judge Carolyn Johnson lived down the street. Her husband, Dr. Charles Johnson Sr., an Alabama native and Howard University graduate, was the first Black faculty member at the Duke School of Medicine in 1970. Dr. Donald Moore, a Meharry Medical College graduate, moved to Durham in 1965 and became the chief of obstetrics and gynecology at Lincoln Hospital. Moore later became the first African American Fellow at the Duke School of Medicine.⁷⁰ Burt Collins, the president of North Carolina Mutual, was a resident.⁷¹ It was a mix of old Durham and people new to the community.

Emorywood residents had a wide variety of social activities within the neighborhood. It was a sharp contrast to everyday life outside the neighborhood, where racism and prejudice could simply appear as a matter of course. Emorywood’s residents were, for the most part, educated professionals, which formed a convivial atmosphere for residents and their children. Emorywood’s location outside of Durham proper, and FHA-designed access limitations to the subdivision, ensured that any white visitor was likely not there by accident.

This worked to residents’ advantage. When developer Herndon learned of Klan activity planned for the neighborhood, he would call the first person on the Emorywood phone tree and the whole

⁶⁵ “Pioneering Subdivision Ages Gracefully,” *News and Observer*, Aug. 6, 1994, 3.

⁶⁶ “Rezoning Recommended,” *Durham Sun*, Oct. 12, 1971, 11.

⁶⁷ Harry Monds, “Letter to the Editor,” *Durham Sun*, Nov. 2, 1971, 4.

⁶⁸ Alison Jones, “Willie Lovett, Durham Black Leader, Dies,” *News and Observer*, Aug. 8, 1992.

⁶⁹ Alison Jones, “Willie Lovett.”

⁷⁰ “Agents of Change: Donald Moore,” Duke Bass Connections, <https://exhibits.mclibrary.duke.edu/agents-of-change/racial-justice/donald-moore>.

⁷¹ Alison Jones, “Portrait of a Neighborhood,” *Herald-Sun*, Aug. 6, 1994, B1.

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neighborhood would quickly learn of the incursion. Emorywood would go dark, essentially ignoring the Klan.⁷² Life in Emorywood Estates was relatively pastoral. Its location outside of the city sheltered residents from the mercurial effects of segregation in urban Black neighborhoods. Unfortunately, social life outside of Emorywood Estates was more exposed. The integrated Stallion Club, a nightclub attended by some residents and NCCU students, was bombed by the Klan in April 1968.⁷³

Neighborhood clubs included the Emorywood Rose Garden Club. Doris Reddick founded the club on May 15, 1971, at her home at 1106 Akron Avenue.⁷⁴ The group planted roses at the front entrance signs on Alfred Street and Riddle Road.⁷⁵ In addition to gardening, the club enjoyed a lecture concerning birds, trees, shrubs, and flowers. The meeting started with the entire group singing “I Come to the Garden Alone” and ended with a poem, “Climb Until Your Dreams Come True.”⁷⁶ By 1973, Gwendolyn Haskins had composed a club song to start the meetings, a process known as “opening the Garden Gate.”⁷⁷

But one of the most important aspects of Emorywood Estates was its almost utopian quality. It provided the space to be an affluent African American resident in a Black space. Residents often socialized within the neighborhood and house parties were common. Children and teens formed a network that went to school together and attended pool parties in the neighborhood. A community park at 1716 Alfred Street provided another community gathering spot for all ages (Photographs 0013, 0014). Playground equipment, picnic tables, and firepits enabled families to gather, and teenagers on the cusp of adulthood used the park to discreetly drink beer.⁷⁸

Subdivision residents formed a neighborhood civic association, the Emorywood Community Club, which formally became the Emorywood Estates Community Association Inc. in 1967. As the 1994 Emorywood directory stated, “We envisioned the quality of the community environment that we desired, we did not leave the creation and sustenance of such an environment to chance.”⁷⁹

Emorywood’s location in the county—and not city proper—meant that children attended the better-funded county schools. Emorywood parents, unsurprisingly, were active in the county school PTA meetings. According to NCCU provost Eugene Eaves, it did surprise some white parents, who assumed they did not care about their children’s education. Eaves stated, “We made a difference.”⁸⁰

⁷² “Karen Moore Oral History Interview,” Duke Bass Connections, accessed Oct. 17, 2025, <https://exhibits.mclibrary.duke.edu/agents-of-change/racial-justice/donald-moore>.

⁷³ “Club Dynamited,” *Carolina Times*, Apr. 20, 1968, 1.

⁷⁴ “Feminine Scene,” *Carolina Times*, Sept. 11, 1971, 5.

⁷⁵ “The Emorywood Garden Club,” *Carolina Times*, May 20, 1972, 6B.

⁷⁶ “Emorywood Garden Club Meets with Mrs. Lizzie Crews,” *Carolina Times*, Mar. 11, 1972, 5.

⁷⁷ “Durham’s Social Notes of Interest,” *Carolina Times*, Nov. 17, 1973, 5.

⁷⁸ Krupp interview with James A. Marsh, August 20, 2025.

⁷⁹ Emorywood Community Association Directory, 1992, 2.

⁸⁰ “Neighbors,” *Herald-Sun*, June 11, 2007, 9.

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Emorywood gained a different cachet in the late 1970s and early 1980s. For some, Emorywood was a place to return to, a place of reverse migration as northern states began to lose population to the states in the South, including North Carolina.

In the 1970s people retired to the neighborhood. Between 1975 and 1980 the population increased as people returned to old family networks.⁸¹ Hazel Moore Layne, for example, moved to Emorywood in 1986. In 1939, she had moved from Wilmington to New York for better education opportunities. “I felt freer, that I could get a lot of opportunities you couldn’t get here at the time,” she said in 1989.⁸² Layne had lived briefly in Durham in the 1950s and decided she would retire there.⁸³

For others moving to Emorywood, prestige was the draw. Some were transferred by IBM, a common occurrence—employees joked that IBM stood for “I’ve been moved.”⁸⁴ Irwin Holmes Jr., an IBM engineer and the first African American to graduate from North Carolina State, moved to the neighborhood in 1980 after living in New York. North Carolina Central University’s chancellor moved to Emorywood from the Management Practice House on the NCCU campus in 1974, adding to the neighborhood’s already prestigious status. But in 1992, the school bought a new house in Croasdale, a white subdivision farther away from NCCU.⁸⁵ Newly installed chancellor Julius Chambers and C. D. Spangler, the president of the North Carolina State University system, both felt that the 4,674-square-foot house at 1108 Chowan Street was not large enough for fundraising functions.⁸⁶ The chancellor’s move marked a larger shift in Durham. Housing was becoming more open for African American residents, especially at higher price points that were previously off-limits. In 1980, Croasdale had no Black residents.⁸⁷

Architectural Context

History of Ranch Houses

The modern ranch house originated in California. Early examples were custom-built homes. Architectural designer Cliff May popularized the form in the 1930s. May based his design on earlier Spanish ranch houses in the Southwest located on rural expanses, and publications such as *Architectural Digest*, *Architectural Forum*, *House Beautiful*, and *House and Garden* featured his designs.⁸⁸

⁸¹ “A New Great Migration Is Bringing Black Americans Back to the South,” Brookings, accessed Oct. 27, 2025, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/a-new-great-migration-is-bringing-black-americans-back-to-the-south/>.

⁸² “The Long Road Home,” *News and Observer*, May 22, 1989, 37.

⁸³ “A New Great Migration Is Bringing Black Americans Back to the South,” Brookings, accessed Oct. 27, 2025, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/a-new-great-migration-is-bringing-black-americans-back-to-the-south/>.

⁸⁴ Tim Kelly and David Keeble, “IBM: The Corporate Chameleon,” in *The Corporate Firm in a Changing World Economy*, ed. Marc de Smidt and Egbert Wever (Routledge, 1990), 47.

⁸⁵ Ernie Suggs, “NCCU Chancellor to Receive \$550,000 Residence,” *Campus Echo*, Dec. 3, 2016, 1.

⁸⁶ Ernie Suggs, “Price Limits NCCU Hunt to Few Neighborhoods,” *Herald-Sun*, Sept. 30, 1992, 8C.

⁸⁷ Alison Jones, “In Durham, the Legacy of the Past Is Hard to Shake,” *News and Observer*, Nov. 21, 1991, 8B.

⁸⁸ John Mack Farragher, “Bungalow and Ranch House: The Architectural Backwash of California,” *Western Historical Quarterly* 32, no. 2 (Summer 2001): 165.

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The modern ranch house translated this in a horizontal form based on a large lot. The street-facing linear house formed a protective wall delineating the backyard and its domestic functions from the world.⁸⁹

The defining ranch house form characteristics include one-story horizontal massing, a low-pitched roof with deep overhangs or a prominent roofline with prow eaves, roof cuts, and exposed beams. The ranch house form has asymmetrical fenestration and large expanses of windows, corner windows, and bands of windows. The exterior treatment includes a combination of siding materials often with an accent veneer. Wide chimneys are common as are colonnaded porches along the facade and wrought iron or wood accents. Integrated wingwalls and attached garages, carports, and breezeways are characteristic. Exterior accents include planters and patios. The front entrances are often recessed while garages can project into the driveway.⁹⁰

The ranch form includes the raised ranch. The house's mass is usually an elevated or partially elevated basement. The exposed portion of the basement is often used as a garage. The rest of the defining characteristics are the same as the ranch house (Photograph 0030).

Split level houses make up a smaller proportion of the house forms. Split level massing is often a two-story block with a single-story section connected at mid-height.⁹¹ Each section of the house has its own roof.

The split foyer is characterized by a central mid-level entry. A straight roofline is a character-defining feature indicating less complex massing than a split level house (Photograph 0028).⁹²

Later houses, from the mid to early 1970s to the mid-1980s were contemporary- and shed-style dwellings.

Some residents engaged local architects beyond Henderson's Southeast Plan Service. Dr. Joseph Campbell built his custom home at Jerome Road, a raised ranch with a front center courtyard (Photograph 0033). Barbara and Dr. Donald Moore engaged Durham Modernist Jon Andre Condoret in 1973 for their modernist home at 920 Chowan Avenue (Photograph 0032).

Emorywood Construction Episodes and Styles

Durham developer E. H. Herndon built the majority of the Emorywood Estate homes. The vast majority of the designs came from Stuart Gordon Henderson's Southeast Plan Service. Henderson, who had no formal background in architecture, took a year off in 1962 from Metalcraft Fabricators to draw the plans for his new mail-order house business. By 1984, the

⁸⁹ Alan Hess, *The Ranch House* (Harry N. Abrams, 2004), 12.

⁹⁰ Emily Pettis et al., *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Significance of Post-War II Housing* (Washington, DC: Transportation Research Board, 2012), 103.

⁹¹ Pettis et al., *Model for Identifying*, 106.

⁹² Pettis et al., *Model for Identifying*, 106.

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plan book was in its third edition.⁹³ However, *House and Home* magazine did point out that people often came to builders with plan books from previous years, after having gained the means to buy the house.⁹⁴

Emorywood Estates was platted and constructed in sections. Section 1 consisted of Akron, Alfred, and Scranton Place. Section 2, approved on June 6, 1966, consisted of Jerome Road between Kirby Street and Chowan Avenue.

Initial Emorywood designs were simple. The 1965 Parade of Homes entry, a raised ranch at 1008 Akron Avenue, invited “practical day-to-day living.” (Photograph 0024) The Parade of Homes and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) sponsored the event. The 1965 entry is located near the subdivision’s entrance, a popular sales technique.⁹⁵ The *Herald-Sun* article advertising the 1965 Durham Parade of Homes mimics the NAHB emphasis on the modern kitchen, with an eating bar that “praises be, is low enough to be used with chairs of usual height. No need to for young children to struggle with unwieldy tall bar stools or for Mother to stop food preparation while she helps them up.”⁹⁶ *House and Home* magazine wrote that the key to a home sale was showing women how the kitchen could save them steps in serving and preparing meals.⁹⁷

The 1966 Parade of Homes entry at 1108 Scranton Place continued the NAHB gendered sales pitch: “And the kitchen . . . it’s almost impossible to get the ladies out of it. It’s just absolutely perfect.”⁹⁸ (Photograph 0025) And “for the man of the house . . . well . . . there’s as study in a quiet place where he can listen to ball games, nap or read or dream or just hide. And when he feels congenial there is a big family room.”⁹⁹

Emorywood’s landscape was noted as the 1966 Parade of Homes entry on Scranton Place, and within the original plat, it “has enough oak trees on it to call it a forest.”¹⁰⁰ The 1966 home was larger and more high-style—a 2,071-square-foot courtyard ranch. The house featured a matching outbuilding in the rear.

Herndon’s 1967 Parade of Homes entry was located at 1006 Jerome Road (Photograph 0026). It is a classic courtyard ranch with a projected garage and living area forming a center courtyard screened by a low brick planter.

The 1967 entry is the first home advertised as all electric, the previous versions having fuel oil heat. The *Herald-Sun* article does not reiterate the usual NAHB sales pitch about labor saving

⁹³ Loyd Little, “Can a Perfectionist Be a Good Businessman?,” *Herald-Sun*, Nov. 4, 1982, 14D–15D.

⁹⁴ “Parade of Homes,” *House and Home*, Jan. 1968, 68.

⁹⁵ Samuel Tommy Dodd, “Merchandising the Post-War Model House at the Parade of Homes” (master’s thesis, University of Texas, 2009).

⁹⁶ “E. H. Herndon Entry Invites Practical, Day-To-Day Living,” *Herald-Sun*, Sept. 26, 1965, 4.

⁹⁷ “How to Set the Scene,” *House and Home*, Apr. 1957, 117.

⁹⁸ “E. H. Herndon Home Would Fit Your Favorite Picture Book,” *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 2, 1966, 10E.

⁹⁹ “E. H. Herndon Home Would Fit Your Favorite Picture Book,” *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 2, 1966, 10E.

¹⁰⁰ “E. H. Herndon Home Would Fit Your Favorite Picture Book,” *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 2, 1966, 10E.

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devices for women. It's also the only article located that explicitly mentions race, noting that Emorywood Estates was named "the outstanding colored section in the United States by the FHA-VA loan group."¹⁰¹

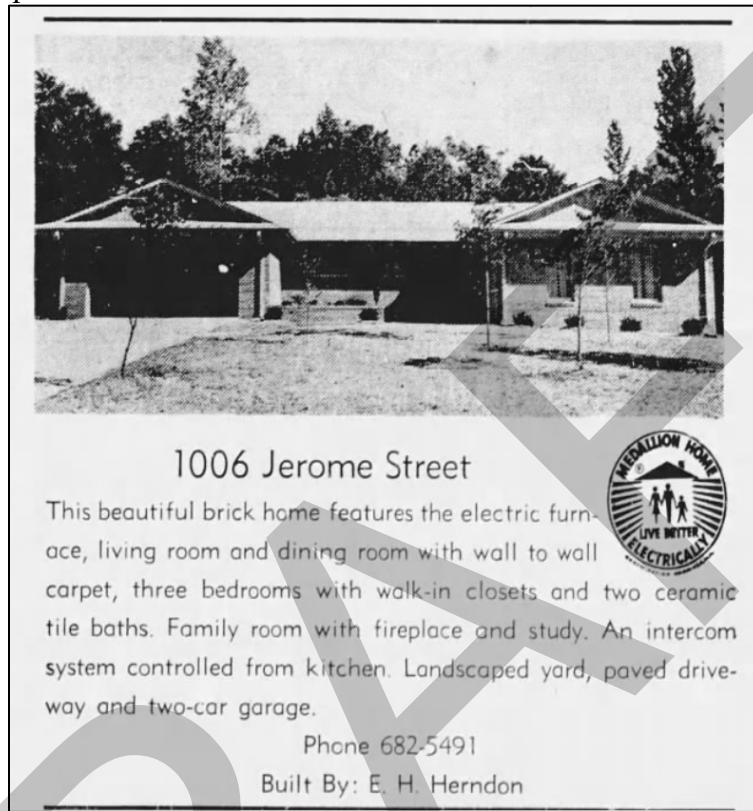


Figure 4. Herndon's 1967 Parade of Homes entry at 1006 Jerome Street

1006 Jerome Road won the 1968 North Carolina Home Builders Association statewide design competition, entries being chosen from homes built the previous year, in the contemporary category.¹⁰² The houses were judged according on the basis of site and floor plans, photographs, and selling price.¹⁰³ Judges also considered the house's livability of design, imaginative use of site and material, acceptability to buyers, and enduring market value.

The 1968 Parade of Homes entry, a courtyard ranch, had the usual characteristics in a "French Provincial" style (Photograph 0027). Advertised as a stylish retreat in November 1968, the house beckoned, "Come in, relax and give your spirit room" in an annus horribilis marked by urban rebellions and assassinations. The house has the characteristics of a ranch-style home: shuttered windows, a central courtyard delineated by low planters, and a rear patio.

¹⁰¹ "'Character' Comes Alive in E. H. Herndon Entry," *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 1, 1967, 5E.

¹⁰² "George Stephens Jr. Wins Top State Design Award For 2 Resort Houses," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 20, 1968, 9.

¹⁰³ "Expanded Design Awards Program is Announced," *Chapel Hill News*, Mar. 10, 1968, 9.

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Herndon's 1969 Emorywood Estates entry at 1011 Brandon Road was a split foyer with a projecting gable and columns, more traditional than previous entries (Photograph 0028).¹⁰⁴

The 1970 Parade of Homes entry at 1019 Brandon Road was even more traditional and modest than previous models (Photograph 0029). However, it did have all the ranch-form attributes. A recessed entrance boasted double doors. A brick veneer accent wall was below two pairs of shuttered, paired double-hung windows.¹⁰⁵

With each passing year until 1970, Herndon's Parade of Homes entry became more luxurious and maintained a sense of high style in the ranch form.¹⁰⁶ The material palette remained the same throughout the period of significance and is indicative of ranch, shed, and contemporary styles.¹⁰⁷ Brick veneer is ubiquitous. Plywood and fiberboard provided some exterior cladding. Designer Henderson's use of plywood siding was noted during a Parade of Homes article. One distinctive architectural element that endured was Herndon's use of wood six-over-six double-hung windows with decorative shutters in parts of the houses that did not have tripartite or ribbon windows.

The houses had some common features throughout the 1960s. Herndon's houses usually had six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. Brick accent walls, often with Norman-sized bricks, are common. Prow roofs are common, usually side gable, but occasionally used as dormer-like features.

Emorywood Estates is heavily wooded. Earlier ranch developments emphasized controlling the landscape, with the previous landscape "scraped clean of existing vegetation" and replanted with grass and shrubbery. In later developments, after the 1960s, greater landscape variety became common.¹⁰⁸ In this respect, Emorywood's mature tree growth is an outlier.

Comparable Properties

The Triangle region has several African American neighborhoods that help place Emorywood Estates into context. All the subdivisions fit into a Southern African American development pattern. They expanded African American neighborhoods or were located on the outskirts of cities without white developments beyond.¹⁰⁹

The College Heights historic district is located in southeast Durham near NCCU. It is an African American neighborhood, but it differs significantly from Emorywood. College Heights is notably

¹⁰⁴ "E. H. Herndon's Entry Is in Prestige Community," *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 26, 1969, 9E.

¹⁰⁵ "Your 1970 Parade of Homes," *Herald-Sun*, Oct. 11, 1970, 20.

¹⁰⁶ Mortgage rates increased in the early 1970s crimping the housing market.

¹⁰⁷ Pettis et al., 103.

¹⁰⁸ Thomas Hubka, "The American Ranch House: Traditional Design Method in Popular Culture," *Traditional Dwellings and Settlement Review* 7, no. 1 (Fall 1995): 36.

¹⁰⁹ Wiese, 172.

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more urban in character and layout, with smaller lots and denser development. The neighborhood also experienced a much longer period of construction, from 1925 through the 1970s, and that is reflected in the neighborhood's wide range of styles, including Craftsman, minimal traditional, ranch, and contemporary.¹¹⁰

Emorywood Estates' developer E. H. Herndon constructed the African American-oriented Oakmont Place in 1963. The houses are small ranches located off Highway 55 just northeast of Emorywood Estates. Unlike for Emorywood Estates, Herndon specifically marketed the development to Black residents.¹¹¹ Frazier Realty, in a *Carolina Times* advertisement, targeted Black residents who were losing their homes to urban renewal.¹¹² Oakmont Circle's classified advertisements explicitly stated "For Colored."

This was a marked departure from the contemporaneous Emorywood Estates marketing, which did not mention race. Newspaper articles about Emorywood were racially coded, noting the many African American institutions that employed residents, but they were also economically coded. The articles listed Lincoln Hospital and NCCU as places where residents worked, indicating an upper-middle-class neighborhood. In the words of one resident when asked how people knew Emorywood was for Black professionals, "people just knew."

In Raleigh, Rochester Heights was developed beginning in 1957 and largely built-out by 1964. Rochester Heights catered to a broader swath of Raleigh's Black residents, including doctors and other professionals but also laborers, making it economically diverse.¹¹³ The neighborhood's National Register nomination notes that Rochester Heights was developed in response to a lack of postwar housing.¹¹⁴ The economic mix in the neighborhood indicates that it was an outlet for Black residents seeking modern housing in a segregated housing environment.

Also in Raleigh, the Battery Heights Historic District is a collection of ranch and split level houses developed between 1956 and 1954. As an early suburb geared toward Black professionals, it attracted a coterie of doctors, state workers, and teachers. Residents moved from within Raleigh but also from out of state.¹¹⁵

Raleigh's Madonna Acres, platted in 1960, features small and medium ranch houses constructed by 1965 for a middle-class African American market.¹¹⁶ However, the houses are smaller than Emorywood's housing stock. Madonna Acres is seen as significant for being the first African American subdivision in Raleigh where Black professionals could design custom homes.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁰ Heather Slane and Cheryl Scodronski, "College Heights Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2019, Section 8, 86–88.

¹¹¹ "Houses for Sale," *Durham Sun*, Sept. 5, 1963, 29.

¹¹² "Frazier Realty Advertisement," *Carolina Times*, Aug. 10, 1963, 8.

¹¹³ Sybill Argintar, "Rochester Heights Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011, Section 8, 43.

¹¹⁴ Argintar, "Rochester Heights Historic District," 39.

¹¹⁵ Argintar, "Battery Heights Historic District," 11.

¹¹⁶ M. Ruth Little, "Madonna Acres Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010.

¹¹⁷ "History of Our Homes," *News and Observer*, Oct. 10, 2010, 6M.

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Madonna Acres was also in the Raleigh Parade of Homes. The development differs from Emorywood Estates in the smaller lot and house sizes. While the subdivision has ranch- and contemporary-style houses, the variability in style is much more reserved than Emorywood Estates. This partly due to topography; Madonna Acres is relatively flat and does not lend itself to raised ranch forms. The houses are smaller. Houses also lack some high-style ranch characteristics. Courtyard ranches, prow roofs, and delineated roofs are not present.

Emorywood Estates differs from the previous Raleigh examples due to its later date. Rochester Heights, Battery Heights, and Madonna Acres fit the Southern suburban pattern of being on the outskirts of the city. Emorywood Estates also differs in that its impetus and marketing is related to the Research Triangle influx of new residents. The National Association of Home Builders and its local affiliate, the Durham–Chapel Hill Home Builders Association, organized the Parade of Homes in Durham to position Durham for future development. Emorywood Estates occupies a unique position. It was built during a time of housing segregation, but at the same time its goal was to provide housing for a culturally reset Durham. In contrast, Raleigh's Parade of Homes focused on general future growth but not specifically on growth from a changing economy.¹¹⁸

Emorywood also has a wider variety of high-style houses and a wider variety of forms, including raised and courtyard ranches in addition to custom-designed homes by Durham's leading architects. These include the 1972 Jon Andre Condoret design at 920 Jerome Road (Photograph 32). Emorywood Estates represents regional growth and a market for custom-built homes for Durham's Black residents, old and new.

¹¹⁸ "Home Parades Closing," *News and Observer*, Oct. 1, 1967, 14.

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Slane, Heather, and Cheryl Scodronski. "College Heights Historic District." National Register of Historic Places nomination form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2019.

Government Reports

National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1968.

Theses and Dissertations

Dodd, Samuel Tommy. "Merchandising the Post-War Model House at the Parade of Homes." Master's thesis, University of Texas, 2009.

Greene, Christina. "'Our Separate Ways': Women and the Black Freedom Movement in Durham, North Carolina, 1940s–1970s." PhD dissertation, Duke University, 1996.

Newspapers and magazines

The Black Dispatch (Oklahoma City)

Campus Echo (North Carolina Central College)

Carolina Times (Durham)

Herald-Sun (Durham)

Insured Mortgage Portfolio (Federal Housing Administration)

News and Observer (Raleigh)

The New York Times

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
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Rocky Mount Telegram (Rocky Mount, North Carolina)

World's Work (New York City)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DH2860

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 103

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 78.898445°W | Longitude: 35.951395°N |
| 2. Latitude: 78.896324°W | Longitude: 35.952628°N |
| 3. Latitude: 78.893755°W | Longitude: 35.952614°N |
| 4. Latitude: 78.893744°W | Longitude: 35.951389°N |
| 5. Latitude: 78.893094°W | Longitude: 35.951379°N |
| 6. Latitude: 78.893109°W | Longitude: 35.946186°N |
| 7. Latitude: 78.894660°W | Longitude: 35.946181°N |
| 8. Latitude: 78.894856°W | Longitude: 35.946260°N |
| 9. Latitude: 78.895541°W | Longitude: 35.946287°N |
| 10. Latitude: 78.895628°W | Longitude: 35.944212°N |
| 11. Latitude: 78.895492°W | Longitude: 35.944031°N |
| 12. Latitude: 78.895515°W | Longitude: 35.943492°N |
| 13. Latitude: 78.898765°W | Longitude: 35.943565°N |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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

The Emorywood Estates Historic District boundary corresponds to the six plats for the subdivision.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the original subdivision plat maps.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rory Krupp, historian. Roy Hampton III, architectural historian _____
organization: Owen & Eastlake LLC
street & number: 1356 Hamlet Street
city or town: Columbus state: Ohio zip code: 43201
e-mail rkrupp@oweneastlake.com
telephone: 614-439-9068
date: March 19, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Durham, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Emorywood Estates Historic District

City or Vicinity: Durham

County: Durham

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Rory Krupp

Date Photographed: Summer, August 21, 2025, Winter photographs, February 2026.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0001) Entrance at Riddle Road looking northeast.

2 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0002) (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0002) Alfred Street and Akron Avenue looking northeast.

3 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0003) Akron looking northeast.

4 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0004) Akron Avenue looking northeast.

5 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0005) Scranton Place looking northeast from Akron Street.

6 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0006) Akron Avenue looking southwest from Jerome Road.

7 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0007) Brandon Road looking west.

8 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0008) Brandon Road looking west from Kirby Road.

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9 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0009) Kirby Road looking south from Jerome Road.

10 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0010) Jerome Road looking north.

11 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0011) Alfred Street looking northwest from Jerome Road.

12 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0012) Alfred Street looking northwest.

13 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0013) Park, view looking southwest from Alfred Street.

14 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0014) View looking southwest from Alfred Street.

15 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0015) Brandon Road looking west from Kirby Road.

16 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0016) Brandon Road looking northeast.

17 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0017) Harrington Place looking west from Kirby Road.

18 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0018) Chowan Avenue looking west from Kirby Road.

19 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0019) Looking west towards Brandon Road on Chowan Avenue.

20 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0020) Looking south on Jerome Road from Chowan Avenue.

21 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0021) Looking north on Jerome Road from Purple Heart Lane.

22 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0022) Looking east on Lansing Avenue.

23 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0023) Brandon Road looking south from Chowan Avenue.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

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24 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0023) 1008 Akron Avenue, Charles Hinton House, looking southeast.

25 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0025) 1108 Scranton Place, looking northeast.

26 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0026) 1006 Jerome Road, looking south.

27 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0027) 1110 Jerome Road view looking east.

28 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0028) 1011 Brandon Road looking southwest.

29 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0028) 1019 Jerome Road looking southeast.

30 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0030) 1713 Alfred Street, Missouri Morris House, looking northeast.

31 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0031) 1112 Scranton Place, Ruth Pool House, looking northeast.

32 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0032) Barbara and Dr. Donald Moore House at 920 Chowan Avenue. View looking southwest.

33 of 33 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0033) Dorothy and Joseph Campbell House at 905 Jerome Road. View looking west.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina

County and State

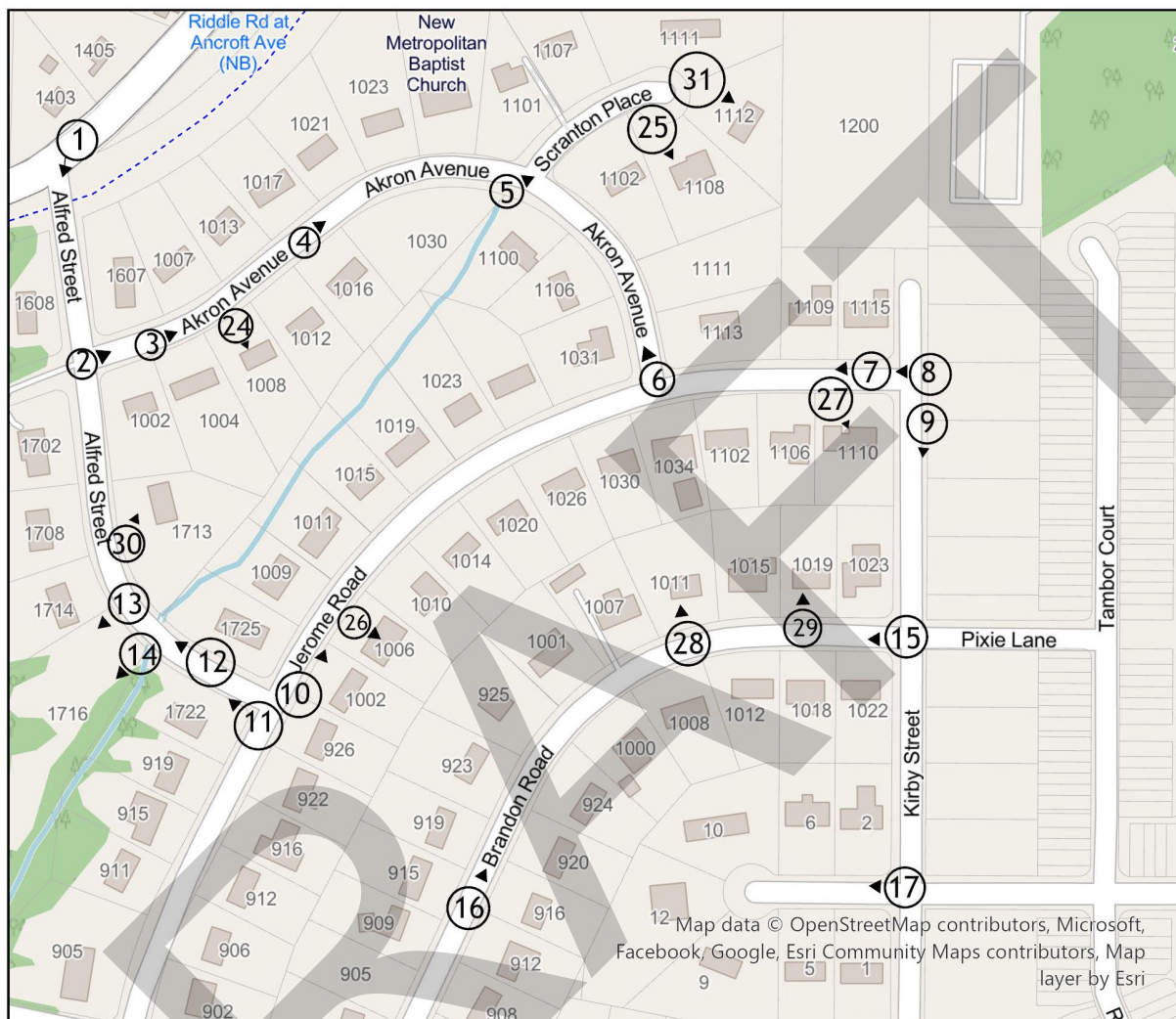
Figure 1. The 1968 Pittsburgh Steelers defensive line with Emorywood Estate resident Charles Hinton, second from left.....	7
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Figure 3. Missouri Morris at Philander-Smith College.....	13
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Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

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Emorywood Estates Historic District
Durham Co., Durham, NC

Photo number and
direction view



Credits: Owen & Eastlake LLC,
OpenStreets Maps, Durham
Co., Land/GIS



Figure 5. Photograph Key, north half.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina

County and State

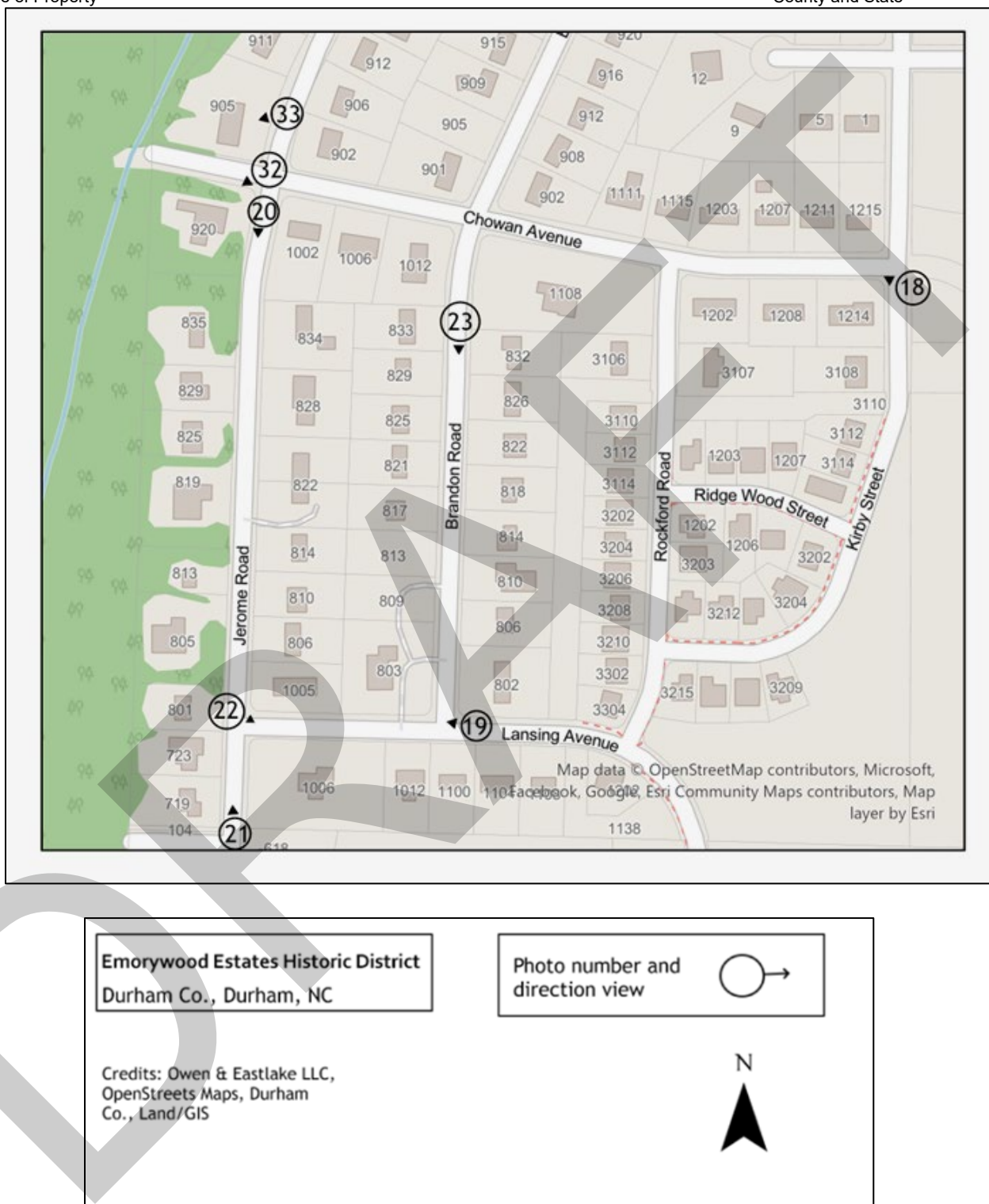


Figure 6. Photograph key - south half.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State

Emorywood Estates Historic District Locator Map



Figure 7. Southwest Durham USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map showing historic district location.

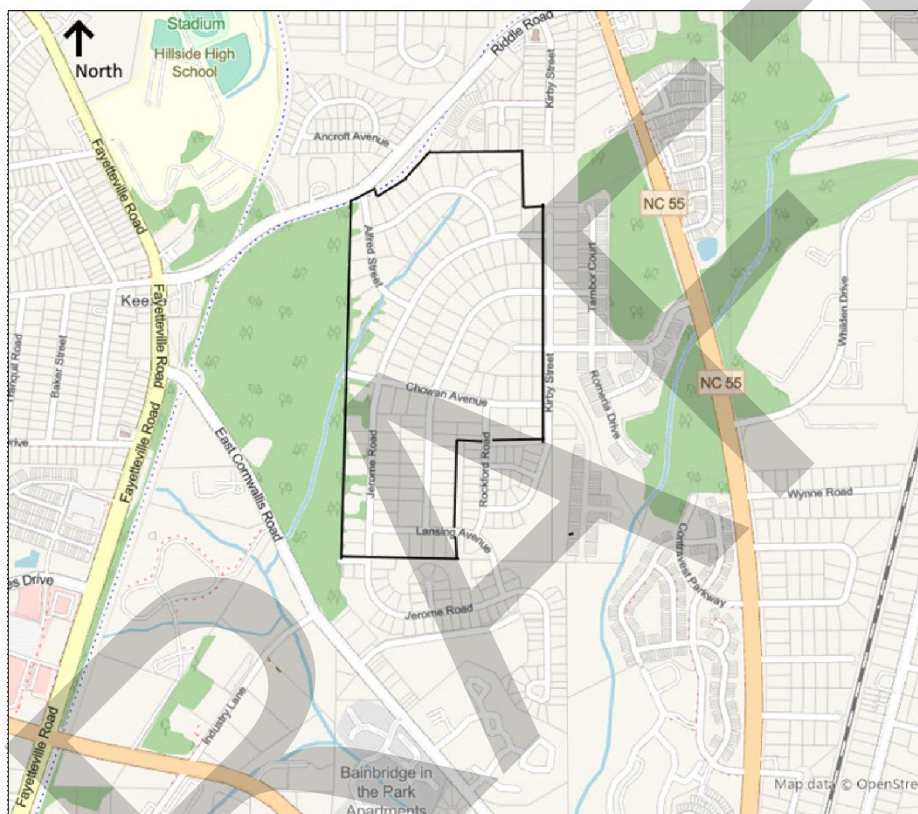
Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

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County and State

Emorywood Estates Historic District Boundary Map



Emorywood Estates Historic District
Durham Co., Durham, NC

Credits: Owen & Eastlake LLC,
OpenStreets Maps, Durham
Co., Land/GIS



Figure 8. Emorywood Estates Historic District boundary.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State

Emorywood Estates Historic District Boundary Vertices Map



Emorywood Estates Historic District
Durham Co., Durham, NC.

Credits: Owen & Eastlake LLC,
OpenStreets Map, Durham Co. Land/GIS,
November 15, 2025.



1. 78.8984459°W 35.9513953°N
2. 78.8963248°W 35.9526282°N
3. 78.8937552°W 35.9526145°N
4. 78.8937443°W 35.9513895°N
5. 78.8930778°W 35.9513769°N
6. 78.8931092°W 35.9461869°N
7. 78.8946600°W 35.9461813°N

8. 78.8948565°W 35.9462601°N
9. 78.8955417°W 35.9462876°N
10. 78.8956285°W 35.9442129°N
11. 78.8954920°W 35.9440313°N
12. 78.8955153°W 35.9434924°N
13. 78.8987652°W 35.9435653°N

Figure 9. Emorywood Estates Historic District Vertices Map.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State

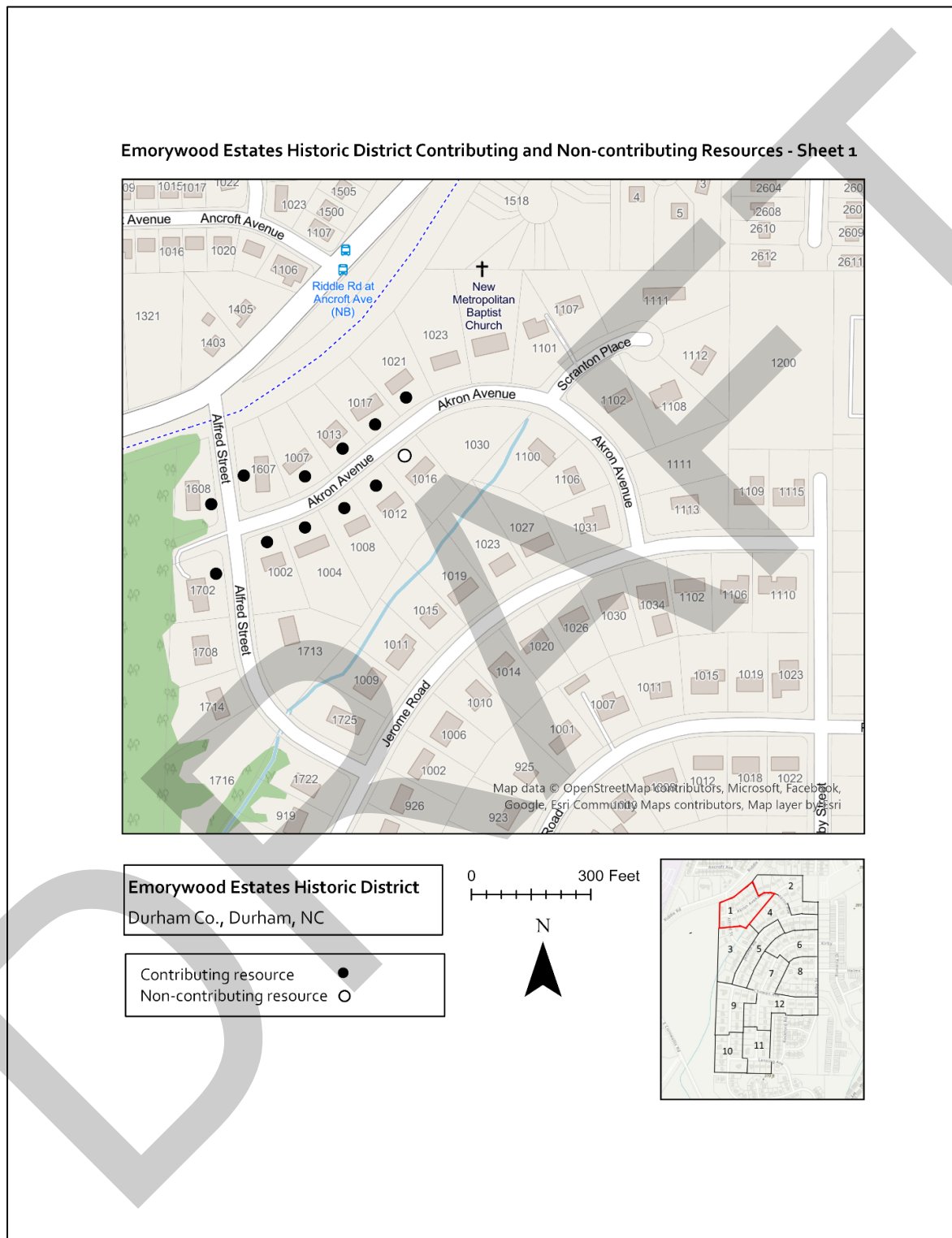


Figure 10. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing and Non-contributing properties - Sheet 1

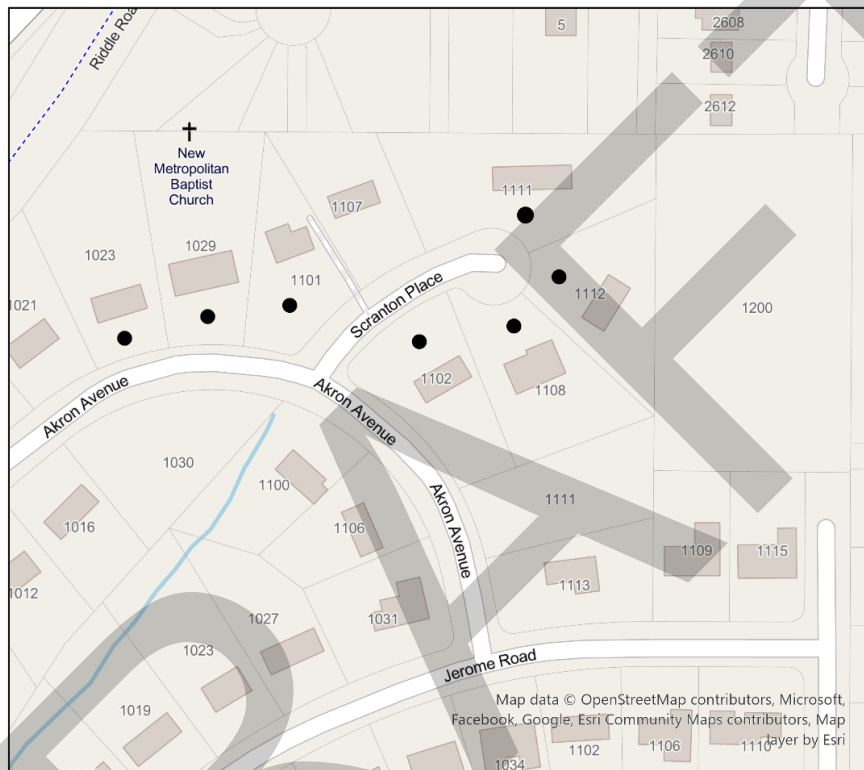
Emorywood Estates Historic District

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Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing and Non-contributing Resources - Sheet 2



Emorywood Estates Historic District
Durham Co., Durham, NC

Contributing resource ●
Non-contributing resource ○

0 160 Feet



Credits: Owen & Eastlake LLC,
OpenStreets, Durham County
Land/GIS, Nov. 15, 2025

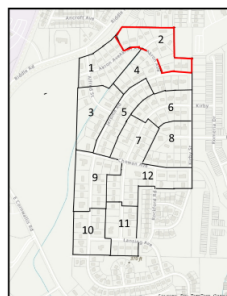


Figure 11. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 2.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

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County and State

Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing and Non-contributing Resources - Sheet 3



Emorywood Estates Historic District
Durham Co, Durham, NC

Contributing resource ●
Non-contributing resource ○

Credits: Owen & Eastlake LLC,
OpenStreets, Durham County
Land/GIS, Nov. 15, 2025

0 140 Feet

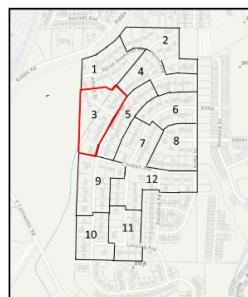


Figure 12. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 3.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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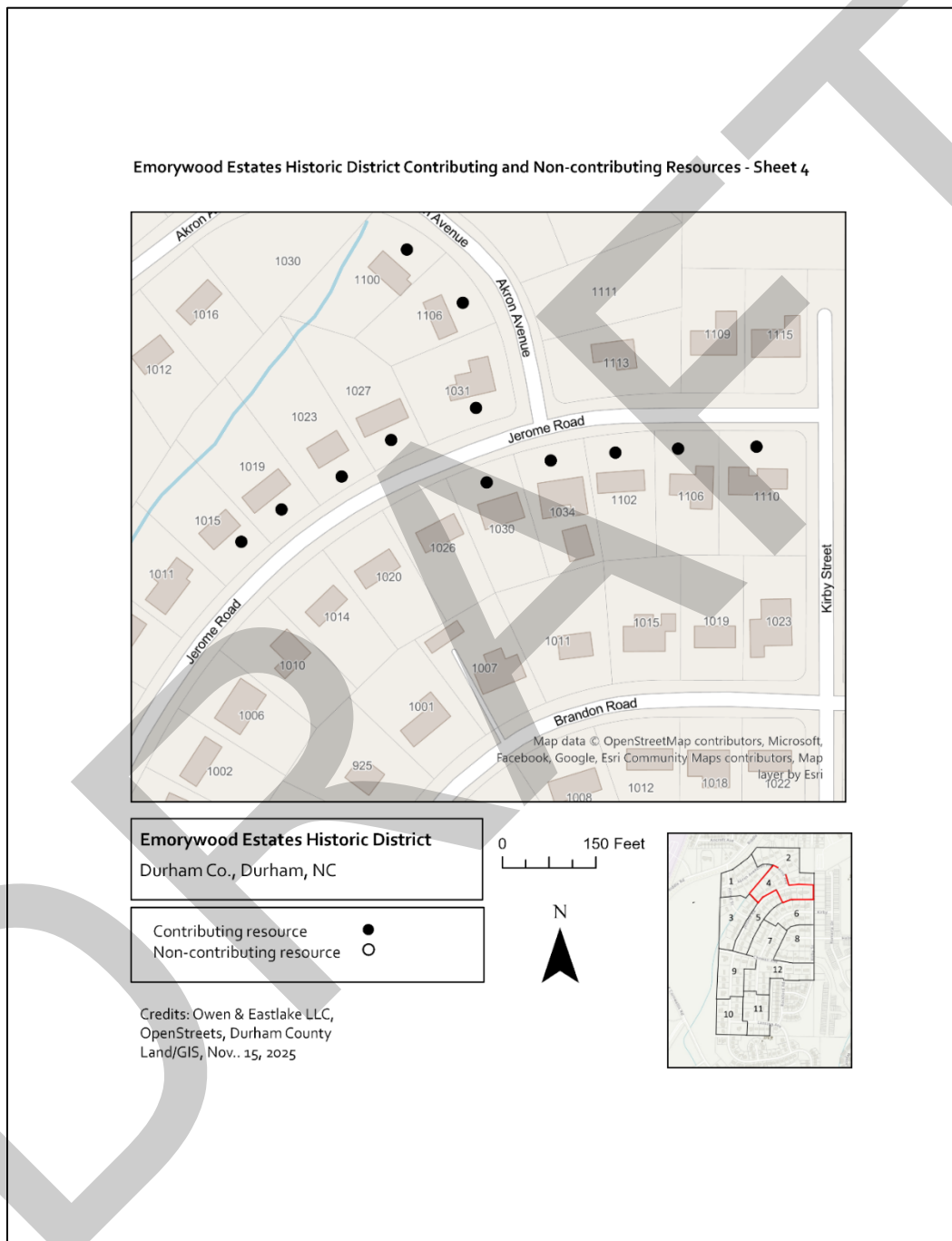


Figure 13. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 4.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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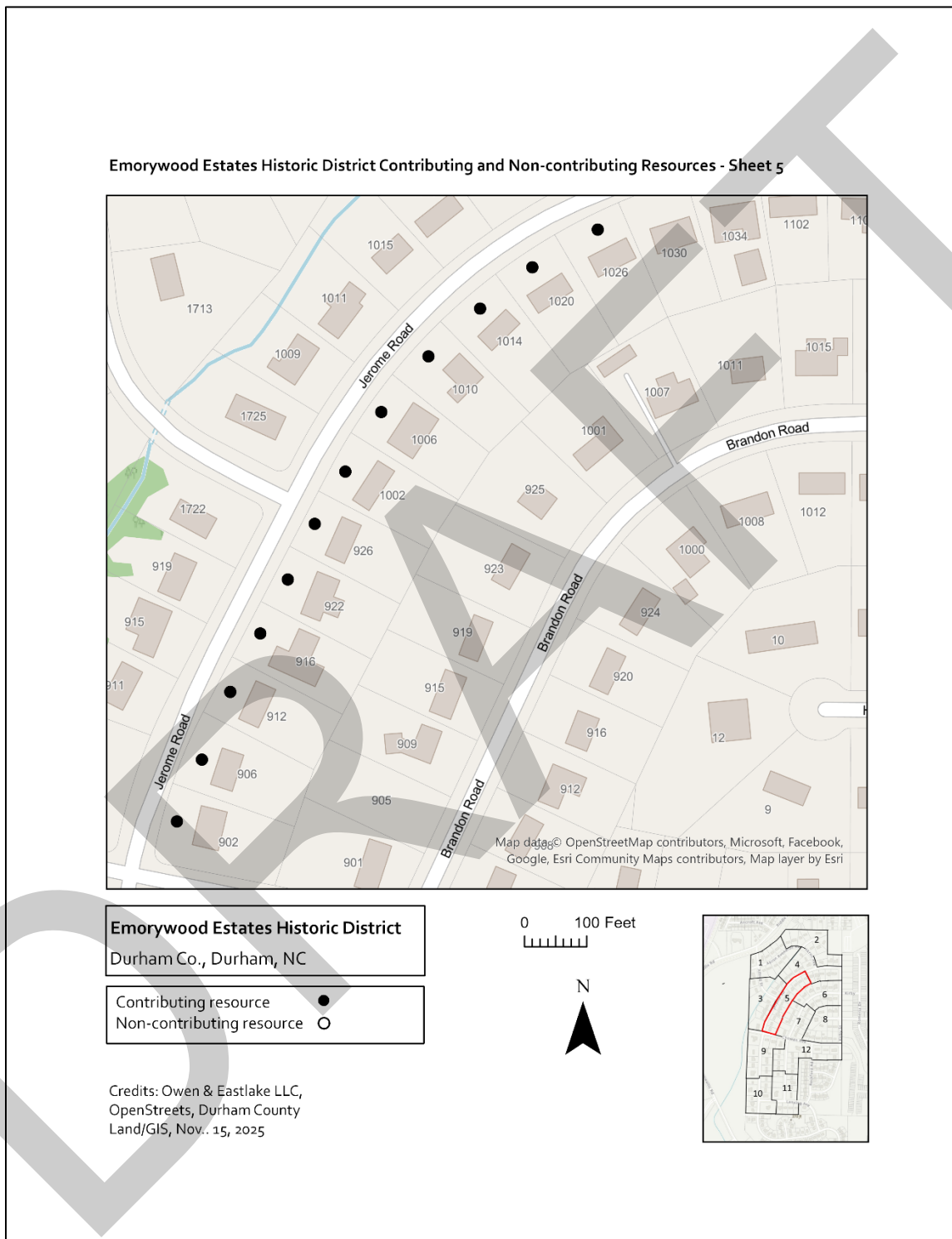


Figure 14. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 5.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State

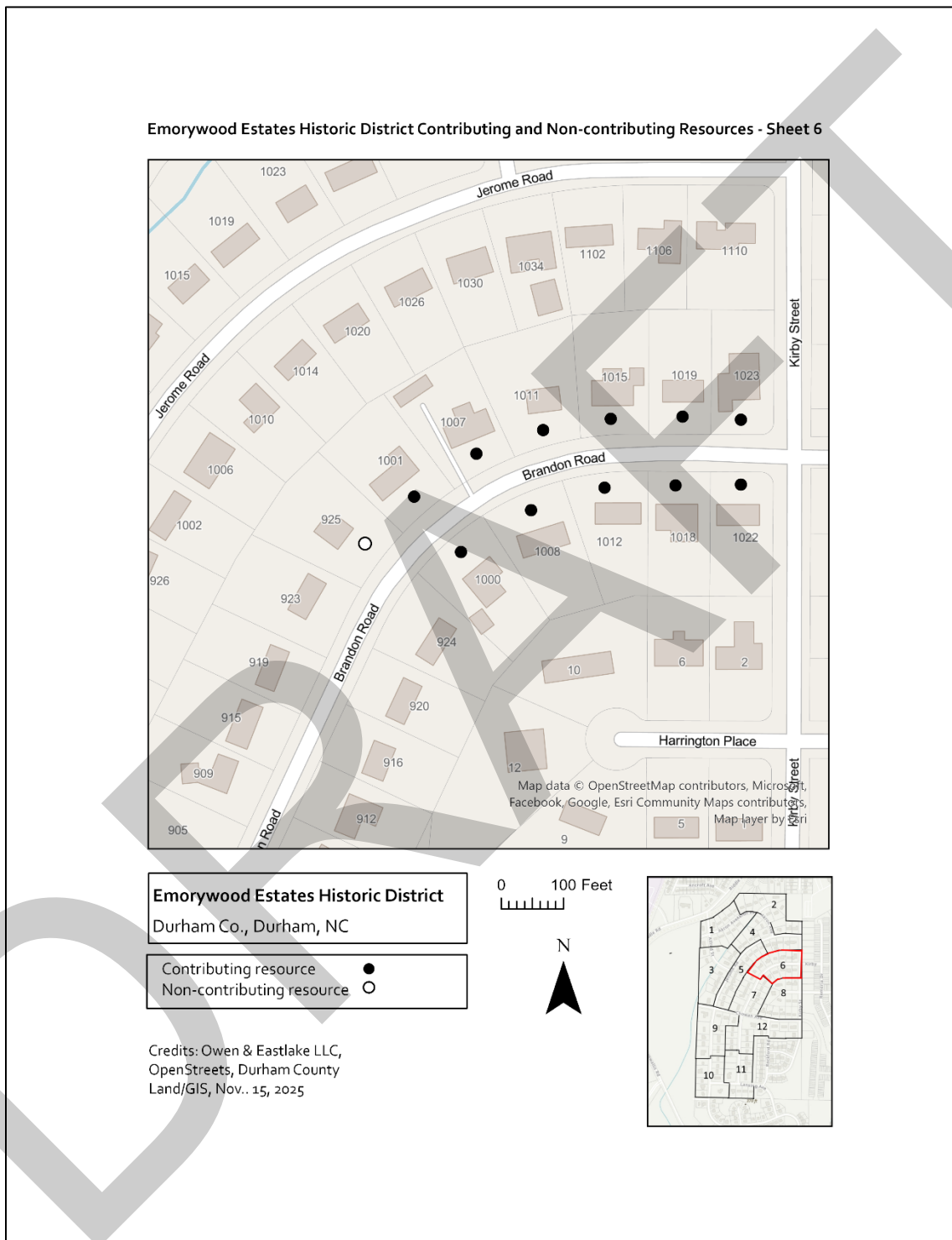


Figure 15. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 6.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
 Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
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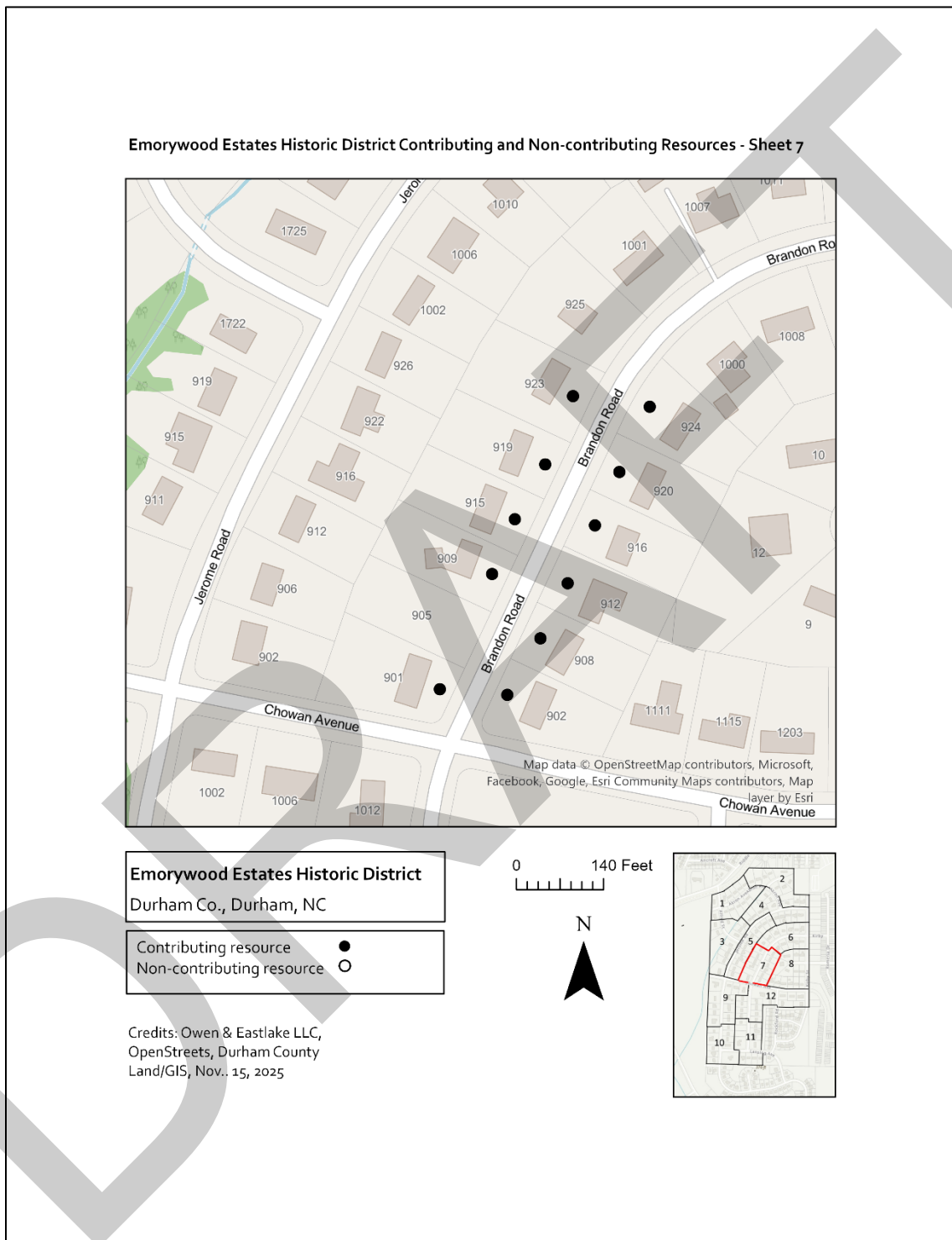


Figure 16. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 7.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
 Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
 County and State

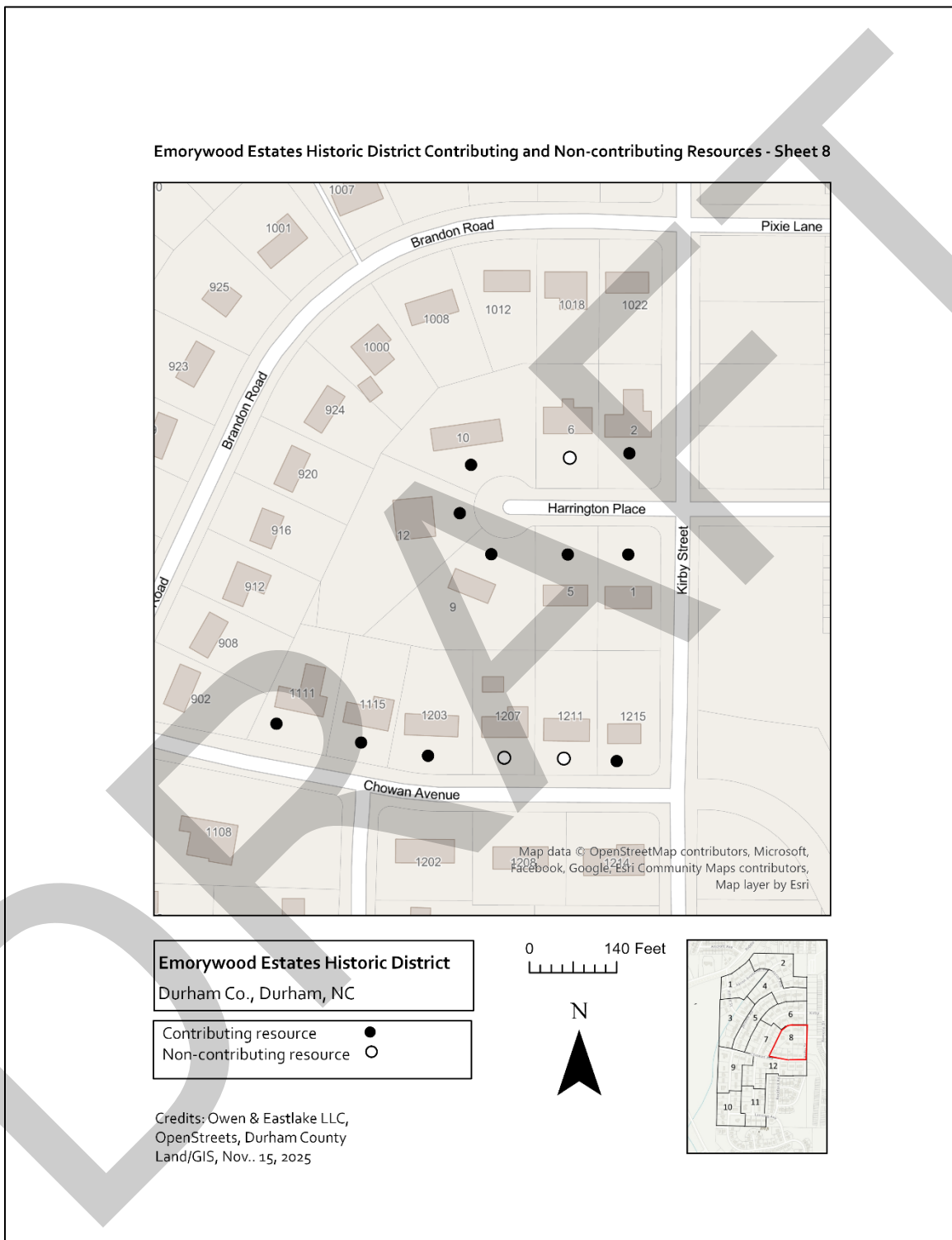


Figure 17. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 8

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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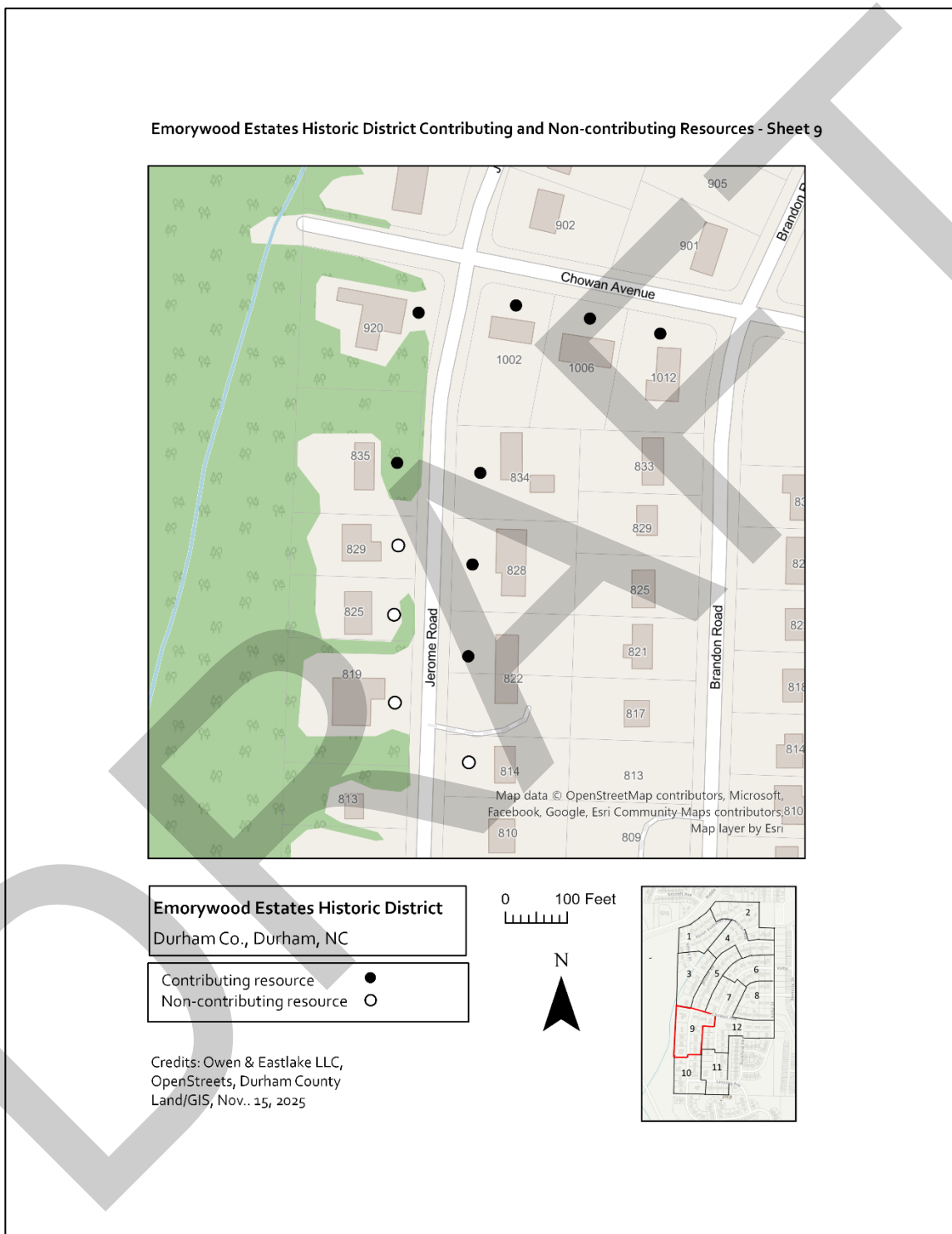


Figure 18. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 9.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
 Name of Property

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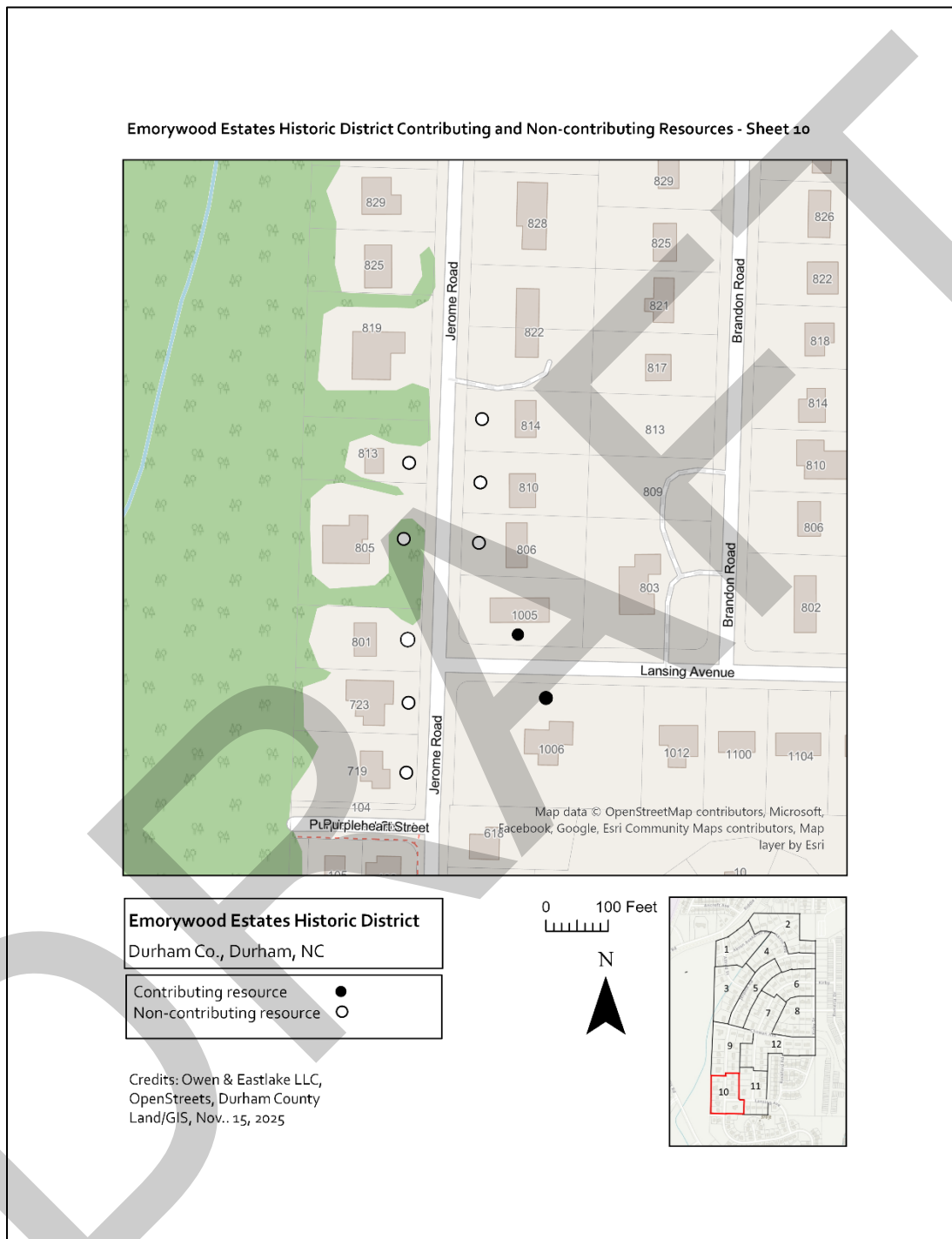


Figure 19. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 10.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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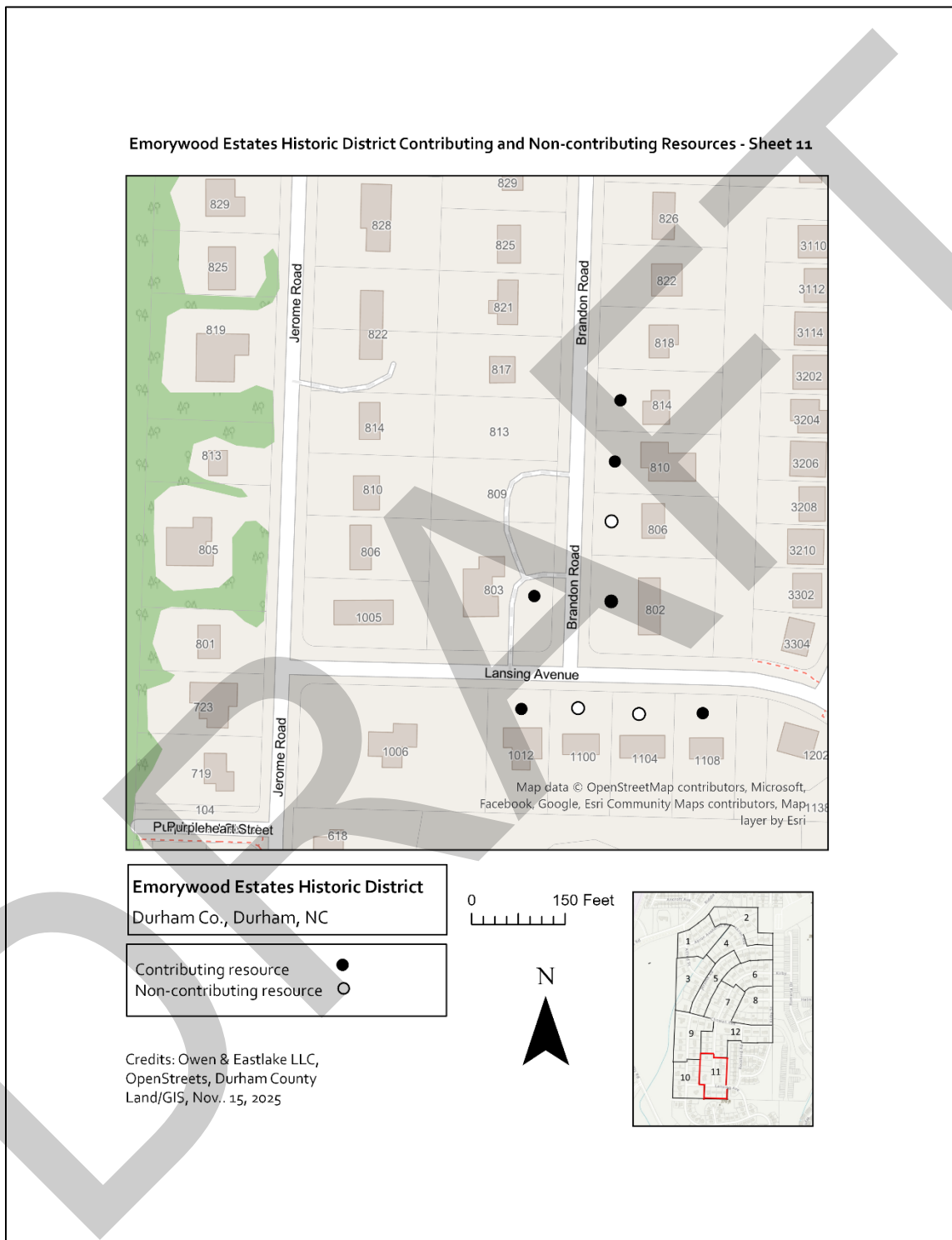


Figure 20. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 11.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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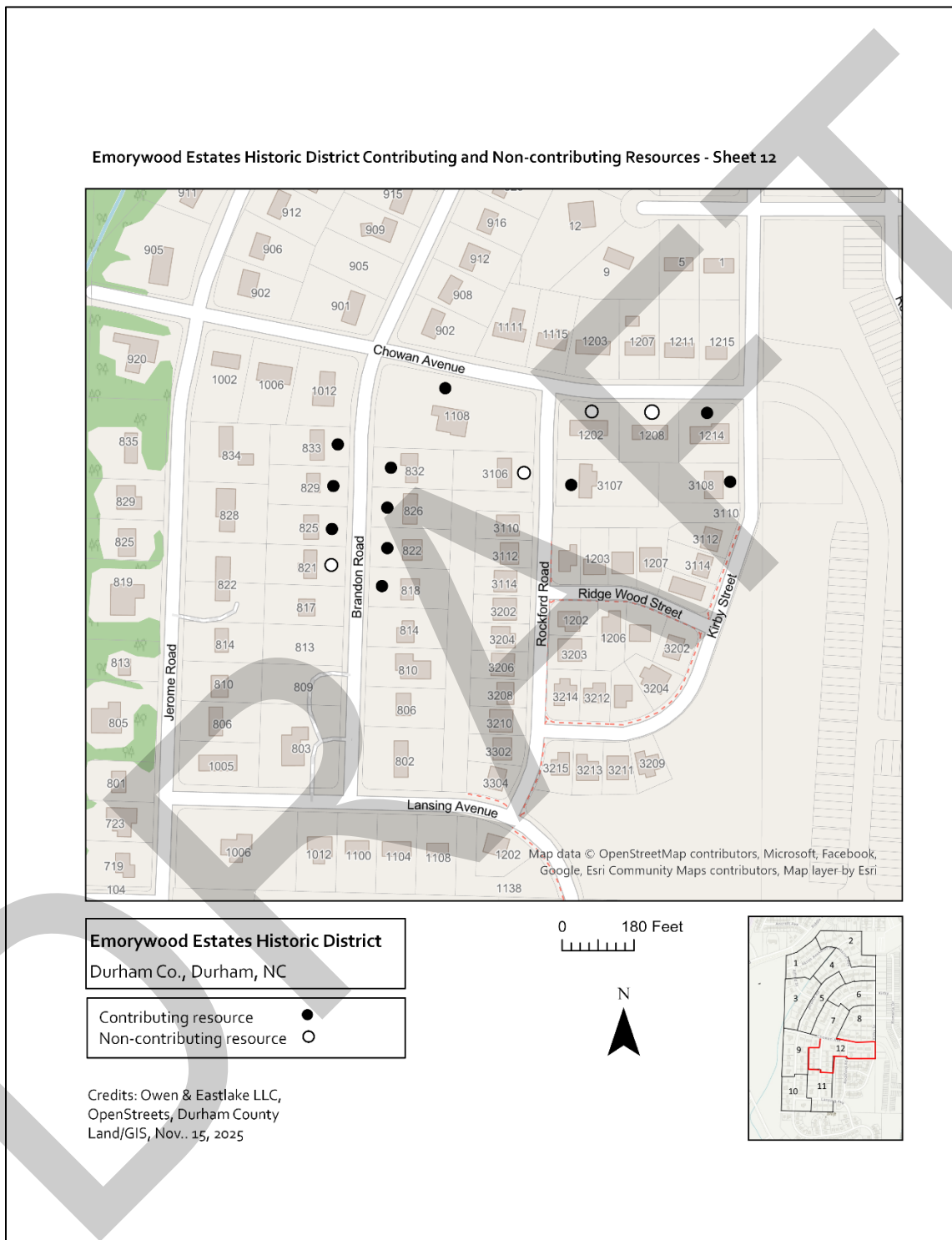


Figure 21. Emorywood Estates Historic District Contributing Properties - Sheet 12.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
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Photograph 1. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0001) Entrance at Riddle Road looking northeast.

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Photograph 2: (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0002) Alfred Street and Akron Avenue looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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Photograph 3.(NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0003) Akron looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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Photograph 4. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0004) Akron Avenue looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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Photograph 5. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0005) Scranton Place looking northeast from Akron Street

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Photograph 6. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0006) Akron Avenue looking southwest from Jerome Road.

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Name of Property

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Photograph 7 (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0007) Brandon Road looking west.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property
Bran

Durham, North Carolina
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Photograph 8. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0008) Brandon Road looking west from Kirby Road.

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Name of Property

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Photograph 9. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0009) Kirby Road looking south from Jerome Road.

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Photograph 10. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0010) Jerome Road looking north.

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Photograph 11. NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0011) Alfred Street looking northwest from Jerome Road.

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Photograph 12. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0012) Alfred Street looking northwest.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

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County and State



Photograph 13. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0013) Park, view looking southwest from Alfred Street.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

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Photograph 14. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0014) View looking southwest from Alfred Street.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

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Photograph 15. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0015) Brandon Road looking west from Kirby Road.

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Photograph 16. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0016) Brandon Road looking north.

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Photograph 16. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0016) Brandon Road looking northeast.



Photograph 17. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0017) Harrington Place looking west from Kirby Road.

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Name of Property

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Photograph 18. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0018) Chowan Avenue looking west from Kirby Road.

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Name of Property

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Photograph 19. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0019) Looking west towards Brandon Road on Chowan Avenue.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State



Photograph 20. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0020) Looking south on Jerome Road from Chowan Avenue.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State



Photograph 21. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0021) Looking north on Jerome Road from Purple Heart Lane.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina

County and State



Photograph 23. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0023) Brandon Road looking south from Chowan Avenue.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Durham, North Carolina

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Photograph 24. (NC_Durham_Emorywood_Estates_0023) 1008 Akron Avenue, Charles Hinton House, looking southeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

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Durham, North Carolina

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Photograph 25. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0025) 1108 Scranton Place, looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Durham, North Carolina

Name of Property

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1 of 16. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0001)



Photograph 26. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0026) 1006 Jerome Road, looking south.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State



Photograph 27. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0027) 1110 Jerome Road looking east.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State



Photograph 28. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0028) 1011 Road looking southwest.

Emorywood Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina
County and State



Photograph 29. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0028) 1019 Jerome Road looking southeast

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Durham, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State



Photograph 30. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0030) 1713 Alfred Street, Missouri Morris House, looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

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Durham, North Carolina

County and State



Photograph 31. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0030) 1112 Scranton Place, Ruth Pool House, looking northeast.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

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Photograph 32. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0032) Barbara and Dr. Donald Moore House at 920 Chowan Avenue. View looking southwest.

Emorywood Estates Historic District

Name of Property

Durham, North Carolina

County and State



Photograph 33. (NC_Durham_Emorywood Estates_0033) Dorothy and Joseph Campbell House at 905 Jerome Road. View looking west.