

1981



A n I n v e n t o r y O f T h e

---

- CLEVELAND AVENUE -  
HOLLOWAY STREET NEIGHBORHOOD

---

D U R H A M , N . C .



## FORWARD

This inventory is the fruition of the thorough and persevering teaching of architectural styles and terminology by Ruth Little-Stokes and the careful supervision of field work and cataloging by Patricia Dickinson during the Recording Historic Sites course, part of the Historic Preservation Technology curriculum during the 1979-80 school year at Durham Technical Institute. This program is under the supervision of John Fugelso, HPT program co-ordinator of the Residential Carpentry and Historic Preservation program.

The purpose of the inventory was to train students in the documentation of historic architecture through written descriptions and photographs. These documentations will be incorporated in the citywide survey being conducted in Durham during 1980-81 and will also be part of the permanent archives of North Carolina architecture maintained by the Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh.

The Holloway, Cleveland, North Elizabeth Street area was chosen for the survey because it contains the best of the remaining Victorian styles in the city of Durham.

The class takes this opportunity to thank the citizens, past and present, of this neighborhood for their help and encouragement in this project. We would also like to thank Casey Herbert, Rick Latner, and Larry Medlin of Durham Technical Institute without whose assistance this work would not have been possible.

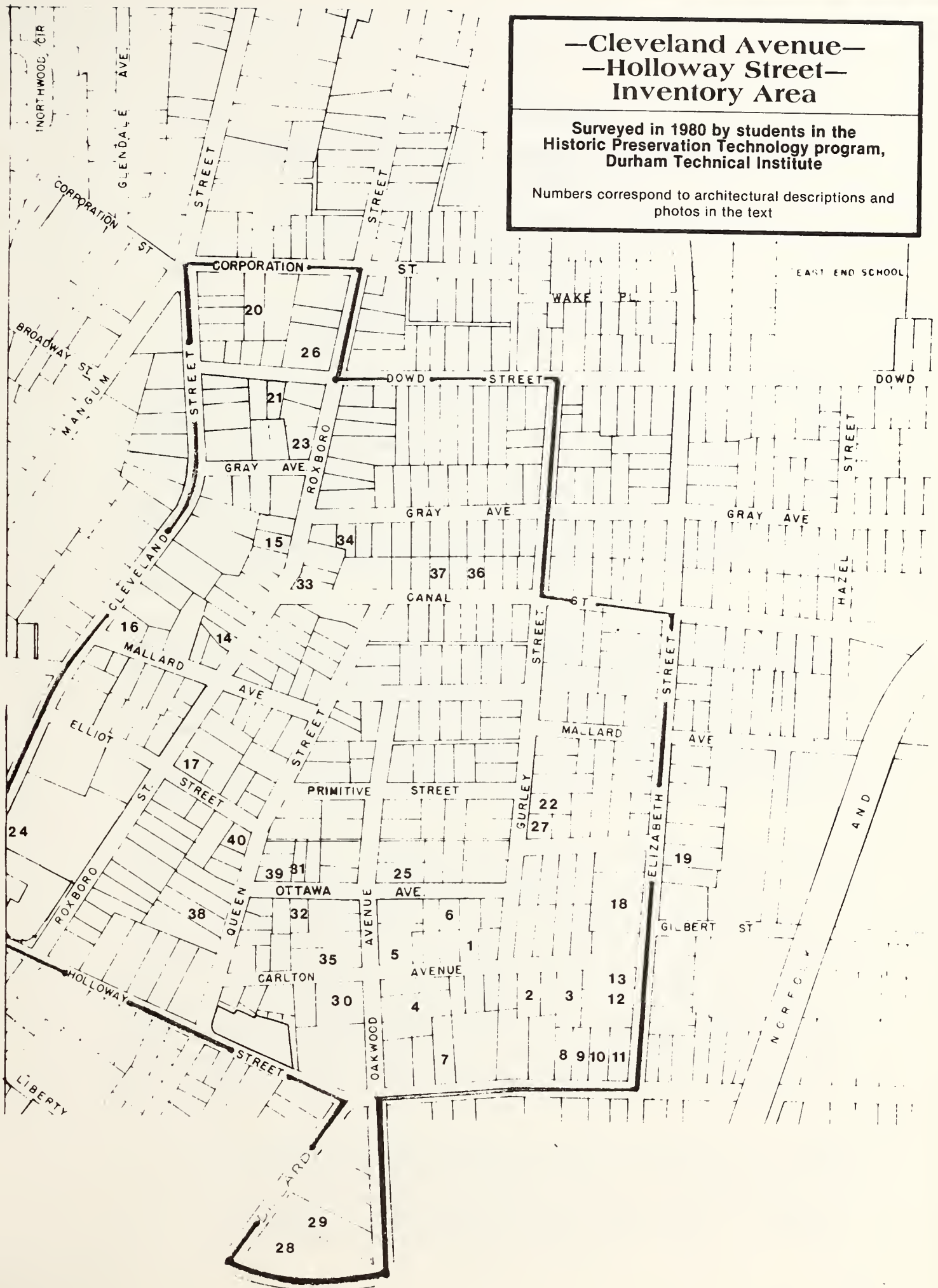
Marti Dreyer



—Cleveland Avenue—  
—Holloway Street—  
Inventory Area

Surveyed in 1980 by students in the  
Historic Preservation Technology program,  
Durham Technical Institute

Numbers correspond to architectural descriptions and  
photos in the text





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<http://archive.org/details/inventoryofcleve1981durh>

HEN PECK ROW AND BEYOND:  
A HISTORY OF THE DILLARD, HOLLOWAY, CLEVELAND AND  
NORTH ELIZABETH STREET AREA

Report produced by Marti Dreyer for the  
Historic Preservation Technology  
Class of 1979-1980  
Durham Technical Institute

"She might have had a brilliant social  
career, but she came to live in Durham"<sup>1</sup>

In the mid to late 1800's when we begin the history of this inventory area, Durham was considered a brawling, two fisted factory town; nothing but an unsavory "crossing on the railroad from Raleigh west, with alleys and lanes called Hen Peck Row..."<sup>2</sup> (now Dillard Street). A tobacco empire was being established by plain men with little education and less capital who were willing to work hard for their goals. The Bull Durham and Blackwell tobacco brands, although the best known, weren't the only ones, as Z. I. Lyon and others were to prove. Mr. Lyon had a farm on what was then the road to Roxboro (now Cleveland Street Fig. 1) and before moving to town in 1868, he established the "Pride of Durham" brand.

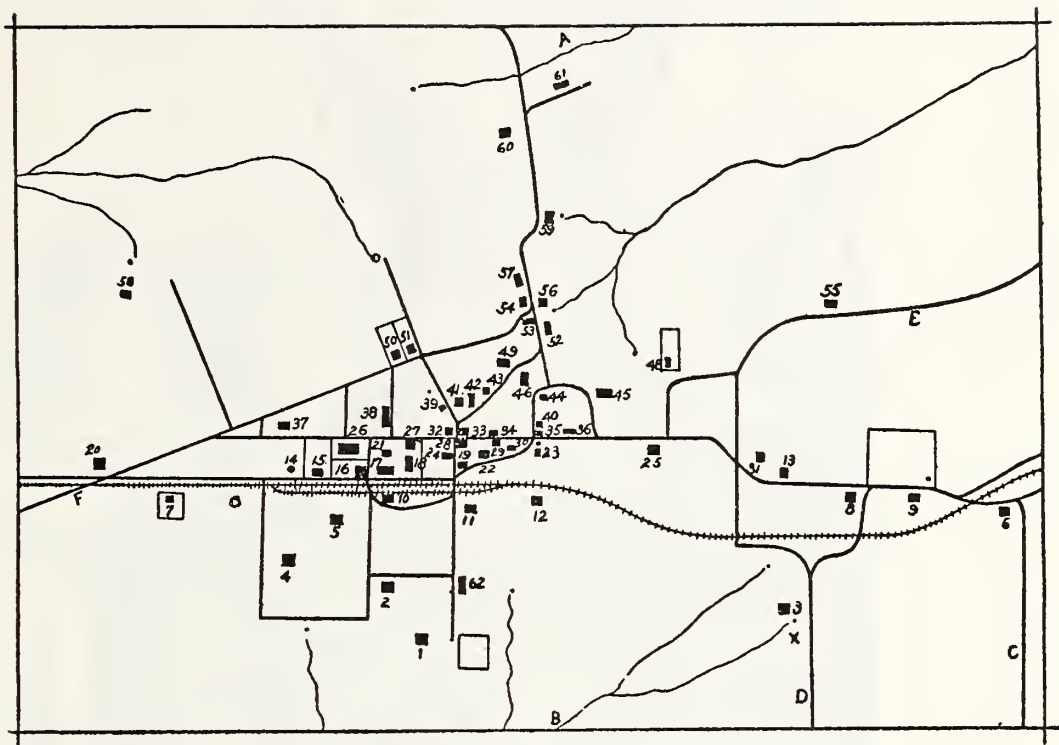
"Pride of Durham" is a term that might well be applied to the survey neighborhood in the late 1880's. "The desire to gain wealth through manufacturing Bright Tobacco quickened the imagination of many men, resulting in numerous business adventures in Durham."<sup>3</sup> The town thrived on its industrial enterprise alone--not because it was a center of government or because it developed around the agricultural needs of the area. Early handbooks of Durham indicate that there was employment for all who sought it and that satisfaction was due to "the fact that both rich and poor are constantly employed, and find little time to brood and fret over their condition in life..."<sup>4</sup>

Population in the city increased rapidly with the growth of industry. It is reported in Boyd's The Story of Durham that the population in 1869 was 200 people, in 1880 it was over 2,000 and by 1890 it was over 4,000.<sup>5</sup> Immigration brought a variety of humanity to Durham, which in turn brought a variety of housing demands, from elaborate mansions to economical duplexes. Most of the men of wealth built their houses close to town, but as industry began to demand more room, homes began to spring up along the most traveled roads such as the roads to Raleigh and Roxboro (now Holloway and Cleveland Fig. 2). These two roads were on ridges and thus were considered to be desirable housing locations for a rapidly spreading city. Coy T. Phillips in his 1945 dissertation "Durham, A Geographic Study," puts forth the following theory concerning this migration:

"In time as her city grew and transportation improved, it was possible to live further away from town...Usually the highways were on ridge tops and from the ridge tops the communities spread. The low ground between the ridges was left vacant or was inhabited by negroes or by poor white people, a condition which prevails to the present."<sup>6</sup> (1945)







DURHAM IN 1865  
 (I AM INDEBTED FOR THIS MAP TO MR. LEWIS BLOUNT)

### KEY TO THE MAP OF DURHAM IN 1865

1 Home of Rev. J. A. McMannen; 2 Home of Dr. Richard Blacknall; 3 Home of M. A. Angier; 4 Log shanty for Negro factory hands; 5 J. R. Green's factory; 6 Farm house, owner unknown; 7 Log cabin of Negro George; 8 Pratt's Gin House; 9 House belonging to William N. Pratt; 10 R. R. Depot; 11 House of J. W. Cheek; 12 R. R. section worker's house; 13 Dwelling; 14 Water tank; 15 R. F. Morris factory; 16 Cox's store; 17 R. F. Morris' home and hotel; 18 Log kitchen of hotel; 19 Mangum carpenter shop; 20 Home of J. R. Green; 21 Annex of hotel; 22 Dr. Blacknall's office; 23 Cabin of Lewis Pratt, Negro blacksmith; 24 Store of J. W. Cheek; 25 Cabin of Solomon Geer, a Negro; 26 Dwelling of J. W. Cox; 27 Office of R. F. Morris; 28 Mangum's Bar; 29 O'Brient's Bar; 30 Stable of Chapel Hill stage; 31 Log school house; 32 Angier's Store; 33 Rigsbee's Bar; 34 Store house; 35 Green's Drug Store; 36 Home of Fiddler Bennett; 37 Feed house on the Morris lot; 38 Stable of Morris; 39 Blacksmith shop; 40 College, later home of E. J. Parrish; 41 Home of Andrew Turner; 42 Mangum's Saw Mill; 43 Mangum's Gin; 44 Home of Dr. W. J. H. Durham; 45 Home of B. C. Hopkins; 46 Methodist Church; 47 Chisenhall's cabin; 48 Cabin of Squire Bull, Negro shoemaker; 49 House of James Whitt, white shoemaker; 50 Home of W. Mangum; 51 Home of A. M. Rigsbee; 52 Baptist Church; 53 Academy; 54 Home of Dr. Vickers; 55 Home of Calvin O'Brient; 56 Home of Mrs. May; 57 Home of Mr. Clark; 58 Log cabin; 59 Home of Jesse Geer; 60 Home of J. F. Geer; 61 Home of Z. I. Lyon; 62 Smith Machine Factory; A Ellerby Creek; B Spring Branch; C Country Road; D Fayetteville Road; E Connecting old Fishdam Road; F Chapel Hill Roal; X Wolf Den, place for picnics.

Fig. 1 Reprinted from William Boyd's The Story of Durham



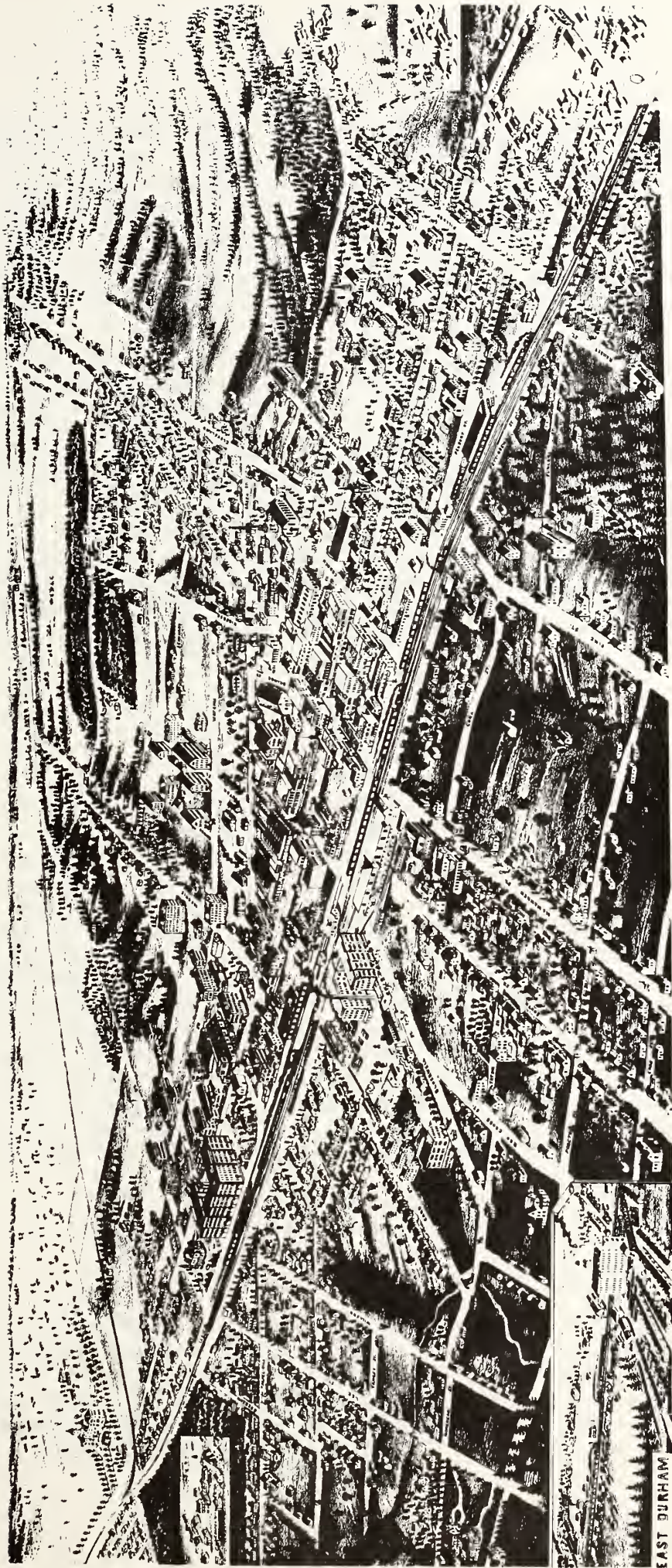


Fig. 2

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CITY OF DURHAM

1891

Published by Ruger & Stoner, Madison, Wis.

Duke University Library

Rare Book Room



In most accounts of Durham in the late 1800's, there are notations of the fine homes built along the present Dillard, Holloway, and Cleveland streets. Reminiscences of Elsie Wallace Perkins (pseudonym), a girl growing up as Durham was, state that the beautiful houses of these three streets were classic examples of the architecture of the area. Another account says "the residences as a rule are built of wood; are neat and substantial, and devoid of the architectural sameness which is such an eyesore in many otherwise beautiful towns."<sup>8</sup>

In studying the early Sanborn Insurance maps (figures 3, 4, 5) it can be seen that this neighborhood grew rapidly from 1888 to 1913, and from the outlines of the houses it is evident that more modest housing, even duplexes, were being built. The expansion of industry and influx of workers both demanded space. The Durham City Directory for 1889 lists bookkeeper, clerk, carpenter, student, painter and teacher as occupations for the "white" people while the "colored" are generally listed as butler, cook, porter, laborer and driver. These people of modest means needed immediate economical housing which was found, at first, chiefly in the larger older homes that had been converted into boarding houses. An example of one of these is the Hopkins House. The Durham Recorder of January 19, 1899 contained this ad advertising its vacancies:

Hopkins House  
corner of Cleveland and Liberty  
\$1.50 transient  
15.00 table board  
20.00 rooms

This house offers a quiet and comfortable home  
to those seeking a place of rest, where neatness,  
good attention and an excellent table service is  
furnished at moderate rates

The demand for housing meant that the once large land tracts in the country were gradually sold and broken up into building lots. A prime example was the Martha May Land Tract. Boyd's history mentions that "northward along the road to Roxboro (the present Cleveland Street) lived the Widow May"<sup>9</sup> (Fig. 1). Gray Street, once known as May Street, is located in this area. (In checking the deed books for 506 Gurley, "Girlie" on the plat map, on file at the Durham County Judicial Building one is referred to plat 4, page 75 which is a 1903 map showing the Martha May Land Tract.) In Hiram Paul's account of tracts of this period, there is the following information on the May Tract:

the tract contained 60 acres  
in 1850 it was worth \$3.00/acre  
in 1869 it was worth \$10.00  
in 1884 land was selling for \$5,000-15,000/acre<sup>10</sup>

As the houses sprang up, attention had to be given to suitable names for the streets on which they were built. Beginning in the 1870's Hen Peck Row became Dillard, Second Street became Roxboro Road, and the road to Roxboro became Person. In 1886 the road to Raleigh was christened Holloway, and in the following year Person was renamed once more - this time to Cleveland as it is known today<sup>11</sup>. These streets were very



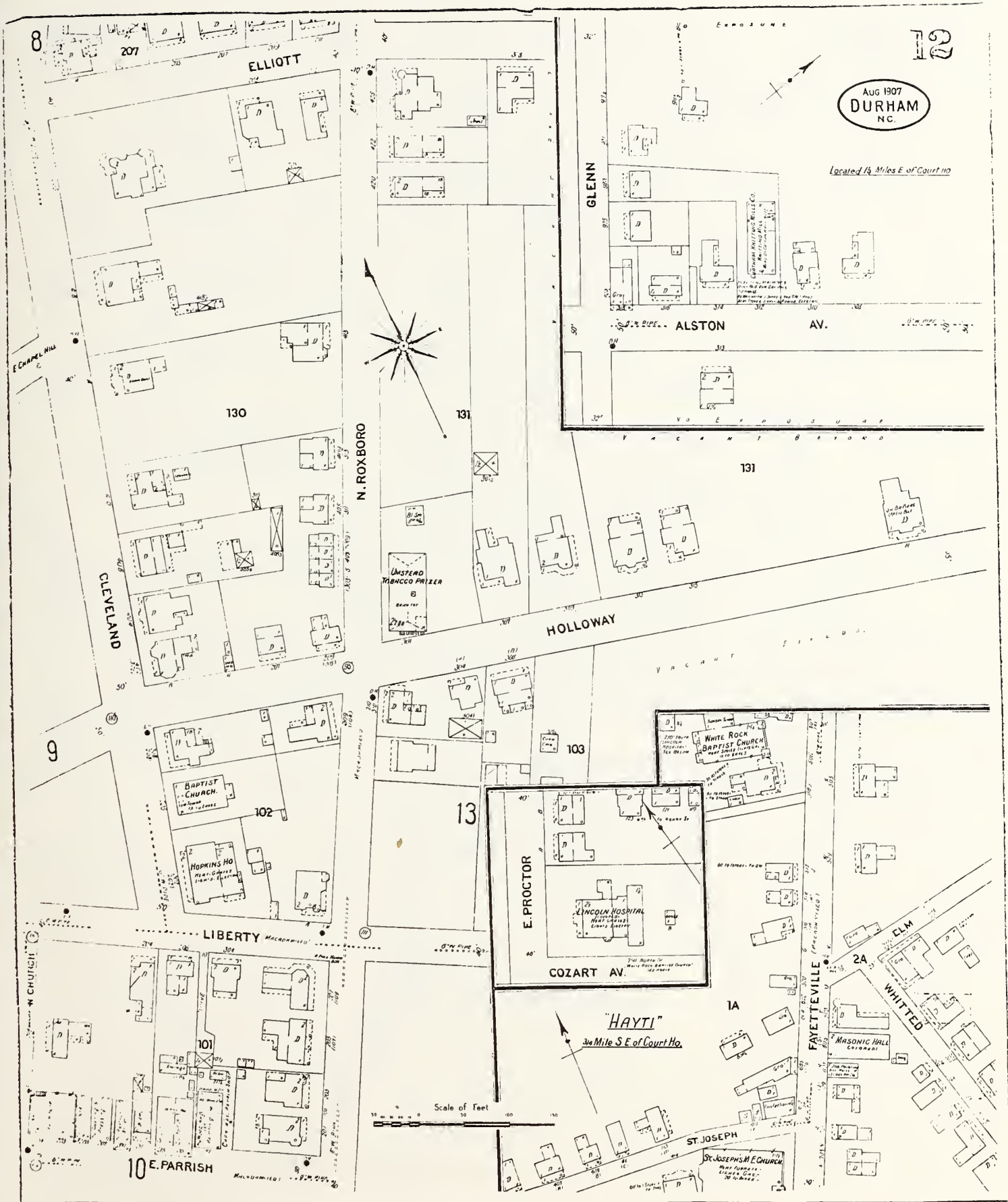


Fig. 3 Sanborn Insurance Map, 1907. Reproduced through courtesy of Sanborn Map Company.









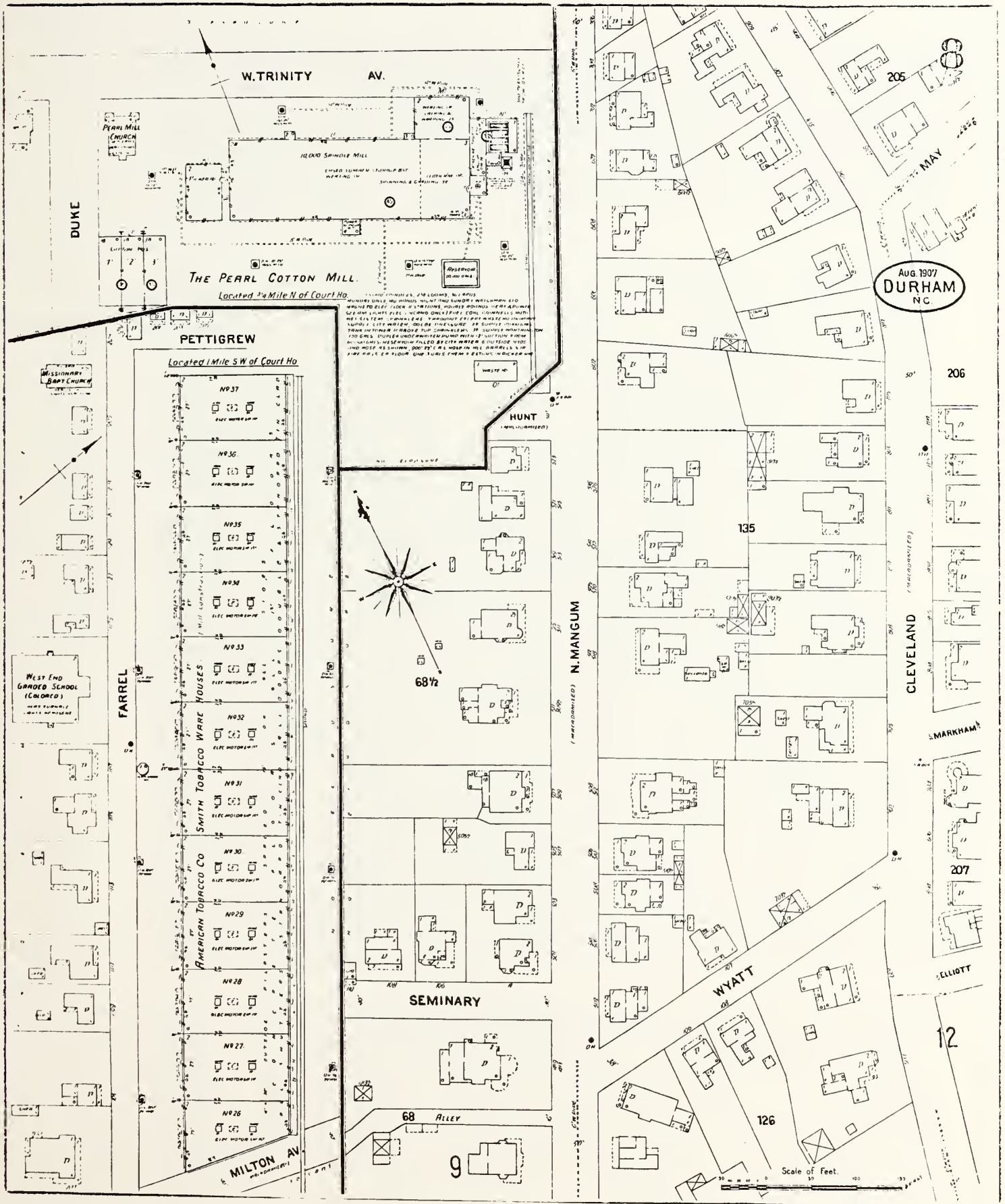


Fig. 4 Sanborn Insurance Map, 1907. Reproduced through courtesy of Sanborn Map Company.



modern for the day. Paul's 1884 description of Durham states that there were lighted streets and more paved roads than in any other town in North Carolina. The 1895 Handbook of Durham gives details of the main streets as being 60 feet wide, paved with cobble and crushed stone, and bordered by ten foot sidewalks. By 1901 Durham had grown so much that the town boundaries had to be expanded and the new demarcations included the inventory area. The town became a parallelogram (Fig. 6) measuring 4,000 yards east and west and 3,000 yards<sup>12</sup> north and south from the intersection of Main and Mangum Streets.

With the rapid growth in population in the 1870's and 1880's came not only the need to expand housing, but also the educational system for the children of the laborers. Until that time, the schooling in the neighborhood had been private (in the 1870's Mrs. J. A. Moore had a private school for girls on Dillard) with the largest of these schools being the Academy on Cleveland Street (now demolished). It was established about 1852 on land donated by A. J. Rigsbee and was called the most important educational venture of early Durham. Bennett C. Hopkins was the first teacher and principal. (It is interesting to note that during the Civil War, Bennett was the drill master for the new Durham recruits who practiced on Cleveland Street.) In 1860, on the second floor of the Academy, the Eno Masonic Lodge was established and today it is the oldest fraternal organization in Durham. What is now known as Durham Academy was officially chartered in 1865 and the Cleveland Street building served as the center of educational activity until the needs of the children of the neighborhood could be met adequately. In 1881 there were about 500 white children between the ages of 6 and 21 who were in need of educational benefits. The laborers, who couldn't afford private schools, clammered for public schools supported by taxes. This need brought some of the most heated debates Durham has ever seen, but in 1882 the public school taxation became fact.<sup>13</sup> However, it was 1897 before the neighborhood saw its first public school. This was the Fuller School on Cleveland Street near Chapel Hill Street (Fig. 7), which, until it burned on March 13, 1937, was the school most of the children in the neighborhood attended. Its history is unique as well. E. J. Green was the first principal and Willis J. Brogden, who later became a member of the State Supreme Court, was also a principal. Furthermore, its builder, Charles Norton, was one of the main developers of Durham. In addition to building the Fuller School for \$11,000, he built the George Watts home, many downtown buildings and the main building at Trinity College. It was said of him in a 1900 special edition of the Durham Recorder "his business is to build up - he has been among the foremost, literally, as well as figuratively, to build up Durham."

In addition to education, religion played a very important role in the lives of these early people and many of Durham's churches had a part of their history in the inventory neighborhood. The Methodists and the Baptists were the forerunners in establishing congregations in Durham. The Rose of Sharon Baptist Church (First Baptist Church, 414 Cleveland) was organized on August 12, 1845 in what is now West Durham and moved to presentday Pettigrew Street in 1850. After the railroad was constructed in 1854, the noise was so disruptive to the horses in the yard and to the services, that the congregation was forced to move. The parish moved to its new building on four acres on the Roxboro Road in 1855.



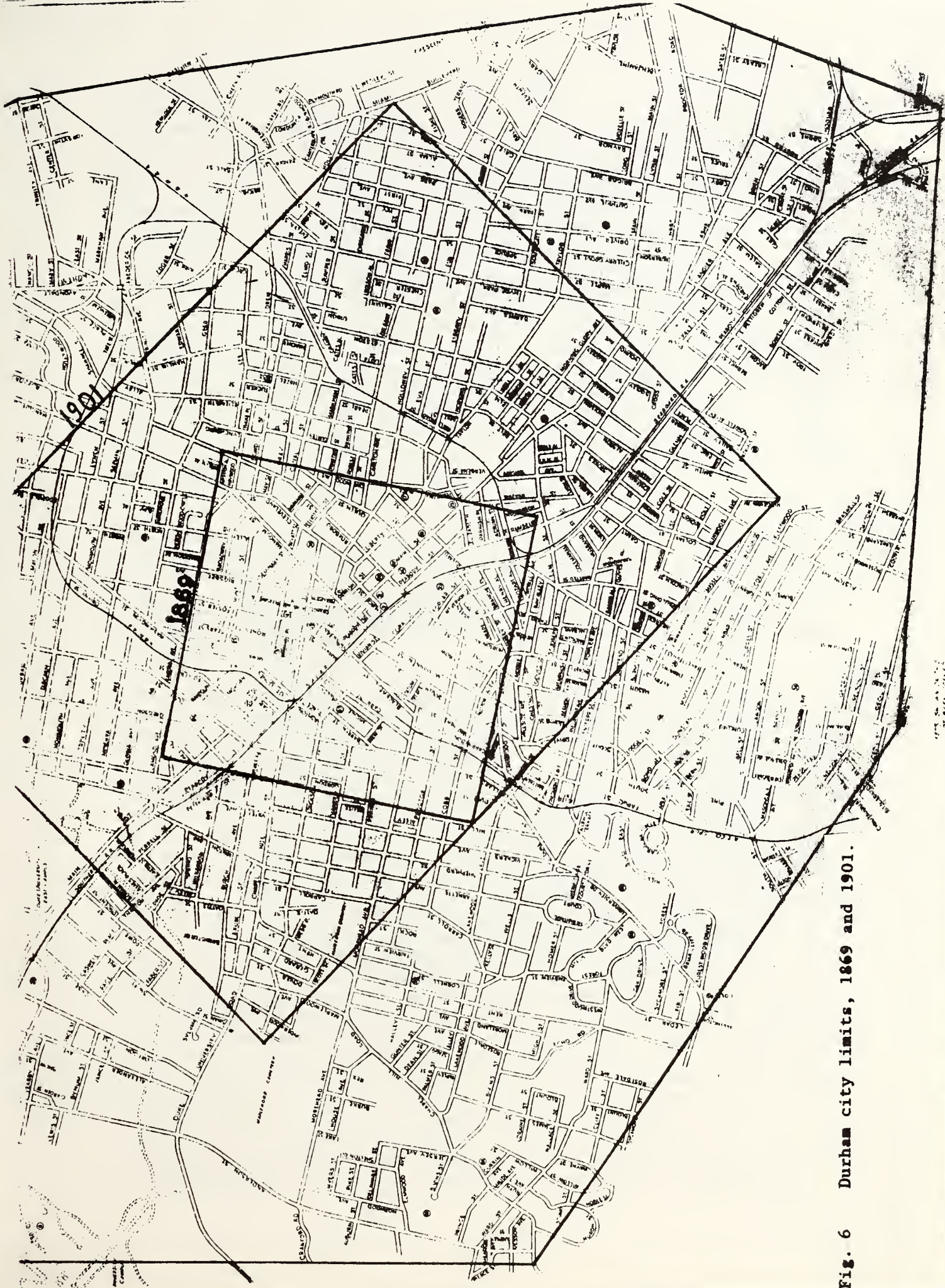


Fig. 6 Durham city limits, 1869 and 1901.





(This site was later occupied by John Markham (Fig. 8), cotton buyer and agent for the Southern Express.) This church had a strict doctrine. For example, all males had to attend all meetings (or give an excuse) and, until 1876, the men and women sat on opposite sides of the nave. By the time of their move, the congregation had grown large enough to obtain a full time pastor and at the same date they changed the church name to Durham Baptist Church. In 1878 the congregation elected to move to Mangum Street followed by another name change, to First Baptist. 1927 found the church back on Cleveland.<sup>14</sup>

The second church founded in Durham was the present Trinity Methodist Church (now located at Church Street) which had its beginnings at a schoolhouse one mile east of Durham on the Raleigh road. In 1860, wanting to be closer to the city, the congregation voted to move the church to Durham and R. F. Morris donated an acre of land (where the First Baptist Church stood in 1925). Before construction was completed, there was a change in thought and it was determined to move the structure to a site just east of the road to Roxboro. It remained a country church, but one very interested in public matters. A new brick edifice was erected in 1880 and the name Trinity taken. Fire took that building in 1923, however, a new one was quickly built.<sup>15</sup>

During the 1880's the tobacco businessmen brought 300 members of the Jewish faith from the North to work in the factories. They formed a congregation in the 1890's which met initially on East Main then on Liberty. Because of street expansion in 1921 they were forced to move and built the Beth-El synagogue (Fig. 9) on the corner of Queen and Holloway streets. Watts Street and Markham Avenue was the site chosen for a move in 1957.<sup>16</sup>

Greek immigrants have figured prominently in the survey area. The "children of Hellas" (as they call themselves in the "Saint Barbara Greek Orthodox Church Album: 25th Anniversary" from which, along with the Hills Durham City Directories for the years 1915-65, the following material was collected) arrived in Durham and eventually settled in the inventory neighborhood in the early 1900's. There was a steady flow of Greek bachelors who opened a number of cafes, confectionaries, fruit stands and Coney Island style hot dog stands. The first Greek family was established in 1914 when Manuel Capsalis took Fotini Pavlakis for a bride. Living first at 318 Gray, they moved later to 209 Markham (now Mallard). In 1919 Mike's Stand was opened by Emanuel Galifinakis who came to the U.S. in 1913 from Crete, and to Durham in 1919 from Cleveland, Ohio. In 1926 he returned to Crete, married "Mrs. Sophie" as she's affectionately known throughout the State, and returned to Durham. The family home at 308 Markham is where they raised Nick, Mike, Harry, Pete, and John who are well known in the Triangle area. The Durham city tax records show the family still owning properties in the neighborhood. The early immigrants influenced many of their family and friends in Crete who joined them in Durham. Also influential for the influx were the closing of military production bases in Virginia where many Greeks were employed, and the lure of the Durham tobacco business. Other Greeks settling in the neighborhood were Harry Metaxakis (and his wife Myra who still maintains the family home on Queen Street), owner of the Lincoln Cafe for many years; Charles Dackis of Markham Street who ran the Durham Shoe Shine Parlor; and George and Despina Chronaki who,





Fig. 7 The Fuller School on Cleveland Street. Burned 1937. Reprinted from A Pictorial History of Durham, Joel and Frank Kostyu.



Fig. 8 The Markham House on Cleveland Street. Demolished, 1972. Reprinted from A Pictorial History of Durham, Joel and Frank Kostyu.



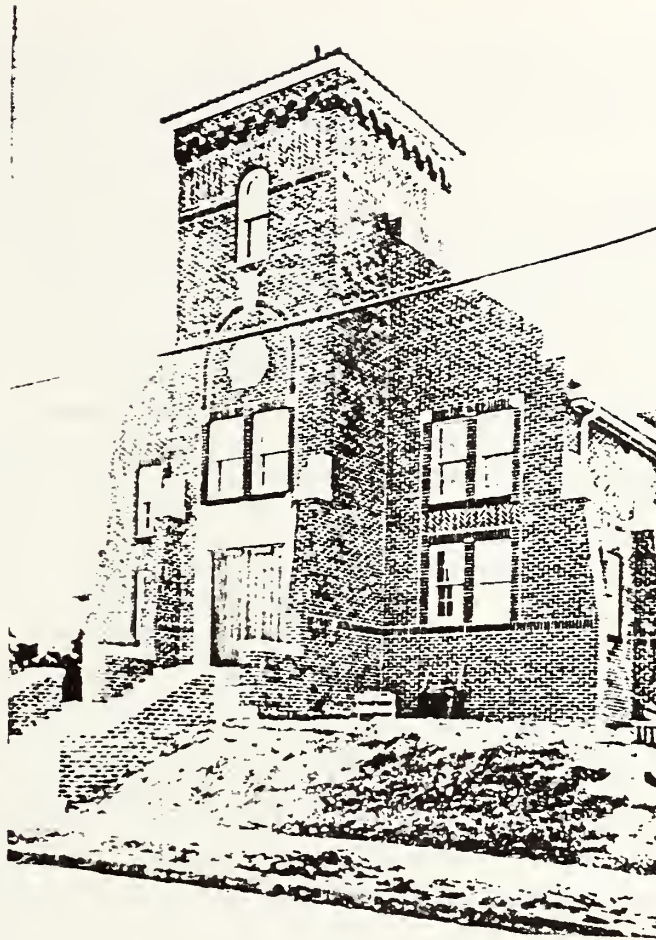


Fig. 9 Beth-El Synagogue, corner Queen and Holloway Street, c. 1930. Reprinted from A Pictorial History of Durham, Joel and Frank Kostyu.



until the late 1940's, lived at 507 North Roxboro (see Team 2). These early families kept together because of their faith, common tongue, love of their mother country, and their dreams of setting roots and organizing a Greek community in their new homeland.

One of the most influential families in the Greek community was that of the Emanuel Catalas whose home was on North Roxboro for over 30 years. Mr. Catala said of himself that he was a humble citizen of Greek extraction who tried to be a useful citizen and help his new homeland.<sup>17</sup> He immigrated to the U.S. in 1913, arrived in Durham on February 2, 1922 and operated the Central Lunch for many years. As the "patriarchial father of the community," Mr. Catala was the leader of the immigrant laborers, served in World War II, and headed the Greek War Relief and Greek Earthquake funds (the Durham community provided more life saving materials than any other U.S. city). A club was founded by Mrs. Catala and Mrs. Capsalis to raise money for the school which functioned in 1931 and 1932. Mrs. Catala had the following comments to make to Patricia Dickinson in an oral interview on August 27, 1980 about living in the neighborhood from 1926 to 1965:

By 1926, when she immigrated there, the neighborhood was well developed and stable. It was a "very nice" neighborhood with Dillard, Roxboro and Cleveland Streets being the attractive section of Durham at the time. Almost every Greek family in Durham lived there with twelve families forming the core -- "very prominent families lived there including the Galifinakis family." They had no church of their own in the early days, but the Saint Phillips Episcopal (on Main Street) had a small building on the grounds where they had services once a month. Durham was small then and everything was within walking distance including Mr. Catala's business. There weren't many cars, "only three Greek families had them." She remembers shopping at the Forest A & P at the corner of Mangum and Cleveland. All the children attended the Fuller School which was "just around the corner." The nearest park was Duke Park which didn't open until 1940. The neighborhood started going downhill about 1955 according to Mrs. Catala. Many Jewish people lived in the neighborhood, too, but they moved away before the Greeks did. About half of the Greek families had left by 1965 when she moved. She said she had "many pleasant days" in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Catala described the neighborhood as declining in the 1950's, but Phillips has the area mapped on the decline in 1945. He divided the vicinity into six zones. (The decline at this time was to the point that it no longer contained the "high grade white" and "high grade negro" residential areas he mapped in other neighborhoods.) The once "nicest" streets are now termed "declining residential." Phillips notes that "as more and more room was needed for business, expansion took place at the expense of the old residential sections."<sup>18</sup> This expansion, he says, leads to an uprooting process.

"Northeast of the business district is a large area covering several blocks which has been zoned for businesses, but where a number of fine old structures are intact, many of them well





preserved. Although the area is on the decline as a residential district, it still performs an important role housing certain classes of people. This is the zone of boarding houses, furnished room and apartments occupied by people of moderate to low incomes ... Although room and boarding houses predominate there are a number of functions, other than residential, carried on in the old homes ... A little further along a large home serves as a USO center (see 206 North Dillard, Team 3 -- this is also noted in the September 22, 1975 Durham Morning Herald) ... one house provides an office for chiropractors and physicians, another houses a funeral home, ... As the old residences give way, space hungry businesses move in. Typical among these businesses are auto sales and services, filling stations ... While the property values slowly rise for business purposes the remaining residences in the district are gradually 'bled' for what they have to offer in rental value."<sup>19</sup>

Returning to Phillips' ridge theory, the middle class white districts (see Figure 2) are to be found on the slopes. These are usually homogeneous and stable areas, according to Phillips, with homes being of modest middle class cottage type. The "low grade white" residential areas are transitional zones in the city and are small areas acting as buffers between areas of conflicting land use. "In this role they fill the gap between the better grade white communities and such detractive cultural features as railroad trades, industrial plants and negro slum districts."<sup>20</sup>

He describes "middle grade negro" housing:

"they are generally of the poorer cottage type and in the main are located on unpaved streets. Most of the houses are wooden structures, some are unpainted and many are built on pillars without underpinning. Often attempts are made at providing shrubbery and sometimes there are lawns and gardens. Such homes are occupied by the comparatively well paid factory worker, but the rate of tenancy is high."<sup>21</sup>

The Durham Tech surveyors found little changed in 1980 from the circumstances Phillips described in 1945.

References were found in very few places to this neighborhood in the 1950's. In Durham and Her People, James N. Umstead, Jr. was said to be the great-grandson of pioneer settlers. He had many business ventures (jewelry, aviation, tobacco, real estate, politics) and lost the family home, Greighton Hall at 513 Holloway (see Team 1), during the depression, but regained it and restored it. Eli Evans, in his book The Provincials, does much reminiscing about growing up in Durham in the 1950's. Remembering football days, he says of Harry Galifinakis that he was a 220 pound guard whose parents were Greek immigrants who spoke poor



English and ran a little restaurant for blacks downtown with which they put their boys through college.<sup>22</sup> In reference to Mr. Evans' father running for mayor and receiving a call on election night telling him of a man at Fuller School giving razor blades to voters and instructing them to cut the Jew (Evans) off the ticket, he says "Fuller School was a working man's precinct where the struggling labor unions might sway a few poor white voters back from the reaction against any candidate with black support."<sup>23</sup>

Housed in the Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University are boxes containing certificates of appraisal reports 76-121 done by Rencher Nicholas Harris, written primarily for the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company. These are excerpts with information pertaining to the survey area from 1951-1964:

4/14/51

Dowd and Elizabeth streets -- this area is the center of a "prosperous" Negro community in the northern section of Durham - it is a thriving community approximately fifteen percent of Durham's Negro population (estimated to be 3,500) -both Elizabeth and Dowd are paved, curbed and guttered here

6/17/53

Houses in the neighborhood of Elizabeth and Gray are all in good condition - 707 Elizabeth recently standardized, estimated remaining life 20-25 years, \$377 rent per year

12/31/54

Dowd street is the major thoroughfare in the northeastern Negro residential area of Durham - it is paved, curbed and guttered - churches, elementary school and neighborhood stores are in the immediate vicinity and the bus line travels down Dowd

6/15/55

Elizabeth and Gray -- Two buildings worth \$12,000

1/14/56

Corner of Queen and Canal -- one story, frame, metal roof, duplex worth \$2,310 - Queen Street is developed in small tenant occupancy dwellings each renting for \$10/week - in 1954 the present owner paid \$2,800 for renovation - street 46 feet wide, rock based, passible in all weather but not paved - gas, electricity, water in use on block

1961 City, Neighborhood, Site Data

Standard of living among Negroes in Durham is relatively high - percentage of homeowners among Negroes in the Durham area is one of the highest in the country

12/18/62

414 Canal - two story, six rooms, one and one half bath, fair condition, \$12.50 per week income



1963

Great number of unimproved streets - black neighborhood

5/4/64

405 Canal - \$4,600 - 10 year life expectancy

416 and 416½ Dowd -- \$7,000

#### General

Generally zoned RD-3, permitting duplex construction with one family per 3,000 square feet -- elementary school in the heart of the district -- churches convenient -- community stores and shops available -- seven blocks from city and main source of employment -- Canal Street not improved but city maintained and has all utilities -- long range plan indicates Elizabeth Street as a major outlet to northeast highways and will enhance in value as plan develops

By 1965 this neighborhood had declined so much that it was one of two target areas in a survey of characteristics of low income households served by the Community Action Program. The target area had the boundaries of the railroad, Mangum, Geer, Fay and Plum streets. 439 heads of households were interviewed; 188 were white, 251 black, and almost half were women. It was found that over three fourths of the families were living in poverty with the median income being \$2,147 per year. . Most household sizes were above the median and were considered overcrowded at more than one person per room. Eighteen percent unemployment was found among the blacks and of the household heads employed, well over half were laborers, operatives or services workers, with the second largest single occupation being domestic workers. Most of the housing units were rental property (eighty percent of the people who earned under \$3,000 per year rented): 8% had cold water only<sup>24</sup>, 1% had out-houses, 88% used room heaters and 45% had no phones.

The 1980's are times of uncertainty for the people and the built environment of this area. Dillard Street has been ravaged by Urban Renewal with its replacement architecture and open spaces. The ghostly remains of Victorian Durham on Holloway and Cleveland stand in suspension -- will fire or the bulldozers take them before preservation efforts can take hold? Spindles, sunbursts, etched transoms, curvilinear bargeboards, pendants and pointed arch lintels all go unnoticed and unappreciated -- the prime concern of the people being self preservation. The student survey teams were asked time and again "Are you going to tear this place down?", "Will I have to move again?", and "Can you get the plumbing fixed for me?" These are the daily concerns of the people living with a legacy and not even realizing it. Although the specifics and the actual construction plans for representative houses are not readily available (and further research is beyond the scope of this paper), the results are available -- on the streets themselves and in the histories of the people who have made up the neighborhood. To understand the rise of wealth, the expansion of the city, and the needs of the people is to understand the resulting architecture. The beauty of even the most obscure Victorian carved rosette on the most modest



of houses is still observable through the peeling paint, but it may not be for long.

The following examples of the architecture of the neighborhood were chosen by the Recording Historic Sites class to be the most representative of the varied architecture to be found (the survey was conducted house by house, street by street - 185 were surveyed). It is hoped that pride can be rekindled for this area through preservation before it reverts once again to "Hen Peck Row."





## FOOTNOTES

1. William K. Boyd, The Story of Durham, City of the New South, (Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1925), p. 160. From the Durham Morning Herald commenting on a bride coming to a town many thought lacking in culture.
2. Eli N. Evans, The Provincials, (New York: Atheneum, 1974), p. 14.
3. Boyd, p. 77.
4. Handbook of Durham, N.C., (Durham, North Carolina: The Educator Company, 1895), p. 5.
5. Boyd, p. 160.
6. Coy T. Phillips, "Durham, A Geographic Study," dissertation written in 1945 for the Departments of Geology and Geography, University of North Carolina, p. 102.
7. Joel A. Kostyu and Frank A. Kostyu, A Pictorial History of Durham, (Norfolk, Virginia: Donning Company 1978), p. 30.
8. Handbook of Durham, N.C., p. 10.
9. Boyd, p. 30.
10. Hiram V. Paul, The History of Durham, (Durham, North Carolina: H. V. Paul Publisher, 1884), pp. 27-28.
11. Boyd, p. 101.
12. Boyd, p. 103.
13. Boyd, pp. 159-184, "Educational Movement."
14. Boyd, pp. 185-188.
15. Boyd, pp. 188-191.
16. Kostyu, p. 148.
17. W. C. Dula (editor), Durham and Her People, (Durham, North Carolina: Citizens Press, 1951), p. 278.
18. Phillips, p. 103.
19. Phillips, pp. 104-105.
20. Phillips, p. 116.
21. Phillips, p. 118.
22. Evans, p. 175.



23. Evans, p. 175.
24. "The North Carolina Funds Survey of Low Income Families in North Carolina", Report No. 2-f: Characteristics of Households in Areas Served by the City of Durham, March, 1967).



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Team 1: Sarah Tichnor and Wayne Hall

The 605-707 block of North Roxboro offers the vestige of a homogenous streetscape at first glance. With the exception of the modern intrusions #607 and 609, six of the houses are shown on the 1937 Sanborn map, with #'s 605, 703 and 705 also appearing on the 1913 map.

The first of these is a one-story triple-A cottage with delicate turned and sawn porch ornamentation, classical cornices and a pedimented central gable. Next are the two small modern cottages and a vacant lot, which in 1913, according to the Sanborn Map, was the site of the largest house on the block. Adjacent to this vacant lot is #313, the first of three large, squarish houses with high, near-pyramidal roofs and low, wide porches. Between 613 and 703 falls another triple-A cottage, larger and newer than its counterpart on the corner and having more original elements intact.

Here, all the pointed arch window lintels are in place, though the windows are 6 over 6 rather than 2 over 2, and there is a painted arch surmounting the front doorway. The double front doors are single sash with wood panels. It is a deceptively large house; with its full width shed roof, rear wing, and further shed roof addition at the northwest corner, it compares in floor size to its massive neighbors more than its stylistic correspondent, the markedly smaller triple-A on the corner.

Square posts and balusters with no other ornamentation adds a distinctive heaviness to the already heavy hip-roofed houses, but the arrangement on the street of houses so similar creates a picture of a contiguous neighborhood block of two triple-A's and 3 hip-roofed square houses, all bearing the same diamond shaped asbestos roofing materials, all basically the same width, and all with pedimented gables over wide front porches.







1. 509 Carlton Avenue, suffering very badly from neglect, is a blockish, early 20th century,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  story, three bay wide and three room deep, German-sided, Neo-Classical house with a one-story, hip roof rear addition, all of which sits on a brick pier and infill foundation. A single, interior, brick chimney rises out of the asphalt shingled, high hip roof which has wide beaded soffits, and front, back, and side gables with boxed cornices and returns within which are Palladian windows with applied scrollwork. The one-story, full facade, attached porch has square posts and beaded sheathing ceiling with a central, shallow, pedimented gable covered with decorative pressed tin which probably was the original material covering the main roof. All the windows are  $2/2$  with pointed arch lintels, applied scrollwork, and molded drip caps, and the front door is trabeated with double leaves.



2. 604 Carlton Avenue is an early 20th Century, German-sided, one-story triple-A house with two shed roof additions at the rear. Cornices and returns are boxed, gable ends are shingled and have round louvered ventilators, windows are  $2/2$ , and the front porch has a bead and reel course, turned columns and a balustrade. The foundation is brick pier with cement block infill and two interior chimneys pierce a roof of asphalt shingles.





3. 608 Carlton Street is a simple, single pile, weatherboarded, late 19th century Victorian triple-A I-house resting on a high cinder-block foundation with a one story, two by one bay, gable/shed addition on the rear southeast corner. The standing seam tin roof has boxed cornices with a plain wide frieze board extending beyond the gable ends to simulate boxed cornices, within which is sawn plank siding imitating fish-scale shingles. On the rear elevation are two original stuccoed brick chimneys, the southwest one being interior end with a missing corbelled cap, and the southeast one being what was originally an interior end/exposed face chimney until the gabled addition was built around it. The Victorian porch is original with large turned posts, a spindle frieze with ornate sawn brackets, a molded handrail and no balusters, and a beaded sheathing ceiling. The windows on the original section of the house are 2/2 with simple flat surrounds except for smaller 6/6 replacements on the lower story matching those on the addition. The front door has a single square light and an awkwardly wide and chunky surround that appears as though it might be concealing what was once a transom and narrow side lights.



4. 310 Oakwood Avenue, presently in a burned out and vandalized state, is a massive, late 19th Century, weatherboarded, two-story, three bay wide and four room deep, Greek Revival house resting on a solid brick foundation. Three interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps and belt courses pierce the low hip, asphalt shingled roof which has boxed cornices, wide beaded sheathing soffits, a wide plain frieze, a front pedimented gable, and two side pedimented gables which each project over two-story, three sided bays. The one-story low hip roof, wrap-around porch has round classical columns, no balusters or rails, a beaded sheathing ceiling, and a shallow, slightly projecting pedimented gable supported by two pairs of large scrolled brackets over the front steps. The windows are all trimmed with simple flat surrounds, except for a first story and front facade double window with a dentilled lintel. The front door has a large light over a single panel and is flanked by a narrow sidelight. The only exterior alteration to the house has been a one story, hip roof addition which runs the full width of the rear elevation.





5. 402 Oakwood is a composite of two well integrated but distinctive sections, each with an interior chimney and a rear addition. The larger section is two stories tall; T in plan with gables facing front (west), rear and to the right; two bays wide and two piles deep. A one-story gable roofed section continues along the north-south axis, where its engaged porch extends to meet the front gable end. It is three bays wide and two piles deep, with a hip and a shed roof addition at the rear. At the rear of the 2-story section is a one-story gable roofed addition retaining the original 2/2 windows, some of which have been replaced in other parts of the house. There are two front doors, one is a single sash over three raised panels and the other is a four panel all wood door.

The porch's turned posts, balusters and sawn brackets are the only exterior ornamentation on an attractively proportioned, uncluttered house.



6. 508 Ottawa is a very plain, large, two-story white house with plain weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows, and wood front door with one sidelight, boxed eaves, beaded soffits (rebuilt poorly with plywood), and an interior chimney. It is a two bay wide, two pile deep, square shaped house with a jerkin head roof and a brick pier with brick infill foundation. There is no visible ornamentation, even the porch has simple turned columns and a rebuilt railing. The cornices are boxed, and there is a rectangular louvered ventilator in the upper center of the gable end (also pictured, 506 Ottawa, right).





7. 513 Holloway has vertical beaded siding, curved stick style elements, and sunburst panels, distinctive Queen Anne elements which enliven each of the six gables visible from the street on this very large, late 19th century weatherboarded frame house. The wrap-around porch, however, is relatively simple, with classical columns and cornice and no balustrade. Beneath it are three large, double-hung windows of unusual proportions; the two lights in the upper sash are small, while the two vertical lower lights are approximately three times as large. Most other windows are 1/1. The front door has a diamond-panel transom and two sidelights.

Star and pendant brackets support boxed eaves at the east gable end where they extend over a three-sided projecting bay.

A high hip roof with five gables emerging from it and two more gables at the porch and the rear combine to form a liveliness which is carried out in smaller elements throughout the house.



8. 523 Holloway has two Queen Anne gables with diamond shingles, narrow spindle barge boards and star and pendant brackets cover two three-sided bays, one facing the street and one on the east side. Windows are 2/2 with pointed arches and applied scrollwork. The porch has been substantially altered with a concrete slab floor and wrought iron posts, though its wrap-around hip roof is probably original. Cornices are boxed, with returns. There is a single, interior chimney and the foundation is brick with cement block infill. The bargeboard motif is unusually narrow but does appear on numerous other houses in the neighborhood.







9. 525 Holloway Street is a simple, early 20th Century, two-story, three bay wide and three room deep, weatherboarded, Victorian, triple-A I-house resting on a solid brick foundation with a one-story, hip roof rear wing to which has been added a shed addition. The asphalt shingled roof is pierced by two interior brick chimneys and has a wide frieze board and boxed cornices with returns at the gable ends in each of which there is ornate bargeboard and circular, wooden, louvered ventilators with applied quatrefoils. Not original, but complimentary to the overall character of the house, the attached front porch is one-story, full facade, with a hip roof, square posts on brick piers, square balusters and rails, and a beaded sheathing ceiling. The windows are all 6/6 with simple flat surrounds and the front door has six panels with a multi-paned transom and sidelights.



10. 527 Holloway Street is a large and lovely, early 20th Century, two-story, five bays wide and three rooms deep, weatherboarded, Victorian house resting on a solid brick foundation. With the exception of a one-story, shed roof rear addition, the exterior is unaltered. Two interior, brick chimneys break the asphalt shingled, high hip roof with boxed cornices, small pedimented side gables, and a large front gable with scroll and pendant cornice brackets which projects over a two-story, three-sided bay. The attached, hip roof, wrap-around porch follows the contour of the building and is adorned with turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, and scrolled brackets. The windows are all trimmed with simple flat surrounds and the original front door has been replaced with two as the house has been divided into apartments.



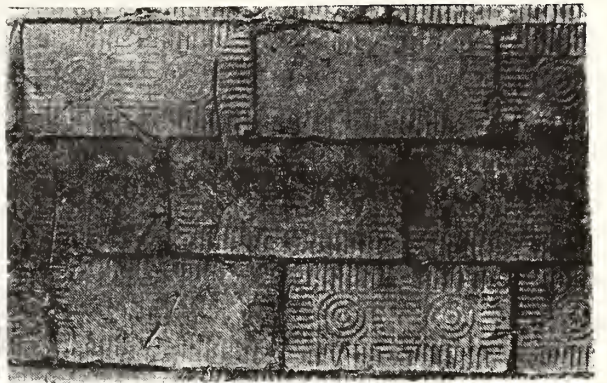


11. 529 Holloway Street is a large, early 20th Century, weatherboarded, two-story, five bays wide and three rooms deep, Victorian house resting on a brick pier and infill foundation. Two interior brick chimneys rise out of the asphalt shingled, high hip roof which has boxed cornices, a narrow frieze, and front, back, and side projecting gables with the gable on the south elevation projecting over a two-story, three sided bay with scroll and pendant cornice brackets. The attached, wrap-around, hip roof porch has turned posts, missing balusters and rails, a beaded sheathing ceiling, and a small projecting pedimented gable over the front steps which is supported by two pairs of posts. The house has undergone several changes, the most obvious of which are many of the original windows that have been inappropriately replaced, windows that have been made into doors, and a two-story rear porch that has been enclosed as living space.



12. 309 Elizabeth Street is a small, square, single-story, weatherboarded Victorian cottage resting on a brick pier and infill foundation and is five bays wide and four bays deep with a large projecting gabled bay on the east front facade. The cross-gable roof, out of which rises a single stuccoed brick chimney, is covered with pressed tin and has boxed cornices with returns at the gable ends, in which there is sawn plank siding imitating fish scale shingles. The only two appendages are a small shed addition on the rear and a original hip roofed porch following the configuration of the front facade with turned posts, replacement rails, a beaded sheathing ceiling, and a star and pendant bracket awkwardly cut to fit between the porch roof and gable returns of the projecting bay. The windows are all 2/2 with simple flat surrounds and front and back doors have one light over three raised panels. Except for poorly replaced porch rails, this house is basically intact and sound and the charm of its diminutive Queen Anne design remains.





13. 311 Elizabeth Street, facing south on a decorative brick sidewalk, is a modest, badly deteriorated, German sided, Victorian triple-A resting on a brick pier and infill foundation and resembling an I-house except for the north elevation that is two piles deep and two stories high with a gable roof and a one-story gabled wing on the west elevation. A single, interior, stuccoed brick chimney with a pyramidal tin cap rises out of the standing seam tin roof that has boxed cornices with returns, a plain frieze board, and rectangular and diamond shaped shingles in the gable ends in which are wooden ventilators with surrounds matching those found on the rest of the house. Asbestos shingles cover the walls under the single-story, hip porch roof that wraps around three elevations of the house and has Eastlake posts, a replaced plywood ceiling, and missing balusters and handrails. The windows are all 2/2 with applied scrollwork on the pointed arch lintels and the front door is one light over one raised panel flanked by single, slender, sidelights and three paneled kick plates.



14. 605 North Roxboro Street, sitting on a solid cinder-block foundation, is an early 20th Century, Victorian, German-sided, one-story, triple-A, with a gabled L-wing on the north rear to which has been added two shed additions. A single, interior, brick chimney pierces the asphalt shingled roof which has boxed cornices with returns, small rectangular wooden ventilators in the gable ends, and a pedimented front gable. The hip roof, full facade front porch has sawn brackets, a beaded-sheathing ceiling, replacement 4" X 4" posts, and missing rails and balusters, and the back porch has been replaced by the two shed additions. The windows were originally 4/4 and 2/2 with simple, flat surrounds, most of which have been replaced with smaller horizontal 2/2's below which have been tacked on upside down pointed arches; the front door is a single light over a single raised panel. The siding is painted a bright green and the trim is chartreuse.





15. 703 Roxboro Street is a small, blockish,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, unaltered, white German sided, early 20th Century, Victorian house that is two bays wide and three rooms deep with a single story L-shaped wing on the rear elevation, resting on a brick pier and cinderblock infill foundation. An interior end/exposed brick chimney with an arched cap rises out of the L and two interior brick chimneys with belt courses and corbelled caps pierce the diamond shaped abestos shingled high hip roof of the main block of the house that has boxed cornices and a large pedimented gable dormer with decorative rectangular shingles and a square fixed window with a surround matching those on the rest of the house. The single story, full facade, hip roof porch has square built-up posts, square balusters and rails, and a beaded sheathing ceiling. The windows are all  $2/2$  with simple flat surrounds and molded drip courses, except for the facade window which has one vertical pane over one large square pane, and the front door has one-light-over-three panels flanked by a single vertical sidelight over a paneled apron.



16. 802 Cleveland Avenue is a large, three bay wide, three pile deep, two-story hip and gable roof house dominating the corner of Cleveland and Mallard Avenues. The gable roofs cover the projecting wing at the south end of the facade, the north side and the south projecting bay, which is three-sided with star and pendant brackets at the eaves. Board and batten shutters appear at most of the windows, which are  $2/2$  except on the additions, where they are smaller and  $4/4$ . The double front door, which has 10 lights in each leaf with a two light transom, is located beneath a full-width porch whose south return has been enclosed. Porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron posts; one decoratively sawn bracket remains attached to the facade. The rear addition is small and the German siding is well matched to that on the body of the house. A delicate wrought-iron fence and a cast cement wall enclose two old crepe myrtles and highlight the corner location.





Team 2: Marti Dreyer and Walter Budd

Three sections are incorporated in this team survey each separated by 1 to 5 blocks from the others.

Area 1 encompasses Oakwood-Primitive-Ottawa, Mallard, Pearl and Carlton. It is a mixed area with a block of small triple A's, several large deteriorating homes, newer intrusions and a large area razed by Central Carolina Farmers Exchange.

Area 2 (Cleveland, Mallard, North Roxboro and Elliot) has only 4 remaining houses one of which is the newly redone Channing house, 606 Cleveland.

The third area consisting of the 2 square blocks bounded by Gray, Cleveland, Corporation and North Roxboro is a heterogeneous melange of once nice middleclass homes, commercial buildings and run down duplexes. Haywood Alley which, when read first on the Sanborn maps brought hopes of quaintness, resulted instead in muddy feet and revulsion produced by trash and dead rats. All of this is an area that is shown on the 1891 Birds Eye View of the City of Durham as one of rolling pastures and a few large houses on what was then a main thoroughfare known as The Roxboro Road (now Cleveland Street).

Time, neglect, fire, absent owners and a need for space have all taken their toll on these areas.





17. 507 North Roxboro is a large somewhat altered turn of the century 2½-story, five bay, three pile house. A front dormer projects from a low hip asphalt shingled roof which itself extends pent style to protect an exterior end, single shoulder stepped paneled stack chimney. Alterations to the attached, one-story, full facade porch of brick piers with chamfered posts are not detracting. The novelty siding is cut with a wide assortment of window types and sizes; on the south side the random placement gives rise to speculation of inside remodeling and an inside staircase against that wall. This once stately house and its remaining landscape and outbuilding are very neglected, but not a lost cause.



18. 405 North Elizabeth is resting on a painted brick foundation. This asymmetrical, two-story, three bay, plain weatherboarded house presents an appealing facade with its classically detailed porch wrapping the east facing front and north side. Victorian detailing in the middle bay includes a fanlight flanking the entrance, original spindle screendoor, 12/1, 2/2 and 4/4 windows. Enriching the irregularity of the whole structure is the high hip asphalt roof with larger cross gable plus a smaller front facing gable and roof dormer. A partially rebuilt interior chimney with corbel course midway is located in the large cross section. This house and its outbuildings are well cared for and in good condition.



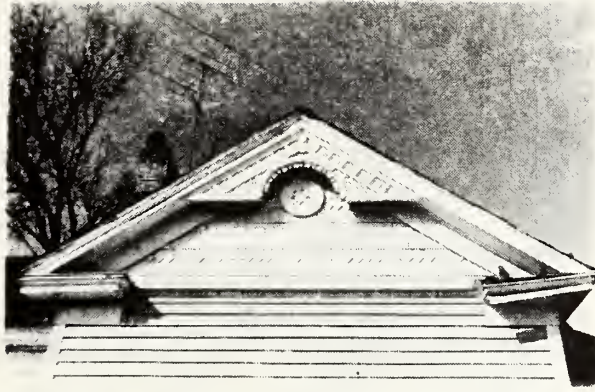


19. 412 North Elizabeth is plain in detail but of imposing size. A turn of the century house having three bays and two stories with a half story indicated by a hip roof front dormer in the high hip, standing seam metal roof. The original attached, one-story, shed roof porch with classical details is full facade and wraps to the south side. The chimneys are original and are single shoulder stepped with decorative caps. 4/4 windows with curved lintels are symmetrically placed around the house and large L addition. Though now neglected, this structure would be a good choice for a revitalization effort.



20. Haywood Alley: two small one-story, three bay, side gable duplexes unique only for their setting on a knoll in a dirt alley which was once lined with four such houses, according to the 1937 Sanborn Map. Solid foundation, German siding, two interior chimneys each, full facade porch with engaged shed roof, rear shed additions and standing seam metal roofs are present on both houses. As are others in the immediate area, these houses are neglected and in need of much repair.





21. 210 Dowd is a triple-A, three bay, two pile small Victorian house similar to many others in the area with the exception of its remaining rich ornamentation. Enriching the plain weatherboard are alternating rows of patterned shingles on the two end pedimented gables with returns and bargeboards cut in an elongated  $\frac{1}{2}$  circle and decorated with pendants, scrollwork and carved roses. The pendants are found again on the porch with its delicately scalloped trim and turned posts. The porch shelters two  $\frac{4}{4}$  windows with pointed arch lintels and a two light transomed door. The house has suffered some minor fire damage, but is basically stable and is a good candidate for rehabilitation.



22. 506 Gurley is a triple A I-house, three bay, two-story Victorian structure larger than its neighbors, but stylistically compatible. It sits on a cinder block foundation sheathed with novelty weatherboard and has a tin roof in need of much repair. Victorian details include an Eastlake full facade porch, and scroll detail on window and door lintels; two shingle types alternating on open pedimented gables are painted yellow and brown. The side elevations show three additions with shed roofs enclosing the two rear double shouldered stepped chimneys on the main structure and each covered with identical weatherboard and featuring the same window details as the house itself. Interior details include narrow strip wainscoting throughout the main house, Victorian mantels in several styles, and a handsome staircase with a paneled newel post and turned balusters.







23. 211 Gray presenting a farmhouse feeling in an urban setting, this one-story, three bay triple-A with large L is appealing in spite of the addition of imitation brick asbestos siding. A full facade front porch, with middle bay door and flanking windows, wraps to the east side and retains its Victorian turned posts, scroll brackets and decorative balustrade. The full three bay east entrance facade has an engaged shed porch whose roof is a continuation of the standing seam tin gable roof. This roofline is interesting in the rear with the returning cornice on both the gable and shed sides.



24. 606 Cleveland Street is a one-story, six bay frame house of German siding with triple A gable roof: asphalt shingles and central interior brick chimney. The main facade is asymmetrical with three octagonal projections on the left side and large single light windows, each one surrounded by differently colored small panes of leaded glass. An ornately ornamented wraparound porch surrounds the front and left sides of the house. All gable ends contain bargeboards. House is now privately owned and in the process of extensive restoration.





25. 502 Oakwood a large two-story turn of the century Victorian house with classical detailing is reminiscent, in its gable structure, of the I-house form most often identified with the rural North Carolina farm settings. The three bay main facade is dominated by a full hip roof front porch supported by four classically detailed porch columns and flanking pilasters. A centrally located one bay pedimented second story porch is supported by two classically detailed columns and has flanking pilasters. Close inspection reveals the second story once had a hand rail. No evidence exists that might suggest the same for the large first story porch. An interesting, typically Victorian feature is the fish scale shingle ornament visible below the base of the central second story gable porch. This feature is almost lost in the overall massiveness of the front facade. Windows are large vertical 2/2 sash and the exterior siding is plain weatherboard. Foundation is brick.

The rear facade shows an L shaped plan with two massive exterior single shouldered brick chimneys. Both are enclosed at their base by two one-story projections. The right rear contains a one room gable addition, or what may have been part of the original construction of the house. The original roofing material, is pressed tin shingles, remains intact on this wing, despite its replacement on the main roof with asphalt shingles. There is a small brick interior chimney flue at the right rear gable end. A one bay attached shed roof shelters the rear porch entrance. A probable addition to the rear is a flat roof one room projection which centrally connects with the right side gable room and extends the remaining width of the rear facade. This, in turn, has a three bay shed addition with an entrance incorporated in the original gable end porch.

Now in sound but neglected condition, the house is threatened by a rapidly deteriorating neighborhood that is evidenced by its vandalized and fire gutted neighbor.





26. 213 Dowd Street is a small, three bay Victorian house with strong Greek Revival characteristics. Low hip roof combined with flush sheathing, large square fluted porch posts give house a strong "temple" appearance. There is a raised brick pier foundation and central brick chimney.



27. 603 Primitive Street. Once ornately detailed, this three bay, triple-A house still shows much of its Queen Anne elegance. The spindle and bracketed front porch highlights the main facade, along with nicely turned porch posts, ballusters and hand rail that encircle only the right half of the porch, the left side having been removed. All windows are large 2/2 sash with pointed arch lintel set in German siding weather board. A boxed cornice with return encircle each of the shingle ornamented gable ends giving this sadly neglected house a look of simple elegance. Two rear two bay projections repeat the decorative work and craftsmanship of the main facade. The roof is asphalt shingles and foundation is brick pier construction with a recent block in-fill.

One of the relatively few remaining "untouched" Victorian period houses in the area, it is actually an embarrassment of riches as four such houses remain grouped together on this one street.



The following are brief descriptions of other houses and commercial buildings found within Team 2's survey area.

207 Gray is a well kept three bay triple-A house with shed porch supported by four classically detailed porch posts. Foundation of brick pier construction and German siding exterior. House presents a neat appearance despite bad conditions of the surrounding area.

209 Gray is a one-story, three bay frame house with plain weatherboard siding and gable roof. Roof of standing seam metal covered with horizontally rolled and lapped strips of felt. Main facade porch, now totally removed, reveals a double door front entrance and two large flanking 2/2 pointed arch windows which are repeated in design throughout remainder of house. Main interior chimney protrudes from left rear projection which contains a large porch. Entire structure on foundation of brick piers infilled with corrugated tin strips. House, even in its altered state, presents an orderly and neat appearance.

205 Dowd is a very much altered triple-A three bay house with shed porch and standing seam roof. Exterior now covered with asbestos shingles and porch altered with replacement brick pier and post supports. Front central gable, however, maintains its original decorative alternating courses of fish scale shingles.

208 Dowd is an exact duplicate of 205 Dowd except house maintains most of its original form with German siding, pointed arch lintel over 4/4 windows and decorative asbestos shingle roof. Porch supports, however, replaced with brick pier and post supports. Fairly neat appearance overall.





910 Cleveland is a small "shotgun", cross gable, four bay structure of plain weatherboard with attached full facade front porch altered with brick pier supports and full brick foundation, asphalt shingle roof with a decorative interior brick chimney.

1002 Cleveland is a two-story, four bay, hip roof structure with three bay central dormer and attached hip roof porch supported on brick piers and posts and two large interior brick chimneys. First story is of German siding set on brick foundation while entire second story is shingle covered.

1006 Cleveland is an unusual three bay "flat topped" hip roof structure with two interior chimneys and projecting gables at each side of the house, each gable having its decorative bargeboard intact. Plain weatherboard siding and attached shed porch altered by installation of brick pier and post supports and window surrounds having a decorative pointed arch lintel.

1008 Cleveland can be described virtually the same as above save for the roof which is a high hip maintaining its original covering of pressed tin shingles. Porch remains unaltered with turned porch posts.

602 Primitive is a three bay, triple-A structure of plain weatherboard, T-shaped in plan with attached shed roof full facade front porch. Virtually identical in plan to its neighbors although all decorative embellishments have been removed resulting in a rather plain looking house in comparison to others of the same plan in the neighborhood.

606 Primitive is a nice surviving example of the Primitive Street triple-A architecture. House is virtually unaltered and intact with all decorative elements in porch, barge boards, windows and gable ends. A virtual duplicate of 603 Primitive in decorative details.

605, 607 Primitive is identical in plan in its triple-A simplicity to others on this street, houses are now much altered with addition of new siding, porches, and replacement roof. They still maintain their basic original form, however, now appearing very plain in their "modernization."

609, 611 Primitive are three bay bungalow style structure with hip roof and engaged porch, two interior chimneys.

501 Gurley is a four bay bungalow, gable front with recessed full facade front porch incorporated in plan. Wide over hanging eaves with four decorative brackets for support.

503 Gurley is a relatively plain five bay weatherboard home with gable front entrance and engaged porch recessed in right side. Front door surround design unusual with its decorative arch with keystone and incised carved "sunburst" design within.



507 Gurley is much altered and updated three bay house with hip roof, small projecting gable, and two interior brick end chimneys. Attached shed porch with new wrought iron supports but maintaining pilastered turned porch posts mounted at each wall end. Weatherboard covered with asbestos shingles while foundation infilled with cinder block.

512 Gurley is basically the same design and alterations as 507 but maintaining its original porch design with classically influenced round porch columns.

504 Oakwood is the same popular hip roof plan as 507 and 512 Gurley Street. This house has been altered by the addition of a two bay single room incorporated in the left half of the porch. Many other alterations such as aluminum siding, brick pier and post porch supports and shingle roof.

506 Oakwood is a large three bay two-story hip roof house with cross gables and gable dormer, German siding, L-shaped with steeply pitched single room wing in rear, wrap around porch supported by classically detailed porch posts and sawn ornament ballustrade. Original out buildings in rear with shell of early 30's delivery truck and other assorted cast-off material.

510 Oakwood is a very nice example of an unaltered structure with cross gable and offset front gable at right front, attached full facade front porch supported by lathe turned porch posts and plain weatherboard siding resting on brick pier foundation with block infill. In rear, one exterior single stepped brick chimney with decorative corbelled cap and an interior central brick chimney flue and central two bay gable wing.

505 Ottawa is a front gable, three bay house with recessed front porch supported by brick pier and posts, wide overhanging eaves with brackets and plain weatherboard siding. Interior of house has been gutted by fire.

509 Ottawa is a four bay two-story gable duplex with German siding and two large interior brick chimneys. Two separate stoop entrances on each side, each sheltered by a bracketed gabled overdoor. Second story of an attached two tiered side porch as been completely enclosed for additional room; lower porch supports are classically detailed fluted posts set on brick foundation.

513 Ottawa front gable four bay duplex with narrow applied pent roof, central brick chimney, and exterior German siding. Each front entrance sheltered by attached shed roof porch on brick foundation. NOTE: 1937 maps show full facade front porch.

515 Ottawa. Picturesque front gable one-story shotgun style commercial structure with small two bay shed porch and one room rear shed addition. Exterior German siding, on brick foundation, with standing seam metal roof. A small community grocery store.

501 North Elizabeth is a triple A four bay duplex with plain weatherboard siding, rear L-wing and two shed additions, and semi-engaged front porch supported by five simple porch posts.



410 North Elizabeth is a triple-A three bay with rear L and two shed additions, large interior rear brick chimney and two brick chimney flues. Shed porch supported by turned porch posts capped with ornate sawn brackets and each of the three gable ends with alternating courses of fish scale shingles. One of the few original, unaltered houses remaining on this block.

414 North Elizabeth is a triple-A plain weatherboard, three bay duplex with attached shed front porch, rear T-wing and central brick chimney shared by both apartments. Central double door front entrance enters into a common hall with further entrances into each apartment, left and right. Roof is pressed tin shingles and solid brick foundation. As of February 1980, this house was in the process of demolition.

509 North Elizabeth is a five bay, plain weatherboard, pyramid roof with two large interior stuccoed chimneys, central gable roof dormer and hip roof, full facade front porch supported by four turned porch posts. House is deceptively large as is built on steep incline with a full two-story rear facade.

505 North Elizabeth is a large 2½-story house with German siding, pyramid roof with two interior brick chimneys and central two bay gable dormer. Full facade hip roof front porch altered by replacement porch posts of decorative iron work. Now in deserted and rapidly deteriorating condition.

204 Mallard is a two story, multi-gable with projecting front gable and entrance in recessed L. Altered hip roof porch over two bay front. Now much altered with asbestos siding, addition of picture window and removal of all decorative embellishments save for the bargeboard in front gable.

214 Mallard is a triple-A three bay house with T-wing in rear, altered front porch supported on brick pier and a left front two bay projecting addition utilizing left side of porch. Central interior chimney and exterior of German siding. Some decorative elements remain such as simple bargeboards in each of the three gable ends.

608 Mallard is a small three bay multi-gabled structure with altered shed type front porch and plain weatherboard exterior.

610 Mallard differs from other houses on this block in that its entrance is on the side rather than the street. This house is the only one with a yard of any significance. Three bay, gable roof with porch at the front (side) entrance, the house is in neglected condition.

1007 North Roxboro is a five gable three bay house in an "untouched" state. Standing seam metal roof and weatherboard siding has been allowed to weather without improvement; hip roof front porch intact with its turned porch post accents the shotgun style plan.



1011 North Roxboro is a triple-A four bay duplex with shed roof front porch and plain weatherboard exterior. Rear L-plan has three chimneys and two shed roof additions. The rear gable L reveals an area where a third gable addition once stood.

104, 106 East Corporation are identical in their triple-A, three bay construction with shed porch, turned porch posts and ornaments. Plain weatherboard surrounds L-shaped plan. No other ornamentation save the decorative sawn elements accentuating each porch post.

108 East Corporation is a very small four bay gable roof duplex with shed porch and rear shed addition. House originally built as duplex housing as central chimney shared by each apartment. A good example of turn of the century low income housing.

112 East Corporation is a three bay gable roof with rear shed addition and shed porch. Unusual in its extremely high foundation and front elevation, the front porch is a good five feet above ground level. Central brick chimney and standing seam metal roof. Exterior covered with imitation brick asbestos siding.

401 North Elizabeth is a bungalow style, six bay with engaged porch supported on brick piers and central roof dormer. One of the few well maintained houses in the area.

601 Carlton. Large three bay, square in appearance, 2½ story house with a very nice wrap-around porch supported by classical round porch columns, hip roof of standing seam covering and a central projecting gabled dormer with paladian window at each angle of the roof on the front and each side. There are two large central interior chimneys, one with decorative chimney pots and a single gable one room addition in rear. A very nice house and somewhat maintained.

603, 605 Carlton. Small 3 bay triple-A house with shed porch and German siding. Some alterations made such as replacement porch posts and block infill between brick pier foundation.

607 Carlton. A front gable house with overhanging bracketed eaved which incorporates the front porch now so much altered as to make the original plan hard to see. House now supports a small business and has been enlarged to accomodate it by addition of a room on front porch with large "picture" windows. These alterations have ruined the exterior appearance of the house even to the untrained eye.





Team 3: Carole Crumpton, Tom Russack

Dillard Street, once home for eight of Durham's mayors, has largely disappeared, destroyed by the downtown traffic loop and Urban Renewal. The two neighboring houses which remain are excellent examples of the richly detailed and highly decorative Queen Anne (204 Dillard) and Neo-Classical styles (206 Dillard). In company with nearby 311 Oakwood, also a high style Neo-Classical, the group forms an impressive entry into the survey area which contains most of the remaining stylish Victorian houses once so prevalent during Durham's first boom period from 1880 to 1910. Contiguous to Durham's Downtown Historic District, the area remains largely residential, with few commercial intrusions. The streetscapes of this neighborhood, particularly along Cleveland and Holloway Streets, are evocative of Durham's growing prosperity due to the rise of the tobacco and textile industries.

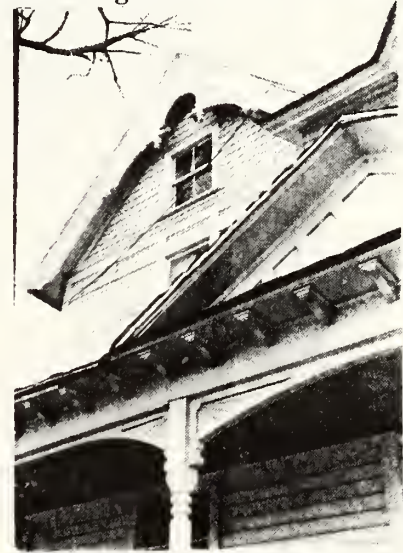




28. 204 North Dillard is an exuberant example of the Queen Anne style, constructed in 1890 by William Haywood Stone, who with William Fletcher Ellis, opened the Ellis-Stone Company that year.

Set amidst the remnants of a formal garden, the asymmetrical three-story, three bay house rests on a painted brick foundation and is crowned by a diamond patterned asphalt roof which is pierced by partially rebuilt interior brick chimneys. The white frame structure features German siding on the first floor, flush sheathing on the second, and shingles cover the projecting front gable.

The majority of the windows are large pane 1/1 sash with a 2/2 window lighting the projecting front gable and a Queen Anne style single pane surrounded by small panes flanking the front door with its large glass pane and raised panels.



Particularly notable is the lovely attached wrap around front porch with its conical roofed gazebo-like projection. A similar projecting porch highlights the second story. Both have Eastlake turned posts and brackets with applied stick style sunburst brackets. Sturdy curved brackets outline the first floor porch eaves. The pedimented gable over the main entrance is also decorated by applied curved stick style trim. A fine bargeboard with pendants defines the main front gable.

An original outbuilding (garage/guest house) with handsome raised panel door sits in the back yard.

Mr. Charles Markham lives here with his sister, Eleanor. According to Miss Markham, her grandfather, E.C. Hackney, former Durham Mayor and first County Attorney, lived here.





29. 206 North Dillard, a handsome example of the Neo-Classical style constructed in 1904, provides an interesting contrast to the lightness of its Queen Anne neighbor. The most prominent feature of the large three-story, three bay house is the giant two-story full facade portico supported by four large fluted Ionic columns. Paired brackets and lintels decorate the flared cornice. Other classical details include four fluted applied pilasters and a remarkable leaded glass fanlight and tracery sidelights surrounding the front door. Second story double doors open onto a smaller balcony supported by brackets and enclosed by a graceful curved wrought iron balustrade. Surmounting the low hip roof is an unusual gambrel dormer lit by a diamond pane semi-circular window.



Windows on the main facade are large 1/1 sash. The northeast (left) elevation features a curved projecting bay, 14 1/1 sash windows and three smaller diamond and narrow pane windows. It is centered by a central pedimented gable. The roof is pierced by a tall interior brick chimney with decorative corbelled cap.

The southwest (right) elevation features an angled projecting bay topped by a pedimented gable. The rear elevation is centered with a recessed 1st and 2nd story porch and a simple dormer lit by paired 2/2 windows.

A graceful center interior staircase divides into two winders at the landing which is lit by a lovely beveled glass Palladian window. This house is also owned by C.B. Markham, and his sister recalls that the staircase was built to provide a bride's grand entrance for the then resident family's daughter. The family was understandably disappointed when the daughter eloped.

Now divided into apartments, this house served as Durham's U.S.O. headquarters during World War II.





30. 311 Oakwood, "Thorpe's Tourists," is another good example of the ornate Neo-classical style with its massive, full facade, two-story portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Fine beveled glass sidelights flank the front door and beveled glass transoms surmount the large single pane windows. Cornice and window trim have been painted in a dark contrasting color to the white frame house, as have the column capitals.



31. 403 Ottawa is a rectilinear, two-story cottage with asphalt shingle covered gambrel roof. The exterior is covered with wooden shingles. The two bay front facade has a pair of double hung sash windows with decorative top panels. A one-story porch runs along the entire right side elevation of the house.







32. 408 Ottawa Street is an early 20th century, two-story house with asphalt shingle hip roof with interior chimneys and a central dormer lit by three windows. The exterior siding is plain weatherboard and the windows are double hung 6/1. The three bay front elevation has a windowed transom and sidelights on the front entrance and a one-story full facade porch with unusual decorative balustrade and brick pillars, capped with granite, supporting wooden pylons. The foundation is brick, common bond.



33. 700 North Roxboro Street is a turn of the century, one-story abandoned commercial structure. The rectilinear shaped store is built at a 60° angle to conform to the street corner on which it stands. The three bay front has a full facade shed porch and the exterior siding is plain weatherboard. The exterior brick chimney is a flue type and the foundation is common brick with decorative tooting at the corners.





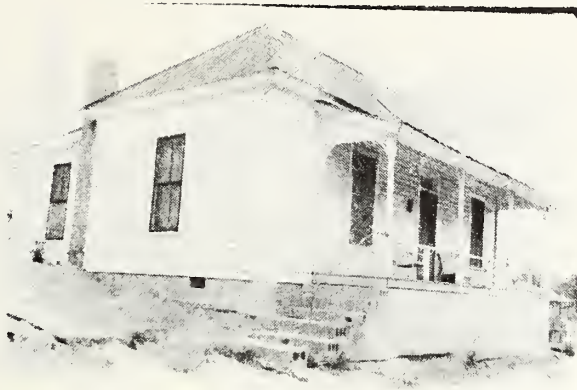
34. 304 Gray Street is a small, but high style, single family, Queen Anne house with decorative trefoil and crocket motifs on the cresting which runs along the ridge of the asphalt shingle roof. The high hip and gable roof, with its interior chimneys, features lovely molded cornice returns on gable ends. The two-story, three bay house is sheathed in molded German siding. Windows are 2/2 double hung sash with a decorative stained glass fanlight window beside the front door. A one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets and plain balusters run along the full front facade. The house rests on brick pillars with infill of cement.

A decorative brick sidewalk runs along the front of the house and a small flat roofed out building stands to the rear of the house.



35. 401 Oakwood is a one-story Victorian cottage. The asphalt shingle covered hip and gable roof combination features decorative bargeboard on the gable end. The three bay front facade has a full porch supported by bracketed and turned posts. The windows are double hung 4/4 and the original exterior siding has been replaced with aluminum siding.





36. 409 Canal Street is a rectangular, one-story, simple single family dwelling, relatively unchanged except for a new high foundation of masonry block. Still intact are the lathe turned porch posts supporting an attached porch which runs nearly the entire width of its three bays; 6/6 sash window, and a front door complete with tall twin glass panels and windowed transom. The clapboard structure is capped with a tin hip roof, appearing deceptively shallow because the house sits on a steep incline.



37. 405 Canal Street, out of place amongst a group of identical row houses and converted duplex buildings, is a gray single family dwelling seemingly transplanted from the farmlands of the midwest. It is an I-form house plan having a full length front porch abutting the projecting right gable, with a shed and porch tacked onto the rear. A solitary narrow window is located on each gabled end, with similar pairs of windows along the sides. It is capped with a silver painted tin roof; its boxed cornices are trimmed in white as are all windows, doors, corner boards and porch posts. A simple front door with twin panes of glass in its upper half is masked by an equally functional and simple wooden screen door.





38. 403 North Queen Street is a duplex with twin entrances consisting of brick steps and piers with wooden pylons supporting an exposed truss gable forming individual porticos. Sturdy brackets support the eaves of the wide gabled sides, while 6/6 window sash with 15 lights in the door suggest a building style of an earlier era. A solitary chimney serving both residences is centrally located in the roof's peak. A gabled eyebrow window is set between the entrance ways. In excellent condition and set near from an urban renewal demolition area and on the edge of a deteriorated neighborhood, this and several surrounding dwellings face regrettably unstable futures.



39. 502 Queen Street is a duplex with the notable feature of a clipped gable (jerkinhead) roof design. Eastlake style brackets act as supports along the perimeter of the overhanging eaves, along with decoratively sawn rafter tails on their underside. The body of the house is covered with brown shingles, while the paired 6/6 windows are trimmed in white. A pair of tapering porch posts support the two separate entrances which consist of small stoops protected by jerkinhead gables. Located on a corner lot at the base of two hills, it is a house which is visible from several directions and memorable due to its unique roof design.







40. 314 Elliot Street with a wide, shallow pyramidal roof, a wrap around verandah, porch posts set on masonry piers, a central front door flanked by a multi paned sidelight and a narrow paired triple window roof dormer, reflects the bungalow influence in this house. A pair of interior chimneys barely rise above the roof line to either side of the peak, while a decorative fanlight window is located at chest level to the right of the front door.





