

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name WEST CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number a portion of the blocks roughly bounded by W. Cameron Ave not for publication
Malette St., Ransom St., Pittsboro St., University Dr., & the Westwood Subdivision
city or town Chapel Hill vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27514

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 11/4/98
Signature of certifying official Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
238	63	buildings
1		sites
3		structures
0		objects
242	63	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: institutional housing
- RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: institutional housing
- RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Weatherboard
- Brick
- roof Asphalt
- other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1845 - 1948

Significant Dates

c. 1845

c. 1870

1920s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jones, Jesse - Stone Mason

Blackwell, James - Stone Mason

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

WEST CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ORANGE CO., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	117	6747210	3975480
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	117	6753215	3975760

3	117	6756400	39751610
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	17	6752800	39744000

See continuation sheet

5	17	674860	3974500
6	17	675000	3974900

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kaye Graybeal, Historic Resource Consultant

organization DSAtlantic Corporation date 5-1-98

street & number 7820 North Point Blvd. Suite 200 telephone 336-759-7400

city or town Winston-Salem, NC state NC zip code 27106

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Orange County, NC

7. Description
Architectural Classification (con't.)

Queen Anne
Ranch Style
Late Gothic Revival
Jacobethan Revival

8. Statement of Significance
Significant dates (con't)

1933

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Locational and Street Layout Characteristics

The West Chapel Hill Historic District is located in the town of Chapel Hill just south of the central business district and to the adjacent west of the University of North Carolina (UNC) campus. The overall character of the neighborhood streetscape is formed by rows of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century houses along narrow grid-pattern streets lined with gravel walkways, stone walls and mature shade trees. The district is buffered from the downtown commercial area by university-owned buildings, fraternity houses, and other multi-student housing, all of which also provide a transition to the eastern edge of the campus. The neighborhood began to develop in the mid-to-late nineteenth century along first the east-west-running arterial spines of West Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street, with South Columbia Street merging into Pittsboro Street on the southeastern edge of the district. In 1882, a spur railroad track was run through the area to the western edge of town from the main line which was located about ten miles north (Chapel Hill Historical Society 1973, p. 36). The "University Railroad" bed runs east-west between West Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street and is now used as a bike path and is counted as a contributing structure in the inventory.

The main north-south-running arteries are Mallette Street and Ransom Street. The 1915 Sanborn Maps indicate fairly substantial residential development along these roads, with the exception of Ransom Street, at that time called Patterson Street, along which only a few houses were sparsely scattered. Lots along West Cameron Avenue were fairly spacious and the houses widely spaced, while along Mallette Street development was more dense and the houses situated close to the street. By 1925, the east-west-running Patterson Place was completed, a short road along which a few closely-spaced Craftsman bungalows were introduced to the neighborhood. The north-south-running Wilson Street was also constructed by this time (Sanborn Insurance Maps 1925). Along the north side of McCauley Street infill houses sprang up, among which were more Craftsman bungalows. Two houses were constructed on the east-west-running Vance Street which runs along the south end of the district. Thus, the order of development of the neighborhood ran from north to south beginning at the edge of the central business district and continuing south.

As the terrain gradually slopes and rises again to the south, a notable vista in the neighborhood can be viewed from Ransom Street near University Drive looking southwest to the heavily treed and rolling hills of residences in the Westwood subdivision. This subdivision began to be developed c. 1931, concurrent with the later residential development of the West Chapel Hill residential area to its northeast although diverging in physical character. The first street to be developed in this area was Westwood Drive, which in curvilinear fashion forms a complete loop beginning and ending at South Columbia Street (which was formerly a portion of Pittsboro Road as late as the 1950s). West University Drive connects the subdivision with the northeast portion of the West Chapel Hill Historic District at the southern end of Ransom Street. Development began a few years later along West University Drive and Dogwood Drive (Sanborn Insurance Maps 1933). The topography is characterized by more steeply sloping lots mostly either above or below the street level, with those lots on the inside of the loop being higher, with the highest point in the area being at the center of the loop. The house sites were laid out so as to take advantage of the naturally rolling topography.

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As alluded to by street names such as "Westwood" and "Dogwood" (which was formerly named "Forest Hills" in the 1930s), the area is fairly heavily wooded and the landscaping is naturalistic, which along with the hilly terrain, creates a park-like setting. At a high point in the center of the Westwood Drive loop is a small planned open space encircled by a drive called Culbreth Park (200) which leads to the rear of houses facing out over the main. This open space constitutes a contributing resource in the district. Other contributing resources include the stone wall and gravel path network found at various sites along all the streets in the subdivision.

Streetscape and Landscape Characteristics

The primary architectural significance of the West Chapel Hill Historic District is manifested in its pleasing and elegant streetscapes as they relate in an integral aesthetic with the overall scale and material of the housing stock. The neighborhood is delineated by a harmonious blend of gravel paths, sidewalks, and low stone walls along tree-lined streets. The successive selling of lots in the neighborhood over the years has resulted in a streetscape that reflects the urbanized residential character that developed across the country in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As was typical of many upper-middle class urban residential settings in the country at that time, the neighborhood streetscape was, and remains, characterized by a relatively dense situation of houses set back from the street shaded by a dominating tree canopy. The major thoroughfares such as West Cameron Avenue and McCauley Streets are framed with mature hardwood trees insulating the pedestrian from passing traffic. Along the heavily traveled Pittsboro and South Columbia Streets, at the eastern edge of the district, large trees soften the presence of adjacent new university construction. Trees also lessen the visual presence of existing overhead power and utility lines. Although lot sizes and setbacks vary, they tend to be consistent within a given blockface. Lots range in size from the relatively small typical of those of Patterson Place, to more generous along major streets, particularly West Cameron Avenue as exhibited by the site of the Chi Psi Fraternity House (10) at 321 West Cameron.

Footpaths and various types of fences and walls contribute to the orderly character of the neighborhood. Portions of early footpaths running along streets are constituted of fine light-colored "Chapel Hill gravel." The footpaths along the major arteries of West Cameron Avenue, Pittsboro and South Columbia Streets have historically been heavily traveled and remain so currently. They parallel all streets in the district except Patterson Place, Wilson Street, and the portions of McCauley and Vance Streets and University Drive west of Ransom Street. A Chapel Hill Weekly article dated January 10, 1924 discusses the economics of laying concrete sidewalks in the town. The paths in the commercial areas were eventually paved in the late 1920s, but within the western residential area, only portions of the 200, 300, and 400 blocks of West Cameron Avenue footpaths were paved. The town's trademark low fieldstone walls, often ivy-covered, also remain intact in many areas and sometimes serve as retaining walls. The craftsmanship of these walls ranges from that of simply piled stones to that of a skilled mason. The origin of the walls date to an 1838 project when university President David Lowry Swain, together with science professor Elisha Mitchell, launched the building of stone walls on campus to replace the rail fences which kept out wandering livestock. Local history has it that Mitchell wanted to evoke the landscape of his native New England. The visual effect was pleasing and the supply of rock plentiful so villagers soon began to follow suit by building stone walls on their own property. A nineteenth-century student, Preston Sessoms, summed up his impressions in an 1861 letter:

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"There are nothing but rock fences in town, fences about three feet thick made of rock, they last forever (A Backward Glance 1994, p. 34). The stone walls were constructed by several black stone masons including James Blackwell and Jesse Jones (Prouty 1975, p.109). Within the district, the walls are especially prominent along University Drive and Vance, Pittsboro, and South Columbia Streets. This network of stone walls constitutes a contributing resource in the West Chapel Hill Historic District. Other delineating material such as the occasional mature boxwood hedgerows, wrought-iron and wood picket fencing and low brick walls further define property lines and gardens.

Built Resources Characteristics

Architecturally, the West Chapel Hill Historic District represents an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century upper-middle class housing styles, both those impressively genteel and those modest. The majority of houses in the district were built by 1932, with a significant group constructed between 1915 and 1925 (with the exception of the Westwood area developed beginning in 1933). The few later infill structures in the neighborhood are modest domestic forms that represent a variety of housing solutions, from the simple post-World War II minimal traditional styles to the mid-twentieth-century ranch-style houses. There are 179 primary buildings that contribute to the architectural and historic character of the West Chapel Historic District. This represents ninety-one percent of the 196 total primary buildings in the district. At least eight of the contributing primary buildings date to the nineteenth century. There are 56 contributing and 40 noncontributing secondary buildings which are mainly garages. There are also three contributing structures: the stone wall network (197), the footpath network (198), and the University Railroad bed (199).

The West Chapel Hill residential area reveals its successive building phases through the identification of architectural styles. The housing stock for the most part exhibits standard nationwide architectural trends for its neighborhood genre; but also retains buildings that are particularly notable by virtue of their age and their architectural and historic character. The few examples of mid- to late nineteenth-century development are characterized by Greek Revival vernacular I-house forms which are three-bay-wide, one-room-deep, typically two-story dwellings. These few remaining but notable examples are found in the earliest sections of the West Chapel Hill neighborhood on West Cameron Avenue and Mallette Street. These include the c. 1870 Pool-Harris House (1), the c. 1845 Mallette-Wilson-Maurice House (5), the c. 1860 Scott-Gattis-Allen House (11), the c. 1860 Mason-Lloyd-Wiley House (14), the c. 1870 Pool-Harris-Patterson House (15), the c. 1890-1900 Warriole-Tilley House (39), the c. 1850 Morris-Gore-Hocutt House (40), and the c. 1880 Davis-Eubanks House (43).

The lack of traditional vernacular forms such as the I-house and triple-A is an indication of the district's predominantly twentieth-century development during which the architecture of the neighborhood reflected a preference for nationally-popular styles. Houses were occasionally designed by architects but most were designed by an owner-builder and constructed on speculation by a local contractor or ordered from a Sears catalog. Most twentieth-century houses in the West Chapel Hill Historic District are of Colonial Revival inspiration or are bungalowid-both national idioms-with a few of transitional Queen Anne cottage and American four-square design.

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For example, the c. 1900 John O'Daniel House (75), a Queen Anne cottage at 237 McCauley Street, exhibits a Colonial Revival porch while the c. 1920 hipped roof houses at 208 (55) and the Webb House (67) at 211 McCauley Street represent more fully-evolved forms of Colonial Revival in their expanded four-square design.

A few solitary examples of more unique architectural styles are scattered throughout the district. An example of Jacobethan Revival is exhibited by the handsome c. 1930 Chi Psi Fraternity at 321 West Cameron (10) which serves as a neighborhood landmark, being the largest building in the district. The c. 1914 United Church of Christ (4) at 211 West Cameron Avenue exhibits the only Gothic Revival influence in the district.

Local builders and architects were probably influenced by the Colonial Revival theme of the university buildings since the style remained the preferred mode after World War II, not acquiescing in popularity until 1950s ranch-style houses emerged. Many of these substantial Colonial Revival houses were built from popular stock plans sometimes customized by area contractors. Most are frame; however, as the industrialization of brick manufacturing and improvements in rail and highway transportation came about in the area as well as across the country, brick was also used. There are approximately fifty-seven examples of these houses in the northeast portion of the district and approximately thirty in Westwood, most of which were erected between 1925 and 1935 (Sanborn Insurance Maps).

Colonial Revival is most frequently implemented style in the Westwood subdivision, and it is rendered in varying levels of purity in both one- and two-story form. Because of the speculative nature of the Westwood development, the houses present an array of forms and plans; however, they exhibit a homogeneity of scale and materials including frame and red brick. Occasional late twentieth-century infill has tended toward streamlined contemporary employing expanses of glass to take advantage of the verdant view.

Bungalows, most of which were built between 1920 and 1940, were of a popular and economical form. The one- or one-and-a-half-story frame structures most frequently exhibit Craftsman influence and typically feature heavy masonry porch piers, double-pitched roofs, large dormers, both shed and hipped, and front-gables (Kidney 1974). These houses were often constructed from plans in pattern books and served largely as infill construction. There are approximately fifteen examples in the West Chapel Hill Historic District with a plethora of these existing along the 1920s-developed west end of Patterson Place, as well as three notable examples on the north side of the 200 block of McCauley Street (Resource nos. 62, 63, and 64).

Overall, property in the West Chapel Hill residential area is constituted of mainly privately-owned single family homes; however, many houses are rented to students as is the tradition of the university town. A few institutional uses are sprinkled throughout the district such as the Chi-Psi Fraternity House at 321 West Cameron Avenue (10), the former Junius Webb House at 302 Pittsboro Street (99) now used as a sorority house, the B'nai-B'rith Hillel at 210 West Cameron Avenue (2), the United Christian Church at 211 West Cameron Avenue (4) and the Chapel Hill Church of Christ in the former Pritchard House at 2 Briarbridge Lane (154).

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For the most part, these uses are compatible and the buildings congruent with those of the district; however, the edges of the district located along Pittsboro and South Columbia Streets across from later campus development and on West Cameron Avenue adjacent to fraternity houses are vulnerable to fraying due to development pressures of potential campus expansion.

Nearly all of the outbuildings found in the district are 1910s and 1920s front-gable frame garages. Although the first automobile arrived in Chapel Hill in 1901, the first dealership was not founded until 1914 and most garages were not constructed until after that time (Chapel Hill, 200 Years 1994, p. 43). Garages were frequently constructed along with the Craftsman bungalows that were popular in the 1920s. These garages often alluded stylistically to the house: the house and garage at 406 Ransom Street (123) are a good example of this trend. A few 1930s and 1940s brick garages exist behind the brick Colonial Revival main houses; however, the predominant building material remained as frame. A surprisingly high number of these period garages are extant, and are an important element of the district fabric as an indication of the advance of the automobile during the prosperous 1920s. Another type of secondary building that alludes to the neighborhood's development history is that of tenant or guest houses to the rear of street-facing houses. These occasionally occur given the early development tradition of subdividing land to create front and back lots. The earliest outbuilding in the district, and the only one appearing to date to the nineteenth century, is the frame and brick smokehouse at the c. 1860 Mason-Lloyd-Wiley House at 412 West Cameron Avenue (14d). There is also a stone well on the property dating to the period and an early twentieth-century garage. Only infrequently is there more than one outbuilding on a lot.

The acceleration of the town's population that began in the 1920s has continued with the largest increases in the decade between 1960 and 1970. The striking growth of the UNC campus and its enrollment from the 1950s was a major factor in this increase, and created a greater demand for rental housing than had previously existed. Thus, the few remaining vacant lots in the West Chapel Hill area were developed by the 1970s with single-family houses as well as two small apartment complexes. However, apartment buildings were not new to the area given that there are two period complexes on McCauley, one at 233 dating to between 1925 and 1932 (74) and one at 200 (51) dating to between 1932 and 1949 (Sanborn Insurance Maps). A more frequent occurrence in the neighborhood has been the conversion of single-family houses to multi-family use. The number of rehabilitation projects of both single-family and multi-family houses has continued to increase each year. Some of the houses on Wilson Street (149, 150) have been adapted by the United Christian Church for use as office space, but they have retained their overall exterior integrity.

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Inventory List

The inventory list resulting from the 1992 historic resource survey of the Cameron-McCauley Local Historic District by Mary Beth Gatzka was updated and amended for use as the basis for the National Register inventory list. Dates for resources were obtained during that survey from Sanborn maps. Other major sources of information included interviews with local residents, tax maps, and the 1989 Significance Report for the Cameron-McCauley Neighborhood by Mary L. Reeb. Dates for the most significant houses in this report were obtained from the Chapel Hill Historical Society publication, Historic Buildings and Landmarks of Chapel Hill, which utilized Orange County deeds as a primary source for dating buildings. The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name with the Westwood section of the district listed separately at the end. Resources are considered to be contributing to the architectural history of the district if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association-or the ability to convey, with few alterations to original appearance or configuration, those aspects of the above which would have originally rendered it significant. The listed resources are contributing unless otherwise designated as "NC" for noncontributing. Noncontributing are assigned this status due to a post-1948 construction date or alterations. The entries are keyed by number to the accompanying district boundary map and photographs.

North side 200 Block W. Cameron Avenue

1. 206 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1870 Pool-Harris House
The two-story three-bay hipped Greek Revival house exhibits a two-story rear extension, a hipped full-gallery porch, double-leafed floor-length windows and a sidelit entry. The property contains original stone gate posts and remnants of stone walls. The style suggests a probable antebellum origin, its depth recalling early I-form construction. It was owned by Solomon Pool in the early 1870s (see Pool-Harris-Patterson House), who sold it ca. 1875 to Dr. Thomas W. Harris a physician, pharmacist, and proprietor of a drug store at the corner of Franklin and Henderson Streets, who was founder, first Dean and one of three original faculty members of the UNC Medical School, inaugurated in 1879. He was also a captain in the confederate army.
2. 210 W. Cameron Ave. 1953 B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation NC-age
Noncontributing single-story, brick veneer building with projecting wings at ends and a half-round portico over a central entry.
3. 214 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1907 M. C. S. Noble House
The vernacular house suggestive of Queen Anne farm house dwellings, features a hipped wrap-around porch, a weatherboarded cross-gabled main block with shingled gable ends and returns, and a transomed street-facing window on the first story. The fenestration suggests an early twentieth century construction date. One source suggests it was owned ca. 1907 by Professor and Dean of the School of Education, Marcus Cicero Stevens Noble, Dean of the UNC at Chapel Hill School of Education, whose other property, a tract along N. Columbia Street, was subdivided after World War II into what was then called "Noble Heights."

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South side 200 Block W. Cameron Avenue

4. 211 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1914 United Church of Christ

The Church was organized in 1910 by Isaac W. Pritchard and others, and the building is thought to have been built around 1914. It was known as the United Congregational Church in the 1930s, and as the United Congregational Christian Church around 1960. The modified cruciform-plan church building is "village Gothic" in feeling, and is dominated by a two-story open bell tower. The lateral gables are the primary ones, as the ridge is higher than the others. The front-facing cross-gable is brick veneered, while the side gables are covered with siding. The tower is distinguished with four paneled corner posts, dentilled adornments and a pyramidal roof. The entry is located at the base of the tower and features paneled double-leaf doors in a classical surround. The main block consists of the intersection of two blunt cross-gabled elements forming an attenuated "nave" and "transept," each of which features a round window in the gable with four quadrants. The narrow single, paired and tripartite windows in the church exhibit stained glass. The entry on the recessed northeast corner of the structure is double-leaved and transomed.

5. 215 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1845 Mallette-Wilson-Maurice House

The three-bay, one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival I-house with shallow-pitched roof is one of the earliest in the neighborhood, traceable to the 1840s. It features two half-sized windows beneath the front eaves, two interior chimneys, a later pedimented porch with sawn members, and two later-added side porches. A late shed-roofed rear addition is sided with board and batten. The house was owned by Sallie Mallette, daughter of early settler and bookseller, Charles Mallette, and sister of Dr. William P. Mallette. Sallie was the proprietor of the student boarding facility "Steward's Hall" in the 1840s, and, when her brother, Edward Mallette, was killed in the Civil War, she raised his five orphaned children in this house. The "Mallette" of Mallette Street may be Sallie, rather than one of her male relatives. The "Wilson" of its pedigree was T. J. Wilson, I, a surgeon on the Confederate Army of Virginia, and father of another T. J. Wilson, a UNC registrar. T. J. Wilson, III was the head of UNC Press and later, of Harvard Press.

5a. c. 1930s guest house

The guest house faces Wilson Street and stands one-story with front gabled roof, interior rear chimney and shed addition to north side.

North side 300 Block W. Cameron Avenue

6. 308 W. Cameron Ave. late 20th c. NC-age
-
- Noncontributing, late twentieth century, brick-veneered ranch house.

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South side 300 Black W. Cameron Avenue

7. 301 W. Cameron Ave. 1915-1925
Two-story, brick-veneered house with one-story, gabled rear ell. Four-square style features include hipped roof, gabled dormers, paired windows and interior chimney. Front porch is original and wraps across facade and two bays of side elevation.
8. 305 W. Cameron Ave. pre 1915
Two-story frame dwelling with full-length front porch. Exhibiting a wide facade, it is two-bays-deep with a hipped dormer and interior chimneys.
- 8a. secondary house 1949-1960 NC-age
Two-story frame house sheathed in asbestos shingles with side-gabled roof, front-facing projecting cross-gabled bay, one-story side wing and flat-roofed rear addition.
9. 307 W. Cameron Ave. 1915-1925
Two-story side-gabled house with full-length front porch and porte-cochere. Craftsman-style features include semi-exterior chimney, shed dormer, paired windows and triangular knee braces at overhanging gable ends.
- 9a. 1915-1925 one-story frame garage
10. 321 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1930 Chi Psi Fraternity House
This large brick-veneered two-and-a-half-story structure is predominantly Jacobethan in feeling, but has French Norman Revival elements in an eclecticism that was common among buildings of this era, designed in the first decades of the twentieth century in what Walter Kidney calls "the architecture of choice" (Lefler and Wager 1953, p. 302-321). The building features 2 three-bay blocks bisected by a shallowly projecting two-bay element with a hipped roof set transverse to the gabled main segment, the roof of which is steep and slate-covered. The three-bay principle block is asymmetrical and features the Tudor-arched recessed entry flanked on the right by two ranks of casement windows with arched transoms and keystones, typical of the fenestration throughout on this story. The entry surround and sills are light-colored pre-cast concrete resembling stone. The second story windows are with keystoned casements, the third contains seven dormers with casements, each of which is surmounted by a hipped roof. To the rear, there is a large, two-story gabled ell projecting from the center of the building. In the junction of the ell and the west wing, a square tower rises the full two and one-half stories of the building. The building sits deeply on its lot, surrounded by a brick wall and mature plantings. The building was erected on the lot owned by David McCauley after whom McCauley Street was named, a wealthy landowner and merchant whose grandfather was among the original donors of university land. McCauley moved from west Franklin Street to a c. 1895 Gothic Revival house on this site purchased from original owner Dr. Johnston Blakeley Jones.

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The property was purchased in 1928 through the McCauley and Lindsay families by William Chambers Coker, founder and first chair of the UNC Botany Department, who was himself a wealthy landowner and developer (Vickers 1985, p. 131). When the Jones House was destroyed, Coker encouraged the erection of the present building for the Chi Psi Fraternity. This lot was only minimally subdivided and is the only example of what was the typical lot size along Cameron Avenue.

North side 400 Block W. Cameron Avenue

11. 400 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1860 Scott-Smith-Gattis House
One of the earliest and finest houses in the neighborhood, this three-bay, two-story gabled and weatherboarded Greek Revival I-form structure possesses a transverse rear ell and exterior end-chimneys. The porch features wide board faux stone facing which was considered elegant in the mid-nineteenth century. The transomed and sidelit entry and the 6/6 double-hung fenestration appear to be original, as does the stone foundation of the main block. Rear extensions, Eastlake porch members, and rebuilt end chimneys are late additions, as is the wrought iron fencing. The house is thought to have been built before the Civil War on property purchased in 1857 by Calvin Scott, a merchant and elder of the Presbyterian Church. By 1881, the house was owned by Mary Ruffin Smith, daughter of James S. Smith of Hillsborough. In 1885, she bequeathed 1500 acres in Chatham County to UNC-Chapel Hill. The "Gattis" of the building's provenance is Samuel Mallette Gattis, a University of North Carolina alumnus of the class of 1884 and trustee from 1909 to 1911.
12. 402 W. Cameron Ave. 1949-1960 NC-age
One-story, brick veneered dwelling with cross-gabled front projection and single exterior end-chimney.
13. 406 W. Cameron Ave. 1925-1932
One and one-half story bungalow features oversized dormer and full-length, shed-roofed porch.
14. 412 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1860 Mason-Lloyd-Wiley House
An antebellum house of brick construction, which was rare in early Chapel Hill, the structure also incorporates pine pegging and hand-forged nails into its construction. The house also features end-chimneys, gable-end returns, nine-over-nine first-story and six-over-six second-story fenestration headed by jack arches, and a double-leaved entry door with sidelights. A single-story rear ell was raised to two stories during a later renovation. The yard features mature, well-trimmed box woods and some outbuildings that may be original. The first-known owner of the house was James B. Mason, who was associated with the house from his purchase of the property in 1878 from Turner Bynum, and who was on the trustees committee when the university closed after the Civil War. The house was next purchased in 1885 by Thomas Lloyd, a Confederate veteran and industrialist, who, in partnership with the Pritchard brothers, Isaac and William, opened the area's first cotton gin at the "West End" railroad depot one mile west of the town limits of Chapel Hill which eventually become Carrboro. He expanded this operation to include a 4000-spindle cotton mill.

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In 1899, the "Alberta Mill", and a second mill ca. 1909, by which time Isaac Pritchard had also built another mill, the Blanche Hosiery Mill, at the site. All of these mills were eventually purchased by Julian Shakespeare Carr between 1909 and 1914, the Alberta Mill becoming Building #4 and the second Lloyd mill becoming Building #7 of the Durham Hosiery Mill complex. The Wiley ownership dates from the mid-1930s.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|--|
| 14a. | c. 1940s | one- ½ story side-gabled frame secondary house |
| 14b. | c. 1910s-20s | one-story frame front-gabled garage w/ exposed rafters |
| 14c. | c. 1860 | stone well with 1920s gabled frame shelter |
| 14d. | c. 1860 | front-gabled brick and frame smokehouse |

South side 400 Block W. Cameron Avenue

15. 403 W. Cameron Ave. c. 1870 Pool-Harris-Patterson House

This house appears to be one of the few examples in Chapel Hill of the Victorian Gothic, but may be an updated three-gabled I-house form with an L-shaped plan, interior chimney, rear extensions and late porches. The two-story frame house with gabled block features a circular louvered vent in the central front-facing gable and double-arched louvers on the end gables, six-over-six fenestration on the second floor, and paired, floor-length windows on the first, flanking the transomed and sidelit entry. The wrap-around porch features a pedimented central element with rafters and decorative bracketing that is repeated elsewhere on the porch. Pedimented rear-block window bays with pediments and cornice bracketing reflect some of the porch motifs. Several late additions are attached to the rear. The house is reputed to be the first in Chapel Hill to have running water. The house is associated with Solomon Pool, an Elizabeth City native, UNC alumnus, Republican, and deputy appraiser of the state who was once known as the "most disliked person ever to be president of the University of North Carolina." He was a Reconstruction appointment to the presidency of the University at its lowest ebb, between 1870 and 1875, after which a committee organized by Governor Zebulon Vance reconstituted the University according to guidelines more acceptable to the North Carolina populace and remaining faculty. Pool owned two pieces of property on Cameron Street, and it is not clear which of these was his residence. The house at 403, however, was eventually purchased by Dr. Thomas W. Harris a physician, pharmacist, and proprietor of a drug store at the corner of Franklin and Henderson Streets, who was founder, first dean, and one of three original faculty members of the UNC Medical School, inaugurated in 1879. He had also been a captain in the Confederate army. In 1888, the house was purchased by Henry Houston "Hoot" Patterson in 1888, who, given the detailing of the house and his tenure, is probably responsible for its present appearance. Patterson was born six miles east of Chapel Hill in 1844, was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was the proprietor of a "high class emporium" at Franklin and Henderson Streets. Eventually he served as vice president and director of the Bank of Chapel Hill, as a village alderman, founder of its telephone service in 1901, and member and chair of the Board of Education. His grandson was a Chapel Hill physician, Dr. Fred Patterson (Vickers 1985, p. 110).

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16. 409 W. Cameron Ave. pre 1932
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with gabled dormer, interior chimneys and engaged front porch.

16a. pre-1932 one-story front-gabled frame garage

17. 413 W. Cameron Ave. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story bungalow features oversized dormer, grouped windows, interior chimneys and engaged front porch with porte-cochere.

North side Colony Court

18. 1 Colony Court 1925-1932
One-story front-gabled frame dwelling with Craftsman features such as four-over-one sash windows and exposed roof rafter ends.

19. 2 Colony Court 1949-1960 NC-age
Small one-story side-gabled frame dwelling with interior chimney

19a. 1949-1960 one-story frame garage NC-age

South side Colony Court

20. 3 Colony Court 1949-1960 NC-age
Small one-story side-gabled frame house with interior chimney.

21. 4 Colony Court 1932-1948
Small one-story side-gabled frame house with interior chimney. Similar to #2, 3 and 5 Colony Court.

22. 5 Colony Court 1932-1948
Small one-story side-gabled frame house with interior chimney. Similar to #2, 3 and 4 Colony Court.

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North side 100 Block Dawson Court

23. 123 Dawson Court 1932-1948
One-story side-gabled frame dwelling with asymmetrical facade and front uncoursed stone chimney.
23a. 1932-48 one-story front-gabled frame garage altered as secondary house NC-alt.
24. 125 Dawson Court 1932-1948
One-story front-gabled frame dwelling with symmetrical facade.
24a. 1932-1948 one-story front-gabled frame garage

East side 100 Block Kenan Street

25. 109 Kenan St. 1915-1925
One-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with altered windows and extensive rear additions.
25a. modern garage NC-age
26. 113 Kenan St. 1915-1925
One-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with central interior chimney and engaged front porch. Similar to # 115.
27. 115 Kenan St. 1915-1925
One-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with central interior chimney and engaged front porch. Similar to # 113.
28. 117 Kenan St. 1932-1948
One-story, side-gabled, brick-veneer house with front cross-gable and exterior front chimney.
29. 119 Kenan St. 1932-1948
One-story, side-gabled, brick-veneer house with front cross-gable and exterior end-chimney.
29a. 1932-1949 one-story front-gabled frame garage
30. 121 Kenan St 1932-1948
One-story side-gable brick-veneer house with front cross-gable and gabled dormer.
30a. 1932-1948 garage

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106-124 Block Kenan Street, West side

31. 106 Kenan St. 1925-1932
One-story, front-gabled frame bungalow with symmetrical facade and massive, stuccoed porch supports.
31a. c.1950s one-story side-gabled frame storage building NC-age
32. 108 Kenan St. 1915-1925
One-story, side-gabled frame bungalow with symmetrical facade, engaged front porch and gabled dormer.
Has extensive rear additions.
33. 112 Kenan St. 1915-1925
Somewhat altered one-story side-gabled frame dwelling with interior chimney, stone foundation.
34. 114 Kenan St. 1932-1948
One-and-a-half-story, brick-veneer house with off-center cross-gable and exterior end-chimney. Similar to 118 and 122.
34a. 1932-1948 one-story frame front-gabled 2-car garage
34b. 1940-1948 two-story frame side-gabled bungalow secondary house
34c. 1940-1948 one-story frame front-gabled garage
35. 116 Kenan St. 1932-1948
Two-story, side-gabled frame duplex- slightly altered.
35a. 1950s two-story frame front-gabled secondary house NC-age
36. 118 Kenan St. 1932-1948
One-story, frame, side-gabled Tudoresque house with cross-gable and exterior end-chimney. Similar to 122 and 114.
36a. 1932-1949 one-story front-gabled frame garage
37. 120 Kenan St. 1940-1948
One-story, brick veneered Tudoresque house with two cross-gables and interior end-chimney.
37a. 1940-1948 one-story front-gabled frame garage
37b. 1970s two-story front-gabled frame garage apartment NC-altered

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38. 122 Kenan St. 1940-1948
One-story, brick-veneered, side-gabled Tudoresque house with cross-gable and exterior end-chimney. Similar to 114 and 118.
- 38a. 1940-1949 one-story front-gabled frame garage

East side 100 Block Mallette Street

39. 113 Mallette St. c. 1900 Warriole-Tilley House
This one-story cottage is one of the few in this district of the quarter-Georgian vernacular type found in abundance in the Northside neighborhood, a domestic form consisting of a rectangular framed front block and a rear extension whose gable roof is pitched above the ridge of the front blocks, forming a hipped effect suggesting the origins of later versions of this form. This particular house is Gothic Revival in feeling, with its front-facing triple-A gable with scalloped shingles, returns, double-hung 4/4 fenestration and double-arched windows in the door. The hipped-roof porch with intricate sawn Eastlake-style members, turned posts and brackets appears to be original. Nothing is known about the original owners, but Mallette Street is one of the oldest streets in Chapel Hill and several structures along it are sited close to the road in mid-nineteenth-century pedestrian-fashion.
40. 117 Mallette St. c. 1860 John Morris (Harris)-Gore-Hocutt House
What appears to be one of the earliest houses in the district, this dwelling is characterized by its two-story, three-bay Greek Revival I-form and stone foundation. A Colonial Revival portico is not original. The facade exhibits four-over-four sash windows which appear to be original suggesting a construction date in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. An early one story extension appears to the rear. The names "Morris" and "Harris" both appear in the documents (the former was chosen in this instance), dating from an 1880 deed book, but the structure appears to be antebellum in several of its aspects. The "Gore" in its history is probably Joshua W. Gore, a professor of applied science who directed the expansion of the university electric system in 1901, and also served as Dean of the university, town alderman, and director of the Bank of Chapel Hill. The "Hocutt" was the Rev. John Hocutt, a Baptist minister who, in addition to being the pastor of several churches, was superintendent of the Orange County schools.
- 40a. one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-deteriorated

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41. 121 Mallette St. c. 1870, 1900
The two-story triple-A house features exterior end-chimneys, four-over-four double-hung windows, a hipped porch, a patterned standing-seam metal roof, a framed main block, unadorned wing, and one-story rear ell. The house appears to date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century with early twentieth-century alterations. Like the Warriole-Tilley House, it is among the earliest Mallette Street houses and is one of the few dating to the 19th century.
42. 127 Mallette St. pre 1915
Two-story, side-gabled house with Craftsman and shingle-style influences. Predominant features include the shingled exterior walls, interior chimneys and the wrap-around porch. A sleeping porch on the second story extends out from the main block of the building and sits on top of the porch roof.
43. 129 Mallette St. c. 1880; 1914 Sallie Davis-Clyde Eubanks House
The one-story house is an example of a frame, quarter-Georgian form with added triple-A gable. The Eastlake porch members and one-story rear extension are also common to this form, as is the diamond-shaped, louver in the gable. Mention of a house on the lot is found in the sources as early as 1855, but the style of the structure suggests a later date. Likely built by Sallie Davis for her daughter, it was purchased in 1914 by Clyde Eubanks, a noted Chapel Hill druggist and brother-in-law of Dr. Thomas Harris, first Dean of the UNC Medical School (see Pool-Harris House). It is unlikely, however, that Eubanks lived in the house.

West side 100 Block Mallette Street

44. 110 Mallette St. pre 1915
Two-story frame duplex with side-gabled roof and grouped windows on second story.
45. 116 Mallette St. 1925-1932
One-story frame house with front-gabled roof and interior chimney. Craftsman style influence is exhibited by the triangular knee braces on gable end. Colonial Revival-style windows added.
- 45a. 1998 one-story front-gabled frame bungalow secondary house NC-age
46. 118 Mallette St. c. 1900 Morrow-Neville House
The two-story dwelling with a rectangular, massed plan and hipped roof is an update of an early three-bay Greek Revival house with bracketed cornices reminiscent of Italianate farm-houses of the latter nineteenth century. The small one-story rear ell and hipped front porch with square columns appear to be original. The property was owned at the beginning of the Civil War by a widow, Cornelia Morrow, who lost two sons in the war.
- 46a. 1910s-1920s one-story front-gabled two-car frame garage

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47. 120 Mallette St. 1932-1948
One-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house with brick, front-gabled porch.
47a. post-1948 shed-roofed frame storage building NC-age
48. 122 Mallette St. 1932-1948
Two-story, brick-veneered house with front-gable and cross-gables on each end. Features include paired windows and patterned brickwork on the facade.
48a. post-1948 one-story shed-roofed frame garage NC-age
49. 126 Mallette St. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with oversized dormer and engaged front porch supported by grouped square columns.
49a. post-1948 two-story front-gabled frame secondary house NC-age
50. 128 Mallette St. 1949-1960 NC-age
One-story brick-veneered ranch house.

North side 200 Block McCauley Street

51. 200 McCauley St. 1932-1948
Two-story, brick-veneered apartment building.
52. 202 McCauley St. 1932-1948
One-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house with front-gabled roof and interior chimney.
53. 204 McCauley St. 1932-1948
One-story brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof and interior chimney.
53a. post-1948 one-story side-gabled frame shed NC-age
54. 206 McCauley St. 1915-1925
Two-story frame L-plan house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable.

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55. 208 McCauley St. 1915-1925
Two-story four-square house with hipped roof and full-facade front porch.
56. 212 McCauley St. 1915-1925
Two-story late Queen Anne house with interior chimneys, hipped roof and front cross-gable.
57. 214 McCauley St. c. 1913 Griffin House
The two-story frame I-house with two-story rear ell and interior chimneys alludes to the nineteenth century houses found on Cameron, but is a much later example, with added Colonial Revival features including a hipped roof and a square-columned full-facade front porch situated fully across the front of the house. The property also features Chapel Hill stone walls. The property was sold in 1901 by David McCauley to Thomas W. Strowd, who probably held the land for sale to C. B. Griffin, a renter from across the street, on which Griffin built the house in 1913. Griffin was a bank cashier
58. 216 McCauley St. post 1960 NC-age
Modern house with front-gabled roof, casement windows and vertical siding.
59. 220 McCauley St. c. 1910 Thomas Strowd House
The two-story Queen Anne house with high hipped roof, interior chimneys and front cross-gable was built on the western parcel of two lots purchased by Thomas W. Strowd from David McCauley in 1901. It resembles 219 McCauley with its gabled main block and chamfered porch posts. The patterned-glass gable window and two-story window bay on the west are distinctive features.
60. 224 McCauley St. c. 1910 Norwood House or Braxton Craig, et. al. House
The house is thought to have been built around 1910 by Braxton Craig, W. L. Robertson and L. Lloyd and sold it to E.G. Norwood in 1913. The two-story house is a cross-gabled Queen Anne *cum* Victorian Gothic with a pedimented fore block featuring Gothic Revival detailing in the gables. The notable wrap-around porch is decorated with sawn brackets, turned balustrade and spindlework frieze. The house is lit with glass multi-paned windows in the gables and at the first story. A one-story extension projects to the rear.
- 60a. c. 1910s one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-altered
61. 226 McCauley St. 1915-1925
Two-story house with massed plan, interior chimney, hipped roof and hipped dormer window.
- 61a. post-1948 one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-age

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62. 230 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with interior chimneys, oversized gabled dormer and engaged front porch. Similar to #232 and 234.
- 62a. one-story front-gabled small frame shed with exposed rafters
63. 232 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with exterior end-chimney, oversized gabled dormer, engaged front porch, and extensive rear additions.
64. 234 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with exterior end-chimney, oversized gabled dormer and engaged front porch. Similar to #230 and 232.
65. 236-38 McCauley St. 1925-1932
Two-story brick-veneered duplex with hipped roof, symmetrical facade and paired six-over-one sash windows.

South side 200 Block McCauley St.

66. 209 McCauley St. 1925-1932
One-story frame house with front-gabled roof and gabled porch. Craftsman style features include four-over-one sash windows, bungalow porch supports and exposed rafter ends.
67. 211 McCauley St. c. 1913 Webb House or Caldwell-Mitchell House
Called by some sources the "First President's House," portions of this structure were salvaged from the "President's House," which dated from c. 1795 to 1840 and was demolished to make way for Swain Hall at Columbia Street and Cameron Avenue (see discussion of the Junius D. Webb house, above). The salvaged portions were incorporated into new construction by Junius D. Webb on his back lot ca. 1913. In its present configuration, the Caldwell-Mitchell-Webb House is much altered by the application of aluminum siding but, in profile, it suggests a nineteenth-century hipped-roof I-house form. It features an irregularly spaced three-bay fenestration, with double-hung windows (probably dating from the early twentieth century), an entry transom, an interior chimney and a hipped wrap-around porch with turned spindles. The house is associated with the two men who lived longest in it during the nineteenth century. Joseph Caldwell (1773-1835) was educated at Princeton and came to Chapel Hill in the last decade of the 18th century as a professor of mathematics and astronomy, becoming the first president of the University in 1804, a post he resigned in 1812 after what was probably its first successful fund raising campaign. The troubled tenure of Robert Hett Chapman followed after which Caldwell was prevailed upon to return as president in 1816, an office he held until his death in 1835, having lived in the house only a few years, off and on. He was replaced in an acting capacity by Professor Elisha Mitchell (1783-1857), the other long-time resident -some four decades, in fact-of the first President's house.

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Mitchell, probably the first nationally recognized scholar in UNC history, was educated at Yale and arrived in Chapel Hill in 1818 as a teacher of mathematics, having also obtained a license as a teacher of theology as well. He and his wife first lived as tenants of the house (renting from Dennison Olmstead, another resident after Caldwell moved to a house just east of the President's residence), buying it when Olmstead moved. A professorial jack-of-all-trades, Mitchell interested himself in mineralogy, chemistry, and geology while at the same time preaching in the Congregational Church and serving as university bursar, superintendent of grounds, and, on the death of Caldwell, acting president. He also conducted scientific expeditions to the North Carolina Outer Banks and western mountains. The tallest peak in the state, Mt. Mitchell, was named for him, an appropriate appellation since Mitchell was killed in a fall on the mountain during one of his expeditions and was buried at the peak.

68. 213 McCauley St. 1932-1948
Two-story brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof and eyebrow dormer. The symmetrical facade, small portico and side wing all suggest the Colonial Revival style of the 1930s and 1940s.
69. 213 ½ McCauley St. 1932-1948
Located to the rear of #213, this small frame dwelling stands one-and-a-half-stories under a side-gabled roof with an oversized central gabled dormer.
69a. 1932-1948 front-gabled frame garage w/ exposed rafters
70. 219 McCauley St. 1905-06 William S. Haward House
An eclectic two-story house representing elements associated with a variety of styles including the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne, the Haward House was built by Roy Thayer for William S. Haward as a rental property, and later owned and occupied by Margaret Webb Callihan, daughter of Junius Webb and granddaughter of William Haward. It was rented for several years to C. B. Griffin before he built the house at 214 McCauley. The house is of irregular plan with multiple gables intersecting a hipped main block. Its wrapped porch features jig-sawn Gothic Revival/Eastlake members. Haward conveyed the house to his granddaughter, Margaret Webb Callihan.
71. 223 McCauley St. c. 1903 Martha Patterson House
Named for one of its former owners, the wife and widow of H. H. "Hoot" Patterson, the house is a two-story triple-A vernacular dwelling enframed with cornerposts, a hipped porch with Classical Revival members, a multi-paned gable window and a single-story rear extension. It also features returned gables and an entry transom.
72. 225 McCauley St. c. 1940
One-story side-gabled frame secondary house. The roof of the Colonial Revival entrance stoop exhibits an "eyebrow" profile. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding.

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73. 227 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story dwelling with front-gabled roof and wrap-around porch which has been partially filled in.
74. 233 McCauley St. 1925-1932
Apartment complex with two identical, three-story buildings. Each building has two ranks of enclosed sleeping porches facing each other and a small courtyard. The buildings are brick on the first and second stories and feature a brick gambrel roof on the end walls. The full-length shed dormer which constitutes the third story is weatherboarded.
75. 237 McCauley St. c. 1900 John O'Daniel House
One-story frame dwelling under a high hipped roof. An eclectic structure, this cottage features Eastlake, Gothic, and Classical Revival elements, including a high hipped roof, a wrapped-porch surmounted by a pentagonal roof, framed cornerposts, a projecting front-gabled wing, interior chimneys and a complex porch structure. Chapel Hill stone walls delineate the lawn.
- 75a. 1910s-1920s one-story front-gabled frame garage
- North side 300 block McCauley Street**
76. 300 McCauley St. 1925-1932
Two-story house with side-gabled roof and oversized shed dormer which contains three pairs of sash windows. The symmetrical facade, paired windows, and interior end-chimneys all suggest the Colonial Revival style.
77. 304 McCauley St. 1925-1932
One-story frame dwelling with hipped roof, hipped dormer, paired windows and interior end-chimney.
- 77a. post-1948 one-story frame garage NC-age
77b. mid-1940s side-gabled garden shed
78. 306 McCauley St. 1925-1932
Two-story frame house with hipped roof, paired windows and full-facade porch.
- 78a. 1950s one-story side-gabled frame secondary house NC-age

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South side 300 Block McCauley Street

79. 305-307 McCauley St. 1915-1925
Two-story frame house with rear ell added between 1932 and 1949. The house exhibits a side-gabled roof, a three-bay facade and originally a front-gabled porch. The west street-facing facade has been obscured by a two-story front-gabled brick porch addition.
80. 311 McCauley St. pre 1915
One-story frame dwelling with clipped-gable roof and dormers. It features a single interior chimney and a full-length shed porch with bungalow supports.
81. 313 McCauley St. 1932-1948
One-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable.
- 81a. 1932-1949 one-story frame front-gabled garage
82. 317 McCauley St. 1932-1948
Two-story brick-veneered house altered to apartment building with hipped roof.
- 82a. 1932-1949 one-story front-gabled frame garage
83. 319 McCauley St. 1949-1960 NC-age
One-story brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof, gabled dormers and cross-gable.
84. 321 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, interior chimney and partially engaged front porch.

South side 400 Block McCauley Street

85. 401 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-story frame bungalow with side-gabled roof, gabled dormer, interior end-chimney and engaged front porch.
86. 403 McCauley St. 1915-1925
One-story frame bungalow with side-gabled roof, gabled dormer, interior end-chimney and engaged front porch.
- 86a. 1915-19-1925 one-story front-gabled frame garage

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South side 300 Block Patterson Place

87. 309 Patterson Place 1932-37
One-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof and interior chimney.
87a. 1932-37 one-story front-gabled frame garage
88. 311 Patterson Place 1927 Dewitt Neville House
One-story frame dwelling with front-gabled roof and porch. Craftsman style features include triangular knee braces, exposed roof rafter ends, paired three-over-one windows and bungalow porch supports.
88a. post-1948 two-story concrete block garage NC-age
89. 313 Patterson Place 1932-1948
Two-story brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof, interior chimney and symmetrical side wings.
90. 317 Patterson Place 1932-1948
One-story cinder block house with interior chimney and symmetrical side wings.
90a. 1932-40 one-story side-gabled two-car garage

North side 400 block Patterson Place

91. 402 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-story bungalow with side-gabled roof, gabled dormer and engaged front porch.
92. 406 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-story bungalow with side-gabled roof and exterior end-chimney. The enclosed front porch greatly alters the appearance of front facade.
92a. 1915-1925 one-story front-gabled frame garage
93. 408 Patterson Place 1932-1948
One-story bungalow with front-gabled roof, interior chimney and shed-roofed porch.
93a. 1932-1948 front-gabled frame garage
94. 410 Patterson Place 1932-1948
One-story frame dwelling with hipped roof, interior chimney and engaged front porch.

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Orange County, NC**South side 400 Block Patterson Place**

95. 401 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with side-gabled roof, gabled dormers, exterior end-chimney and engaged front porch.
- 95a. 1915-1925 one-story front-gabled frame garage
96. 403 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-story bungalow with side-gabled roof, shed dormer, paired windows and shed porch.
97. 407 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-story frame bungalow with side-gabled roof, interior chimney and large gabled dormer.
- 97a. 1915-1925 one-story front-gabled frame garage
98. 409 Patterson Place 1915-1925
One-story frame dwelling with hipped roof, oversized hipped dormer, interior chimney and engaged porch.
- 98a. 1915-1925 one-story front-gabled frame garage

West side 300 Block Pittsboro Street

99. 302 Pittsboro St. c. 1913 Junius Webb House
This large extensively remodeled Colonial Revival two-story four-square house with hipped roof, full dormers and wrapped porch, contains many later additions, but its original outlines remain visible. The house was built by Junius D. Webb, a Chapel Hill businessman who, with Herbert Lloyd, built the Webb-Lloyd commercial block ca. 1900 (home of the Carolina Coffee Shop) during the first reconstruction of the Franklin Street commercial section. Webb was responsible for moving the bits of the house of the first president of the University from its site at the intersection of Cameron Avenue and Columbia Street, making way for the present Swain Hall. The house now serves as a sorority house.
100. 308 Pittsboro St. 1925-1932
Two-story frame house with one-story side wing. Colonial Revival style features include asymmetrical facade, paired, six-over-six sash windows, exterior end-chimney and porticoed, central entry.

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West side 400 Block Pittsboro Street

101. 404 Pittsboro St. 1925-1932
One-story frame dwelling with front-gabled roof. Craftsman style features include the exposed roof rafter ends and patterned tripartite windows. A frame garage is not original, but echoes the lines and details of the house.
102. 408 Pittsboro St. 1915-1925
Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof, gabled dormers, exterior end-chimney and symmetrical facade.
- 102a. post 1948 one-story frame shed NC-age
103. 410 Pittsboro St. 1925-1932
Two-story, brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof, front-facing cross-gable, asymmetrical facade and grouped windows.
104. 414 Pittsboro St. 1925-1932
Altered, one-story house with shingled exterior. The Craftsman style is suggested by the cross-gabled roof, exposed roof rafter ends, and grouped windows.
- 104a. post-1948 side-gabled frame shed NC-age
105. 416 Pittsboro St. pre 1932
One-story frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable. Original front porch has been closed in.

West side 500 Block Pittsboro Street

106. 500 Pittsboro St. pre 1932
Two-story frame house with board and batten siding on second story and weatherboards below. The facade is dominated by two front-facing gables. The house has been heavily altered, especially on the interior.
107. 504 Pittsboro St. c. 1935
Two-story frame Colonial Revival with exterior chimney on front facade, and shed roof wing on side.
108. 508 Pittsboro St. c. 1935
One-story, triple-A frame Colonial Revival with gabled side wing.

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East side 200 Block Ransom Street

109. 219 Ransom St. 1925-1932
Two-story brick-veneered house with hipped roof, gabled dormer and grouped windows on facade.

West side 200 Block Ransom Street

110. 210 Ransom St. 1915-1925
One-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, grouped windows and recessed entry. Craftsman style influences include triangular knee braces in gable end, three-over-one sash windows, and tapered porch supports.
111. 216 Ransom St. 1932-1948
One-story, one-room plan dwelling with side-gabled roof.
111a. post-1948 one-story frame storage shed NC-age

East side 300 Block Ransom Street

112. 307 Ransom St. 1932-1948
Two-story frame and brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof and steel casement windows.
113. 309 Ransom St. 1925-1932
One-story bungalow with side-gabled roof, oversized shed dormer and shed-roofed front porch.
113a. 1950 one-story side-gabled frame secondary house NC-age

West side 300 Block Ransom Street

114. 302 Ransom St. post 1960 NC-age
Two-story brick apartment building.
115. 306 Ransom St. 1925-1932
One-story frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling with side-gabled roof, interior chimney and symmetrical facade. The lot is bounded by a picket fence.
116. 308 1/2 Ransom St. 1932-1948
One-story frame house of minimal traditional-style with side-gabled roof, front-facing cross-gable and exterior end-chimney.

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117. 308 Ransom St. 1932-1948
Somewhat altered two-story frame house of minimal traditional-style with side-gabled roof and asymmetrical facade.
118. 310 Ransom St. 1932-1948
One-story frame house with side-gabled roof, central front cross-gable, and interior chimney.
119. 314 Ransom St. 1932-1948
Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof and interior chimney. Colonial Revival style features include eight-over-eight sash windows, asymmetrical facade and front door surround with sidelights and transom.
- 119a. 1932-1948 one-story side-gabled frame garage

East side 400 Block Ransom Street

120. 405 Ransom St. pre 1932
Large two-and-a-half story frame house. Colonial Revival style features include side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney, gabled dormers, eight-over-twelve sash windows and front door surround with sidelights and transom.
- 120a. pre-1932 one-story front-gabled frame garage
121. 407 Ransom St. 1932-1948
One-story, frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, front-facing cross-gable and off-center entrance.
- 121a. post-1948 one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-altered

West side 400 Block Ransom Street

122. 400 Ransom St. c. 1910s Pritchard House
This house came into the Pritchard family via William N. Pritchard's purchase of the property (probably without this house on it) from Nancy McCollum Lewter (widow of Charles McCollum and, later, James Lewter) in the late nineteenth century (the dating of this transaction is confusing, given other information about William Pritchard's arrival in Chapel Hill). He apparently sold the property ca. 1884 to Isaac Pritchard, who was his brother and business partner in the development of a cotton mill complex in the vicinity that later became the town of Carrboro in the early twentieth century. A third business partner in this endeavor was Thomas Lloyd, also of the West Chapel Hill area. Isaac Pritchard was the developer of the north portion of the nearby Westwood neighborhood.

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Judging by its appearance, the house was probably built in the first decade of the twentieth century and was the Pritchard family homestead well into the 1960s. It features Classical Revival/four-square elements with a hipped roof, Palladian window in the dormer, an asymmetrical entry with multiple lights, full porch with brick piers, and two two-story rear extensions.

- 122a. post 1948 front-gabled frame shed NC-age
- 122b. c. 1910s frame front-gabled shed
- 122c. c. 1910s frame front-gabled smokehouse

123. 406 Ransom St. c. 1920s
One-story Craftsman bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormers and engaged porch.

123a. c. 1920s one-story clipped front gable frame Craftsman garage- good example

124. 408 Ransom St. c. 1940
Two-story brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney, projecting entry bay, side porch and an extensive rear addition.

West side 500 Block Ransom Street

125. 502 Ransom St. 1940-1948
Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof, symmetrical facade, exterior end-chimney and classical front door surround.

125a. post 1949 one-story side-gabled frame garage NC-age

126. 504 Ransom St. 1940-1948
One-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, symmetrical facade, exterior end-chimney and front door surround with sidelights and transom.

North side 200 Block University Drive

127. 206 University Dr. 1925-1932
One-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house with front-gabled main block and side-gabled wing. The Colonial Revival style is suggested by the six-over-nine sash windows, pedimented portico, and front door surround with sidelights and transom.

- 127a. 1940s one-story front-gabled frame garage
- 127b. 1950s one-story side-gabled frame secondary house NC-age
- 127c. 1950s one-story side-gabled frame secondary house NC-age

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128. 212 University Dr. pre 1932
Two-story frame house with hipped roof, exterior end-chimney and paired sash windows on the facade.

129. 216 University Dr. pre 1932
One-story Colonial Revival frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney, symmetrical facade and paired sash windows.

South side 200 Block University Drive

130. 205 University Dr. 1925-1932
One-story frame house w/side-gabled roof, interior chimney and symmetrical facade.

131. 209 University Dr. 1932-1948
One-story, L-plan house with low profile, hipped roof and recessed entry.

132. 215 University Dr. 1932-1948
Two-story side-gabled frame house with one-story side wing. Colonial Revival features include exterior end-chimney, symmetrical facade, sash windows, and front door surround with fanlight and sidelights.

North side 200 Block Vance Street

133. 208 Vance St. 1915-1925
One-story frame bungalow with hipped roof, grouped windows and symmetrical facade.

133a. post 1948 side-gabled frame garage NC-age

134. 212 Vance St. 1925-1932
Two-story brick-veneered house with hipped, tiled roof, grouped windows and one-story side wing. This house is the only example of the Spanish Colonial Revival-style in the district.

134a. 1925-1932 one-story brick-veneered garage with tiled pyramidal roof

135. 216 Vance St. 1925-1932
One-story, brick-veneered Tudor Revival house with side-gabled roof, cross-gables and front exterior chimney.

135a. post-1948 one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-age

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136. 218 Vance St. 1925-1932

Two-story frame house with one-story wings. Colonial Revival features include side-gabled roof, eight-over-twelve sashes, and a door surround with sidelights and transom.

137. 222 Vance St. 1915-1925

Large two-story Colonial Revival house with gambrel roof, oversized shed dormer, and grouped, four-over-one sash windows.

137a. 1915-1925 one-story frame shed

138. 224 Vance St. 1949-1960 NC-age

Two-story, brick-veneered house with side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney and one-story side wings.

South side 200 Block Vance Street

139. 205 Vance St. 1915-1925

Two-story frame four-square house with hipped roof, interior chimneys, four-over-four sash windows and full-length bungalow shed porch.

139a. post 1948 one-story frame garage with pyramidal roof NC-age

140. 209 Vance St. 1925-1932

One-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with side-gabled roof and pedimented portico, end-chimneys, paired windows and sidelit entry.

140a. 1925-1932 one-story frame front-gabled garden shed

141. 211 Vance St. 1990 NC-age

The newly constructed house replaces a one-story frame house with front-gabled roof, symmetrical facade and exterior chimney. The current house is a tall two-story eclectic Victorian-style structure with a wrap-around porch, projecting front-gable at the second level, a one-story front-gabled projection, and Craftsman-influenced windows.

142. 215 Vance St. pre 1932

One-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with side-gabled roof, oversized shed dormer, full-length shed porch and grouped four-over-one sash windows.

142a. pre-1932 small L-plan secondary frame Craftsman house.

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143. 217 Vance St. 1932-1948
Two-story symmetrical frame house with side-gabled roof and replacement siding.
143a. post-1948 one-story side-gabled frame secondary house NC-age
144. 219 Vance St. pre 1932
One story frame dwelling with clipped-gable roof, clipped dormers, and interior chimney.
144a. pre-1932 one-story front-gabled frame garage
145. 221 Vance St. pre 1932
Two-story four-square house with hipped roof, hipped dormer, symmetrical facade, grouped windows, exterior chimneys and shed porch.
145a. pre-1932 one-story front-gabled frame garage NC-altered
146. 223 Vance St. pre 1932
Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof, asymmetrical facade and interior chimney.
147. 225 Vance St. pre 1932
Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof, asymmetrical facade and interior chimney.
147a. pre-1932 one-story front-gabled frame garage
148. 227 Vance St. pre 1932
Two-story, frame L-shaped house with front-gabled roof and side cross-gable.

East side 200 Block Wilson Street

149. 205 Wilson St. 1932-1948
Two-story frame house. Colonial Revival style features include side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney, symmetrical facade and front door surround with sidelights and transom. The house is now used as an office by the United Church of Christ.
150. 207 Wilson St. 1932-1948
Two-story brick-veneered house. Colonial Revival style features include side-gabled roof, exterior end-chimney, symmetrical facade and front door surround with sidelights and transom. The house is now used by the United Church of Christ as an annex.

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West side 200 Block Wilson Street

151. 208 Wilson St. 1932-1948
One-story brick-veneered dwelling with side-gabled roof, front-facing cross-gabled porch and exterior end-chimney.
152. 216 Wilson St. 1932-1948
One-story brick-veneered dwelling with side-gabled roof, gabled dormer, exterior end-chimney and front-facing cross-gable with portico with arched opening

WESTWOOD SECTION OF WEST CHAPEL HILL DISTRICT

Briarbridge Lane

153. 1 Briarbridge Ln. 1940s Pritchard House #2
One-and-a-half-story frame house with asymmetrical facade. The steeply pitched prominent front gable on the north and the round-arched entry opening lend to a Tudoresque appearance. Two hipped dormers are engaged in the roofline.
154. 2 Briarbridge Ln. c. 1933 Pritchard House #1
Rambling two-story Prairie-style influenced frame house with porte cochere and an uncoursed fieldstone chimney, columns and foundation. The house now serves the Chapel Hill Church of Christ.
155. 3 Briarbridge Ln. 1940s
Two-story house with frame upper level and brick lower level with an English cottage or Tudoresque appearance.
- 155a. 1950s-1960s one-story frame storage building NC-age
155b. 1950s-1960s one-story side-gabled storage building NC-age

500A-505 & 534 Dogwood Drive (North & South sides)

156. 500A Dogwood Dr. 1970s NC-age
Two-story frame contemporary house.
- 156a. 1970s storage building NC-age
157. 501 Dogwood Dr. c. 1935
One-and-a-half story side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with gabled dormers.

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158. 502 ½ Dogwood Dr. c. 1980s NC-age
One-and-a-half story frame contemporary house.
159. 503 Dogwood Dr. c. 1935
Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with wrap-around porch and full-facade shed dormer. Stone steps from sidewalk in front are dated 1931.
159a. c. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage
160. 504 Dogwood Dr. c. 1935
Two-story brick side-gabled brick Colonial Revival house.
160a. c. 1935 two-story side-gabled frame three-car garage NC-altered
161. 505 Dogwood Dr. c. 1935
Two-story brick Colonial Revival house with gabled entrance stoop and side porch.
161a. c. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage
162. 534 Dogwood Dr. 1937
Two-story, brick Colonial Revival house with low hipped roof.
162a. 1937 one-story frame garage with hipped roof

602-800 South Columbia Street, West side

163. 602 S. Columbia St. c. 1933 W. F. Prouty House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with gabled side wings.
163a. 1970s two-story front-gabled log chalet-type house NC-age
163b. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage
164. 604 S. Columbia St. c. 1933 Dr. F. W. Edminster House
Two-story side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with side wings.
164a. 1980s one-and ½-story front-gable frame secondary house NC-age
165. 606 S. Columbia St. c. 1925 Dr. H. D. Myer House
Two-story hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival with side wings. Myer taught at UNC-Chapel Hill.
165a. c. 1925 one-story frame garage with pyramidal roof

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166. 700 S. Columbia St. c. 1933 Dr. D. A. McPherson House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house. Dr. D. R. McPherson was a professor of chemistry and physics at UNC-Chapel Hill.

166a. c.1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage

167. 750 S. Columbia St. c. 1933 English Bagby House
Two-story, side-gabled, frame Colonial Revival house with wood shingles. English Bagby was professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

168. 800 S. Columbia St. c. 1925 G. Wallace Smith House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with side wings.

319-326 West W. University Drive, North and South sides

169. 319 W. University Dr. c. 1935
Two-story side-gabled brick Colonial Revival house with round-arched entry, exterior chimney, and stone retaining wall on front lawn.

169a. post-1948 storage building NC-age

170. 321 W. University Dr. c. 1935 Robert Madry House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with side hipped-roof porch.

171. 323 W. University Dr. c. 1935 Bastoral Shepard House
Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with hipped roof and exterior chimney.

172. 325 W. University Dr. c. 1935 Fuller House
One-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house.

172a. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage

173. 324 W. University Dr. c. 1935 Pritchard House
Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival frame house with Neoclassical porch.

173a. c. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage

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174. 326 W. University Dr. c. 1935 Saunders House
Two-story Colonial Revival L-plan frame house with a large fanlit front gable and inset arcaded porch.

174a. c. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage with fanlight

400 Block Westwood Drive, Outside loop

175. 400 Westwood Dr. c. 1940s T.E. Bradshaw House
Two-story Colonial Revival frame house with multiple gables intersecting a high hipped roof.

175a. c. 1940s brick garage with pyramidal roof

176. 404 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 Dasheill-Bynum House
Two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival with full-facade shed dormer and an "eyebrow" profile entrance stoop roof. Local history says that the house was built by the Dasheill family.

176a. post-1948 garage NC-age

177. 406 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 McKay House
One-and-a-half story shingled Colonial Revival with pyramidal main block and a projecting front-gabled main block. A Palladian window is featured in the second level.

177a. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled shingled garage

178. 408 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 J. F. Kenfield House
Two-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival with steeply pitched side-gabled roof and exterior chimney. The house is oriented with its gabled end facing the street.

178a. c. 1933 one-story side-gabled frame garage

179. 410 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 H. F. Comer House
Two-story, side-gabled brick Colonial Revival.

179a. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage

180. 412 Westwood Dr. c. 1960s McKinney House NC-age
One-story contemporary shingle house with projecting front-gable covering the porch.

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181. 414 Westwood Dr. c. 1960 Clark House NC-age
One-story frame contemporary house with wide glass-filled front-gable and large carport and garage attached to the front facade.
182. 416 Westwood Dr. c. 1940 Dr. Newton House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with bay windows.
183. 418 Westwood Dr. c. 1960s Dr. Jones House NC-age
One-and-a-half story side-gabled Colonial Revival frame house.
184. 420 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 Guy Johnson House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival dwelling with exterior chimney.
184a. c.1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage with fanlight
185. 422 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 George Shephard House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with exterior chimney and two-story porch. The full-height porch appears to be a later alteration. Extensive rear addition appears to be late twentieth century.
185a. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage
186. 428 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 J. Sharkey House
Two-story side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with one-story shed-roofed wings on each side, interior chimney, and gabled entrance.
186a. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage
- 400 Block Westwood Drive, Inside loop**
187. 403 Westwood Dr. 1950s R. Richardson House NC-age
One-story brick and frame Colonial Revival house with a pair of front gables.
188. 405 Westwood Dr. c. 1940 Stanley Preston House
One-and-a-half story brick Colonial Revival house with a large front gable.

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189. 407 Westwood Dr. 1935 Margerie Campbell House
Two-story, brick Colonial Revival with bay window and exterior chimney. The architect for the house was George Hackney of Durham. Later residents were Collier Cobb, Jr., a developer and 1943-1947 planning board chairman, and Culbreth, for whom the circular drive behind the house is named.
189a. c.1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage
190. 409 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 Ruby Ernst House
Two-story side-gabled shingled Colonial Revival house.
190a. post-1948 one-story front-gabled shingled garage w/breezeway NC-age
191. 411 Westwood Dr. c. 1935 H.S. Dyer House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival with two-story wing.
191a. c. 1990s one-story front-gabled board-and-batten garage NC-age
192. 415 Westwood Dr. c. 1950s-1960s Claiborne Jones House NC-age
One-story frame Colonial Revival house.
193. 421 Westwood Dr. c. 1935 Newton-Buck House
Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house.
193a. c. 1935 one-story front-gabled frame garage
194. 423B Westwood Dr. c. 1960s-1970s Otis House NC-age
One-story hip-roofed contemporary house with multi-colored brick.
194a. c. 1960s small side-gabled brick storage building NC-age
195. 423 Westwood Dr. c. 1960s-1970s Alley House NC-age
One-story brick contemporary ranch house. *for record 10/20*
196. 425 Westwood Dr. c. 1933 A.S. Winsor House
One-and-a-half story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with two-story hipped roof side wing. Altered from original appearance.
196a. c. 1933 one-story front-gabled frame garage

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Additional Resources

197. Stone wall network throughout district- c. 1845-1940 - contributing structure
198. Gravel footpath network throughout the district- c. 1845-1940 - contributing structure
199. University Railroad bed - c.1870 Now used as a bike path- contributing structure
200. Culbreth Park c. 1933 --planned open space in center of Westwood Drive- contributing site

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The West Chapel Hill Historic District comprises an intact upper-middle class residential neighborhood that developed in North Carolina between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of *community planning* and development as representative of the town's growth and development as an educational hub in central North Carolina during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Its development was spurred by its inclusion within the incorporated town limits in 1851, and perpetuated by a high interest in real estate activities by town citizens and university professors, and the employment offered by the university. With its location adjacent to the university, the area emerged as the town's major western neighborhood in the 1870s. The neighborhood represents typical residential development that occurred across the country in the first decades of the twentieth century in response to nationwide trends set forth by the "City Beautiful Movement" and the "Neighborhood Movement" of the early twentieth century. With these incentives for development in place, the West Chapel Hill neighborhood grew steadily through the 1940s from its inception in the mid-nineteenth century.

The character, integrity, and range of the district's architectural resources further make it eligible for listing under Criterion C for *architecture*. Its few surviving antebellum dwellings are joined by a large group of twentieth-century Colonial Revival and Craftsman bungalow dwellings. It represents a well-preserved collection of residential buildings erected between c. 1845 and 1948, thus defining the period of significance for the neighborhood, and primarily exhibits nationally popular twentieth-century styles such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival along with a few examples of late nineteenth-century and turn-of-the-century architecture including Queen Anne and vernacular nineteenth-century forms with Greek Revival elements. The John O'Daniel House (75), a c. 1900 Queen Anne cottage at 237 McCauley Street exhibits the transition to Colonial Revival with its classical porch, while the c. 1913 Webb House (67) at 211 McCauley Street with its hipped-roof represents a more evolved rendition of Colonial Revival. The 1927 Dewitt Neville House (88) is a notably-typical Craftsman bungalow along with several similar houses clustered along Patterson Place. Unique architectural highlights of the district include the stately c. 1930 Jacobethan Revival Chi Psi Fraternity Building (10) and the c. 1914 Gothic Revival United Church of Christ (4). Several notable examples of late nineteenth-century houses are found along West Cameron Avenue and Mallette Street and include the c. 1870 Pool-Harris House (1), the c. 1845 Mallette-Wilson-Maurice House (5), the c. 1860 Scott-Gattis-Allen House (11), the c. 1860 Mason-Lloyd-Wiley House (14), the c. 1870 Pool-Harris-Patterson House (15), the c. 1890-1900 Warriole-Tilley House (39), the c. 1850 Morris-Gore-Hocutt House (40), and the c. 1880 Davis-Eubanks House (43).

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Historical Background and Community Planning Context: Mid-Nineteenth- to Early Twentieth-Century Development of Chapel Hill and its Western Residential Area

Nineteenth-Century Development

The earliest existing plat map of Chapel Hill indicates the origins of the first residential streets on the west side of Chapel Hill date to 1792. Land in this vicinity was originally part of a large eighteenth-century holding of Hardy Morgan, a 221-acre portion of which was bought by Kit R. Barbee. Barbee later donated the land to the University of North Carolina (UNC) for expansion. Most of the remaining land, which constituted approximately 107 acres in the vicinity of South Columbia and Pittsboro Streets, was held by the Morgans until 1806 when the family donated the land to the university. Until well into the nineteenth century, the university occasionally sold off this property to raise revenue, and the land was bought and sold successively thereafter by other settlers and their descendants, some of whom were savvy enough to leverage their holdings into significant fortunes (Vickers 1985, p. 86).

The village of Chapel Hill grew slowly during the early nineteenth century. Growth occurred more rapidly in the 1850s as state funding and enrollment in the university expanded, and the town of Chapel Hill incorporated in 1851 (Ordinance and Charter, 1896). Until that time the area west of the university and the central business district was considered an outlying area and most residential development had taken place only along Franklin Street and Rosemary Lane, the town's two main arteries at the time (Reeb 1989, p. 6). In 1865, Federal troops occupied Chapel Hill and camped there for three weeks, pillaging the countryside but sparing the town. The Civil War and its aftermath slowed development and new construction greatly. The university began to falter in 1867 and finally closed in 1870. Upon its reopening in 1875 after finally winning approval from the state legislature, the town also began to revitalize. It was at this time that the area west of Columbia Street began to take on the character of a residential neighborhood. By the turn-of-the-century, many new residents had come to Chapel Hill to find employment, to start businesses, and to build houses. In 1882, a spur railroad track was run to the western edge of town from the main line which was located about ten miles north. A horse and buggy shuttled students and parents to the central part of town where the university campus was located (Chapel Hill Historical Society 1973, pp. 35-36).

Nineteenth-century development in the town was characterized by large tracts with lot sizes averaging 300 square-feet which were conducive to being divided, sometimes into street-facing parcels with back lots. The individual tracts resembled miniature farmsteads and typically included small outbuildings, livestock barns and gardens. The village was truly rural in spite of the sophistication of its university culture: hogs ran unrestrained until the 1890s when a fencing ordinance was enacted that included a provision for removing dead hogs from the roadway. Cows were not banished from some areas until 1930 (Orange County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 125, p. 209; p. 520, p. 107). Until the late 1880s, the only roads between Columbia and Merritt Mill Road were the following three: the Cameron/College Avenue extension, Pittsboro Street, and Mallette Street (Corporate Limits of Chapel Hill Map 1852).

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The two main arteries of the West Chapel Hill Historic District, the parallel east-west running Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street, were named for persons who were prominent citizens of Chapel Hill although not specifically involved in establishing the neighborhood itself. During the eighteenth century, Cameron Avenue was referred to as "College Avenue," and it ran through the university campus serving as its southern boundary. The street was renamed in 1885 for Paul Carrington Cameron, a mid-nineteenth-century resident of the Chapel Hill who, by the 1870s, was the richest man in the state due to his real estate dealings (A Backward Glance 1994, p. 35). In 1873 Cameron was appointed by Governor Zebulon Vance to an executive committee whose charge was to oversee the renovation and reopening of the university after the Civil War. The street was extended west beyond the campus in the 1880s, establishing the main spine of the West Chapel Hill residential area (Vickers 1923, pp. 86-87).

During the nineteenth century individual tax payers owning land along a proposed road could influence the layout and choose names of streets in exchange for a reduction in tax liability. However, this practice ended as street design became the jurisdiction of town planners (Vickers 1895, p. 110). An example of a street named by a landowner after himself is that of McCauley Street. David McCauley (1832-1911) was the largest landowner and most prominent merchant in Chapel Hill by 1875.

As was typical in the town, he lived near his business on Franklin Street. The success of his business enabled him to buy land from bankrupt residents during the late 1800s, until he became owner of most of the land south of Cameron Avenue and west of the university. McCauley also named the neighborhood streets of Vance and Ransom after two respected North Carolina Democratic politicians (Vickers 1895, p. 110). David was a great-grandson of both William and Matthew McCauley, original donors of land given to help found the University. He later moved to a house that was located on the site of the present-day Chi-Psi Fraternity House at 321 West Cameron Avenue (10) (A Backward Glance, 1994, p. 37).

Because of the relationship between the town and the university which originated from their inception between 1792 and 1795, the economic base of Chapel Hill has always been focused on education, and its leading citizens have been professors. It was a village in which the number of booksellers equaled the number of blacksmiths. This focus on the "gown of the town" has somewhat detracted from Chapel Hill's rich history of real estate transactions. While the leaders of the community may have been professorial, their avocation was the buying and selling of land. Many university faculty and professors were residents of the West Chapel Hill area including geology and mathematics professor Elisha Mitchell, who bought property from bankrupt fellow residents during the depression of the 1830s, and later, in the 1920s, botany professor William Chambers Coker who owned large tracts as did education professor M.C.S. Noble (Vickers 1985, p. 38). They bought, developed, and sold land-and subsequently profited from it. Buyers who held prominent positions in other professions such as politics, banking and mercantile trades also became attracted to the area and during the early twentieth century, the neighborhood became the home of some of Chapel Hill's wealthiest citizens.

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Professors were not the only citizens in Chapel Hill who profited from the land. Many of the original group who donated land for the university -John Daniels, Hardy Morgan, Christopher "Kit" Barbee, William and Matthew McCauley, James Patterson and others--reclaimed some of the twenty-four platted lots surrounding the campus at a 1793 land auction by the university (*A Backward Glance*, 1985, p. 2). The land remained in their families for generations. Like the professorial group, these land dealers had other vocations. Many were residents of the West Chapel Hill neighborhood including Charles P. Mallette who owned a bookstore and for whom Mallette Street was named; his daughter Sallie who ran the university facility in the 1840s; William McCauley who was a lawyer; brothers William N. and Isaac W. Pritchard, and David McCauley, son of William and grandson of Matthew McCauley, who were merchants; and Thomas Lloyd who opened a cotton gin and two mills on the "West End," near what is now the nearby town of Carrboro (Vickers 1985, p. 114). Much of their mercantile or industrial activity was underwritten by real estate profits.

Twentieth-Century Residential Development Trends

The high level of participation in the residential development of Chapel Hill by ordinary townspeople in these numerous real estate transactions was an unusual trend during the late nineteenth century and first few decades of the twentieth, a phenomenon most likely influenced by the fact that the town's economy, rooted in the university, was more stable than might be the case in villages with other labor bases. From its administrators and professorate, to its laundry workers and food handlers, Chapel Hill was principally a community of landowners.

Because residents invested heavily in the land, they were committed to the success of the town, an investment both financial and psychological. The pattern tended to be that land dealers built or sold in good times and purchased during periods of economic recession, the hard-pressed days of the Reconstruction and, in the twentieth century, during the Great Depression. Black residents, while owning proportionately fewer acres, divided their lots and built homes for their kin as did West Chapel Hill resident Wilson Caldwell (Vickers 1985, p. 36). The growth of the university after 1900 resulted in the influx of more faculty families, and the suburbs of west Chapel Hill provided an area for the new housing to accommodate them, given that the business district was already densely developed.

As commercial and government uses consumed the urban core of cities across the country in the late nineteenth century, urban dwellers became increasingly ardent about preserving residential space and distinguishing it from incongruent land uses. As a result, residential enclaves such as the West Chapel Hill neighborhood became more common and among their inhabitants a sense of neighborhood pride emerged. Inspired by the concepts set forth by the City Beautiful Movement that ensued the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, communities throughout the country began to focus on the improvement of their currently-developing residential suburbs. Local governments created organizations whose purpose was to create more visually-appealing neighborhoods and streetscapes. Thus the desirability of suburban living was enhanced by density control, landscaping, and the inclusion of park-like amenities and walkways, all characteristics exhibited by the West Chapel Hill Historic District (Bisher and Early 1983, p. 11 and p. 35).

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The western residential section of Chapel Hill was considered a suburb until it was encompassed into the town limits in 1851. However, the area did not begin to take on the character of a suburban neighborhood until the 1870s. Although the neighborhood is now not only within the town limits, but also nearly adjacent to the central business district, it retains a pleasant suburban countenance.

Another planning philosophy that emerged nationwide during the 1920s was that of the "Neighborhood Movement." This movement was based on the philosophy that attractive and stimulating neighborhood environments affected and shaped human behavior in a positive manner. With the migration of residents and capital to the suburbs, insightful entrepreneurs began to understand the benefits of planned neighborhoods (Bisher and Early 1983, pp. 12-14).

The manifestation of early real estate investors' dealings varied. Coker preferred the planned approach. During his tenure as director of what became the Department of Building and Grounds during the 1920s, a boom period in the university's and thus the town's growth, Coker was influenced by the planning philosophies of nationally acclaimed landscape architects such as Earle Sumner Draper and John Nolen (Report of the University Building Committee, 1922). In 1919 Nolen's firm was hired to develop a master plan for the university. Other land dealers were more informal in their approach, simply dividing their farm property into lots and selling the portions along existing roads. Subdivision of land in the area began in the northern portion of the district in the late nineteenth century moved progressively south, with the earliest and largest lots along West Cameron Avenue as exhibited by the lot on which the Chi Psi Fraternity House is located (10). During the 1910s, land along McCauley and Vance Streets began to be subdivided into slightly smaller and more regularly-sized lots than those along West Cameron Avenue (Sanborn Insurance Maps).

The influences of the Neighborhood Movement in Chapel Hill were manifested in a street improvement program beginning in 1925. According to the Chapel Hill Weekly of June 26, 1925, "The streets of Chapel Hill are being rapidly transformed, in appearance and serviceability, by the construction of concrete curbs and gutters." These improvements were considered to be a temporary solution to facilitate the use of streets which for lack of funding could not be paved at the time. The improvements, consisting of concrete curbs and gutters were installed on Cameron Avenue, and Columbia, McCauley, Ransom and Mallette Streets all within the West Chapel Hill residential area. In 1924 plans were made for the construction of sidewalks along Cameron Avenue and in 1926, South Columbia Street was paved (Chapel Hill Weekly, January 10, 1924 and July 16, 1926).

The successive selling of lots in the West Chapel Hill residential area over the years has resulted in a streetscape that reflects the urbanized residential character that developed across the country in response to out-migration from the urban cores in the early twentieth century. As a result, the large nineteenth-century residences urbanites left behind became rooming houses or were converted to institutional use. In most situations nationwide, this movement was a result of the influx of rural factory labor which drove the urban population to the peripheries of the downtown. However, having little industry like other southern towns, Chapel Hill experienced little or no in-migration from workers (North Carolina Commerce and Industry 1923). Instead the trend resulted from the need for student accommodations near the university.

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Therefore, the fact that many rooming houses are currently found in the West Chapel Hill neighborhood does not signify a dramatic demographic shift from the original constitution of the population mix of permanent residents and boarders. The ongoing flow of students, faculty and staff between the neighborhood and the campus create a bustling collegiate atmosphere still today and the West Chapel Hill neighborhood remains inextricably linked with the university as a domicile for both students and professors alike.

Another Chapel Hill residential neighborhood that provided needed housing for university families was that of Gimghoul (NR 1993). However, its initial development took place later than that of the West Chapel Hill neighborhood-its first houses erected in 1924. The neighborhood was the first residential subdivision to be developed outside of the university village, and thus was considered a suburb in the true sense of the word. Here too, the streetscapes are quietly picturesque and the dominant architecture Colonial Revival (National Register Nomination :February 2, 1993). Other North Carolina neighborhoods that followed a pattern of development similar to that of West Chapel Hill include those of College Hill (NR 1993)in Greensboro and College View (NR 1992) in Greenville, both of which also emerged within a university setting. As with the West Chapel Hill neighborhood, the development of College Hill was in part spurred by the growth of a nearby educational institute, in this case, the Greensboro Female College which was established in the mid-nineteenth century and later became UNC-Greensboro. However, the major factors which molded College Hill development were corporate real estate interests and the electric streetcar. The initial emergence of the College View neighborhood was somewhat later-during the first decade of the twentieth-century-and development here was borne out of regard for the East Carolina Teacher's Training School (established 1909 and now known as East Carolina University) as an economic development tool. All of these neighborhoods are similar to the West Chapel Hill neighborhood in their spatial, economic, and social characteristics and share the collegiate atmosphere created by their provision of a convenient domicile for professors and students. They are also similar architecturally given that their construction activity for the most part occurred in the first two decades of the twentieth century.

As was true across the country, the post-World War I building boom ended in the early 1930s with the onset of the Depression years. In Chapel Hill, the economy took a downturn as a result of a reduced university appropriation (twenty-five percent of its 1928 budget in 1929, twenty percent of that in 1930, and an additional twenty-two percent in 1932) (Vickers 1985, p. 131). Personal income was reduced during these economically bleak years, nonetheless a number of university professors were enabled to build handsome houses given that builders were available for very modest wages. Professors often supplemented their Depression-reduced salaries by renting rooms to students. Some provided overnight accommodations for female students visiting from St. Mary's, Peace or Womens' College (now UNC at Greensboro); this service was necessitated by the fact that the university had not become co-ed at that time (Chapel Hill: 200 Years 1984, p. 84). The effects of the Depression ended sooner in Chapel Hill than elsewhere in the state however, and in 1935 the university appropriation was reinstated to 1929 levels, and residential construction resumed its pace. As the university entered an expansive phase, so too did the town to accommodate new businesses and the subsequent increased demand for housing.

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Evidence of this renewed development vigor was exhibited in a subdivision just south of the West Cameron Avenue and McCauley Street area and conceived by a professor and developer by the name of W. F. Prouty. Prouty, who resided at 602 South Columbia Street (163) subdivided lots in the Westwood area as a speculative venture between 1933 and 1937. The layout of this section diverged from that of the northeast section of the West Chapel Hill suburb in that it was organic in nature. The first street to be developed was that of Westwood Drive, which forms a loop beginning and ending at South Columbia Street. Lots along South Columbia Street near Westwood were developed earlier—between 1925 and 1930. Isaac Pritchard was the developer of the portion of the neighborhood along Briarbridge Lane also at about this time. He was one of the business partners in the development of the cotton mill complex that became the center of the nearby village of Carrboro to the adjacent northwest of Chapel Hill (Reeb 1989 and personal interview with neighborhood resident Phyllis Barrett 1/19/98). The Westwood area was annexed into the town of Chapel Hill On December 25, 1951 (Vickers 1985, p. 168).

The residual affects of the City Beautiful and Neighborhood Movements are apparent in the Westwood area of the district. Sensitively developed within a wooded and rolling terrain, it is nestled within a park-like setting. The first such planned subdivision in Chapel Hill was that of Rocky Ridge Farm, mostly developed during the 1930s. It resembles Westwood with its naturalistic setting and substantial Colonial Revival-style houses. Planned subdivisions have since become commonplace in Chapel Hill as in other southern cities and towns (National Register Nomination 1989, p. 1).

After World War II, there was a new demand by returning GIs for small, minimal traditional-style houses, which began to be erected as infill in neighborhoods. A few of these simple, rectangular house forms are evident along Kenan Street, and Colony and Dawson Courts. From the 1950s to the 1970s, ranch houses became the preferred infill.

The growth of the town of Chapel Hill has throughout history kept pace with that of the university. By the end of World War II, the town had become a mecca for writers of diverse intent and style, and cultural pundits predicted that the village would become a vital "literary colony" (Vickers 1985, p. 161). This prophecy has indeed been fulfilled. The population of Chapel Hill grew 251 percent from 3,654 in 1940 to 9,177 in 1950 (Vickers 1985, p. 167). In a 1971 report, town planners estimated that the town has maintained an approximately fifty-percent student population over a period of recent years. Chapel Hill remains a small, vital town which, despite the rapid development of residential and commercial areas as well as the adjacent university campus, retains a vestige of its early intimacy and charm—"its sociability interwoven with intellectual liberality" (National Register of Historic Places Nomination 1971, p. 4). The West Chapel Hill neighborhood manifests these attributes as well and contributes to the historic integrity and character of the overall town. Additionally, the desirable characteristics of nineteenth-century suburbs born out of the City Beautiful and Neighborhood Movements—those of shady, naturalistic settings, diverse house styles, modern amenities, economic homogeneity, and distance between residence and employment—have manifested in the once-suburban and now technically more urban West Chapel Hill residential area (Bisher and Early 1983, p. 21).

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Orange County, NC**Architecture Context: Mid-Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth-Century Upper-Middle Class Suburban Architecture in North Carolina as an Outgrowth of National Trends and Movements**

The infrequency of mid-to late nineteenth-century vernacular forms such as the I-house and triple-A is indicative of the West Chapel Hill neighborhood's predominantly twentieth-century development during which the architecture reflected a preference for nationally popular styles spanning the period between the turn-of-the-century and 1948. However, a handful of notable examples of nineteenth-century house forms found along West Cameron Avenue and Mallette Street include the c. 1870 Pool-Harris House (1), the c. 1845 Mallette-Wilson-Maurice House (5), the c. 1860 Scott-Gattis-Allen House (11), the c. 1860 Mason-Lloyd-Wiley House (14), the c. 1870 Pool-Harris-Patterson House (15), the c. 1890-1900 Warriole-Tilley House (39), the c. 1850 Morris-Gore-Hocutt House (40), and the c. 1880 Davis-Eubanks House (43).

During the nationwide City Beautiful Movement of the late nineteenth century and the Neighborhood Movement of the early twentieth century, builders and architects were inspired by the revival of traditional styles, namely Colonial Revival. Along with the bungalow, Colonial Revival was the most popular style in upper-middle class neighborhoods throughout the country as exhibited prominently in the West Chapel Hill Historic District-in both transitional and fully-rendered form. The 1930s Colonial Revival houses of the Westwood subdivision exhibit the enduring popularity of the style in the area, a notably typical late example being the 1935 Margerie Campbell House (189) at 407 Westwood Drive.

Throughout America's suburbs, some forms of the Colonial Revival style manifested in the transitional Queen Anne cottage as well as in the American four-square design. These designs diverge from the earlier Victorian-era houses in their simpler detailing, more geometric massing, and compactness. In the West Chapel Hill Historic District, the John O'Daniel House (75), a c. 1900 Queen Anne cottage at 237 McCauley Street, exhibits the transition to Colonial Revival with its Doric porch columns, while the c. 1913 hip-roofed Webb House (67) at 211 McCauley Street represents a more evolved rendition of Colonial Revival.

Houses became smaller in the twentieth century to compensate for the technological advances in plumbing and heating and cooling systems which substantially added to the cost of building (Bisher and Earley 1983, p. 27). The Craftsman bungalow became popular as a response to this trend towards economy, most of these houses being constructed between 1920 and 1940 according to pattern book plans. In the West Chapel Hill Historic District, the 1927 Dewitt Neville House (88) at 311 Patterson Place is a notably typical smaller version of the Craftsman bungalow in the district along with several similar houses on the street. More substantial renditions are exhibited along the north side of the 200 block of McCauley Street. The significant number of bungalows and Colonial Revival houses in neighborhoods such as West Chapel Hill signifies a nationwide building explosion in the 1920s that was concurrent with the Neighborhood Movement emphasizing suburban residential development. During the first two decades of the century, the Revival styles, including the Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revivals became prominent, representing what Mary M. Foley in her book *The American House* refers to as the "colonial and picturesque" styles which reflected an American and European past that was romanticized to counteract what had become declassé in contemporary design schemes.

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The best of this work was executed by Beaux Arts-trained architects for wealthy industrialist clients who could afford to build impressive houses before the 1929 crash. More modest versions were also available in pattern books (Reeb 1989).

Following World War II, a demand for practical minimal traditional houses emerged. These dwellings took the form of small simple rectangles erected as infill in existing neighborhoods. Next, from the 1950s to the 1970s, the preferred dwelling form became the ranch house, which was also often constructed as infill. Both dwelling forms are evident in small quantities in the West Chapel Hill Historic District, with the ranch houses being scattered and several minimal traditional examples clustered along Colony and Dawson Courts.

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West Chapel Hill Historic District
Chapel Hill, Orange County, NC
Photographer: Kaye Graybeal
Negatives located in North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and
Planning Branch, Raleigh, NC

1. 206-212 McCauley Street, facing east
2. 403 W. Cameron Avenue, facing southeast
3. Chi Psi Fraternity House, 321 W. Cameron Avenue, facing south-southeast
4. 121, 127 Mallette Street, facing northeast
5. 211 Vance Street, facing east
6. 408 Patterson Place, facing northwest
7. 219 McCauley Street, facing southeast
8. 400 Ransom Street, facing southwest
9. 314 Ransom Street, facing northwest
10. 606 S. Columbia Street, facing west
11. 411 Westwood Drive, facing south
12. 324 W. University Drive, facing northwest

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The boundaries for the West Chapel Hill Historic District are indicated by the solid line on the accompanying base map derived from Town of Chapel Hill tax maps (scale of 1 inch=200 feet).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the West Chapel Hill Historic District closely follow the lot lines delineated by tax maps, deviating only to include the gravel sidewalks and stone walls in the public right-of-way along roads. The boundaries extend southwest to include a portion of the Westwood subdivision, which was developed concurrent with the later development along District streets to its northwest including University Drive and Vance Street. The boundaries include the highest concentration of resources dating to the period of significance for the district: 1845 to 1948. The edges of the district are anchored with contributing properties.



