



1980

An Inventory of

**EDGEMONT AND EAST DURHAM
EARLY TEXTILE MILL VILLAGES**

DURHAM, N. C.

An Inventory of
EDGEMONT and EAST DURHAM
Early Textile Mill Villages

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EARLY TEXTILE MILL VILLAGES
IN EAST DURHAM

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of 1978-1979
Durham Technical Institute

The cities of Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Concord, and Gastonia, were the earliest urban industrialized areas to develop in North Carolina following the chaos of Reconstruction in the 1860's and 1870's. With the founding of the Bull Durham Tobacco Company and the W. Duke and Sons Tobacco Company in the 1860's, Durham became the center of the tobacco industry in the state. Bull Durham developed an international market in the 1880's. In 1890 Duke formed the American Tobacco Company, eventually acquiring control of Bull Durham and the other tobacco factories in Durham. The mill housing built by these tobacco industrialists, located convenient to their factories in downtown Durham, was replaced by commercial and industrial buildings as Durham grew in the early 20th century to become one of the largest cities in North Carolina.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Durham are one of the few sources of knowledge about this lost tobacco mill housing (these maps show all buildings in the congested districts of Durham from 1884 to 1937 in outline form). The 1884 Sanborn map shows a group of small identical houses behind Blackwell's Bull Durham mill. Succeeding Sanborn maps of 1888, 1893, 1898, 1902, 1907, 1913 and 1937 show other clumps of mill housing located on the streets around the numerous small tobacco factories once scattered throughout the present central business district. Most of this housing consisted of one-story rectangular frame dwellings with rear ells or sheds, set with their long facades facing the street, with narrow front porches. On the 1888 Sanborn map an identical row of nine houses on Carr Street, across from the Bull Durham factory, are labelled "factory tenements... property of W. T. Blackwell." (fig. 1) On the 1893 map a second housing type appears... a row of small rectangular houses set with the narrow end abutting the street, without porches. This group, numbered 11-17, is located on the southwest corner of Poplar and Queen streets, just south of the North Carolina Railroad tracks near Dillard Street, in the area which came to be called Hayti by the early 20th century. This was the center of the black commercial and residential district of South Durham, unfortunately eradicated by urban renewal in the early 1970's.

The textile industry in Durham grew largely as an offshoot of the city's thriving tobacco industry. In his encyclopaedic 1927 history of Durham, The Story of Durham, City of the New South, William K. Boyd chronicles the birth of this sister industry in Durham:

The pioneers of industry were not satisfied merely with the manufacture of tobacco. Like the leaders of all economic communities, they desired a diversification of enterprises, and the first successful effort towards diversification was an industry that would find a market for its product in the needs of the tobacco factories; viz. the manufacture of cotton goods. To Julian S. Carr,

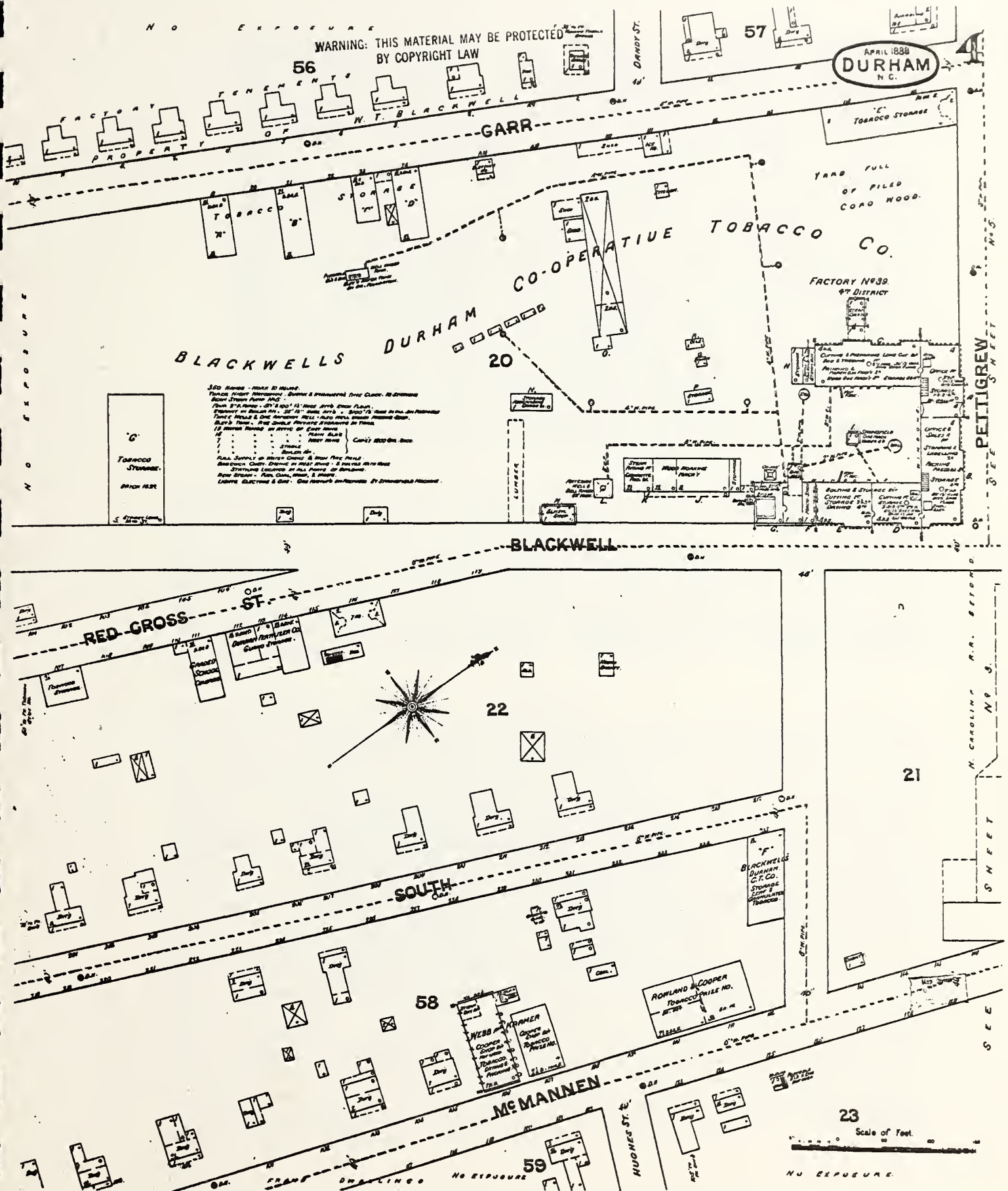


Fig. 1 Sanborn Map, 1888. "Factory Tenements, Property of W. T. Blackwell."



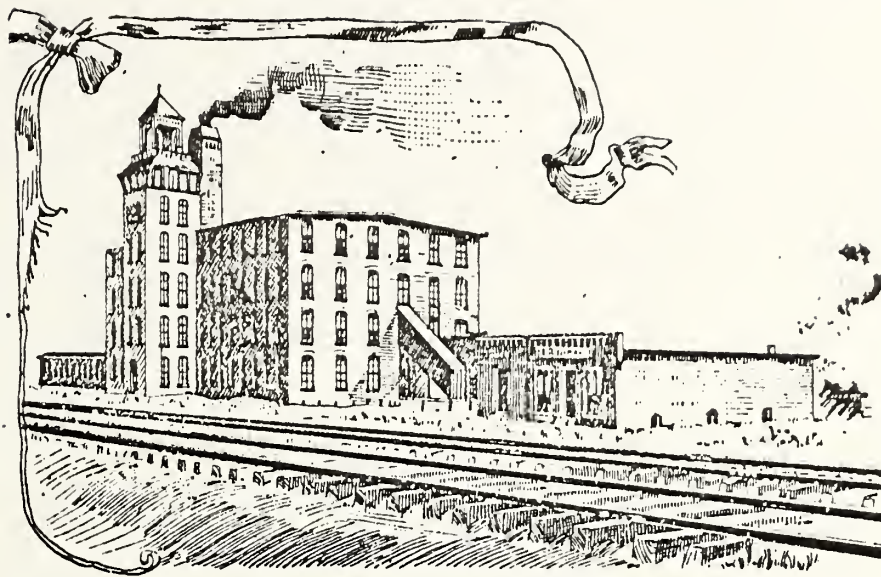
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always dominated by the love of business adventure, must be attributed the inception of the cotton mill business. Against the advice of his friends and business associates, he decided to establish a textile mill; and to that end he solicited capital and the cooperation of men elsewhere. These he found in Greensboro, and in 1884 J. A. and J. M. Odell and W. H. Branson...and W. R. Odell of Concord, joined with him to establish the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company (fig. 2). It was capitalized at \$130,000 though Mr. Carr held the largest block of stock, Mr. J. M. Odell was made president of the corporation and W. H. Branson secretary and treasurer. The first product was a grade of cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of tobacco bags, and a market was found in the Bull Factory. However, within a short time other grades were also produced, first chambrays, then gingham and colored goods. The enterprise was a success. In 1889 its capital was increased to \$150,000, in 1899 to \$225,000, and in 1900 to \$300,000, and in 1907 to \$450,000, and in 1922 to \$900,000. Around the mill a new settlement was built, the village of East Durham, and in 1899 management passed into the hands of William A. Erwin and J. Harper Erwin, men who were destined to shape the cotton industry of Durham.

In addition to the establishment of the village of "East Durham," two other major textile mill villages were built in Durham during this heroic phase of industrialization from the 1880's to the Depression: West Durham, the mill housing constructed around Erwin Mills, founded in 1892 by the Dukes to produce bags for loose tobacco, and Edgemont, the mill village around the Durham Hosiery Mill, constructed about 1901 on the eastern edge of the city a few blocks west of the village of East Durham. Because of the peripheral location of East Durham, Edgemont, and West Durham, all three textile mill villages are largely intact in 1979.

BUT THE FUTURE OF EDGE MONT IS UNCERTAIN. The students of the Historic Preservation Technology program at Durham Technical Institute, seeking a laboratory in which to learn techniques for the documentation of historic architecture, chose Edgemont as a class project (fig. 3). Its age and its relative lack of change make Edgemont a significant reminder of Durham's textile mill history and they felt that this might be the last opportunity to record the neighborhood, therefore their project would be of benefit in preserving a written and photographic record of the neighborhood. The inventory area also included the village of "East Durham," the handful of mill houses and the ruin of the 1893 Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing across the tracks from "East Durham," and the commercial and private residential fabric along Ramseur, East Main, Angier, and Alston streets which connects Edgemont and East Durham (fig. 4 and 5). The inventory areas consists of about 350 buildings located within a forty block area. The physical features of each building were recorded on film and on a computerized inventory form which will become part of the permanent archives of North Carolina's historic architecture, maintained by the Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, with the assistance of federal funding from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

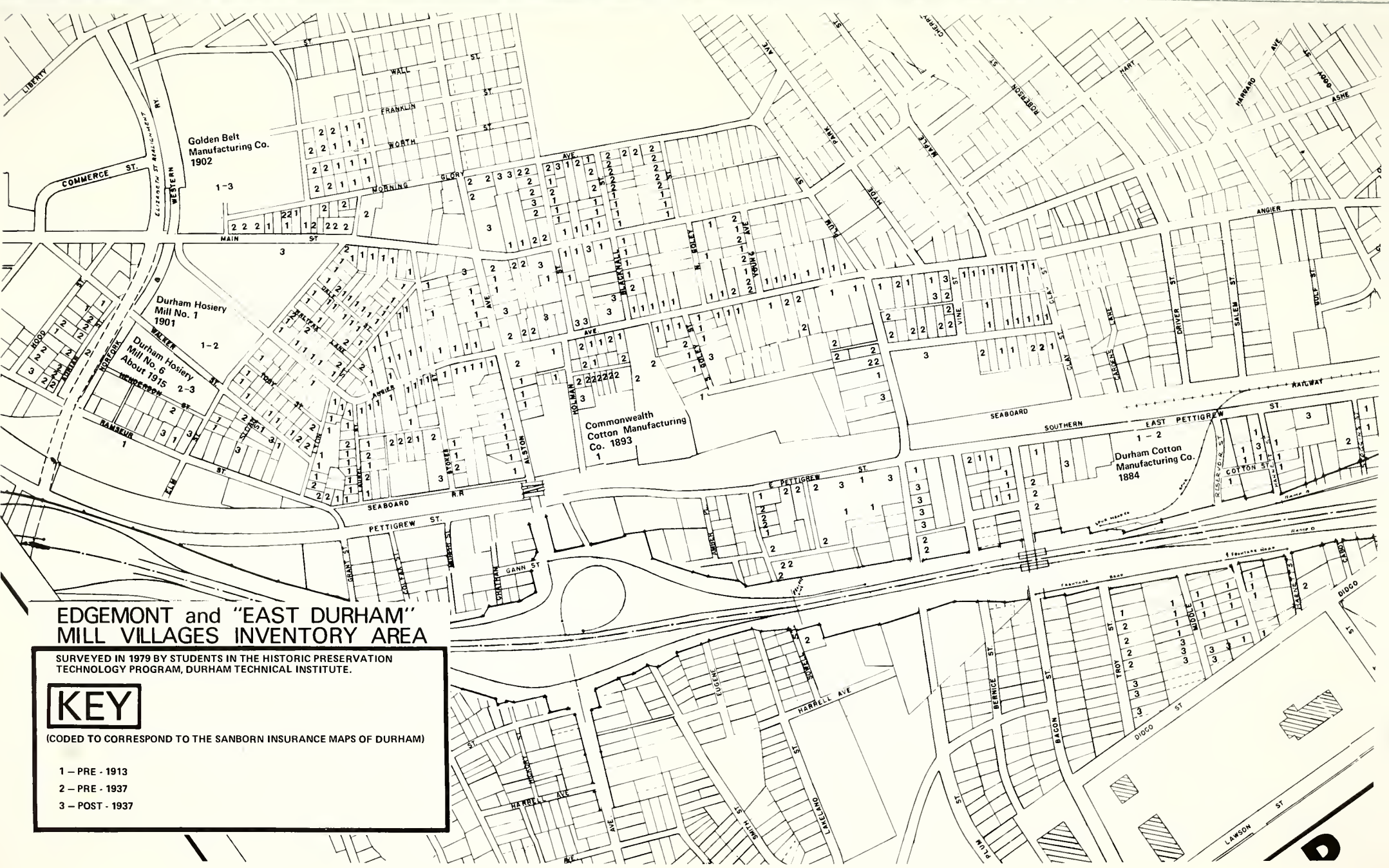


FACTORY OF THE DURHAM COTTON M'F'G CO

Fig. 2 Engraving from the 1895 Hand-book of Durham, N.C.



Fig. 3 Durham Tech student interviews Edgemont resident.



**EDGEMONT and "EAST DURHAM"
MILL VILLAGES INVENTORY AREA**

SURVEYED IN 1979 BY STUDENTS IN THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION
TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM, DURHAM TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

KEY

(CODED TO CORRESPOND TO THE SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS OF DURHAM)

- 1 - PRE - 1913
- 2 - PRE - 1937
- 3 - POST - 1937

Fig. 4 Map of inventory area.

"EAST DURHAM"

The 1895 Hand-book of Durham, N.C., includes the following data on the first textile mill:

The Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1884, and started work in the spring of 1885, with a capital that has since grown to \$150,000. The main building is a large four story brick structure, 75 X 150 feet, in addition to which are the weave sheds, picker building and engine and boiler rooms. There are 11,016 spindles and 244 looms at regular work manufacturing brown sheetings, domets and chambrays. On the premises are a large number of tenement houses for the employees and their families, 225 of the number being daily employed in this mill...

Not far from this factory and for the benefit of the employees, are two well constructed and roomy church buildings, one of the Methodist denomination and the other of Baptist, each conducting Sunday schools of large membership.

(The Methodist Church, known as Carr's Chapel, was located on Pettigrew Street and has been demolished.)² These tenement houses are shown in an inset on the 1891 "Bird's Eye View of Durham."³ (fig. 6) Shown in close proximity along Reservoir, Middle and Troy streets are 1 1/2 story houses with 1 story rear wings. Many of these mill houses have survived and are analyzed in the catalogue (fig. 7).

The Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company continued operation until ca. 1939, the Mead Container Company occupied the mill until the early 1970's, and the complex is now vacant. The sprawling brick complex is the result of many additions and changes made between its construction by 1884 (it appears on the Sanborn Map of 1884) and the present. The original building with a 7-story belfried tower is gone. A portion of this original building is apparently incorporated into the present main building, a 2-story 22 bay long brick structure, the office or commercial function of the right front corner differentiated by means of round-headed windows which contrast with the segmental-arched wooden sash elsewhere.

In 1939, a plat map of the mill and mill housing apparently drawn when the complex was sold, shows 76 houses in rows along the streets south and west of the mill from Bernice to Reservoir street.⁴ At the height of the mill's prosperity, approximately 200 houses comprised the mill village known as "East Durham." The first mapping of mill housing is on the 1898 Sanborn Map, (fig. 8) which shows 10 houses, with numbers extending up to 74, thus obviously only a small percentage of the housing then in existence was included on this map. One of these, on Peabody Street just west of the mill, is labelled a superintendent's dwelling. Four of these 509, 511, and 515 Reservoir Street and 510 Harnett Street, are still standing. These represent three different types of mill housing: 509 and 511 are 1½ story houses with exterior end chimneys (very much the "farmhouse profile"), 515 is a 1½ story duplex, and 510 is a 2-story house apparently built as a single family dwelling.

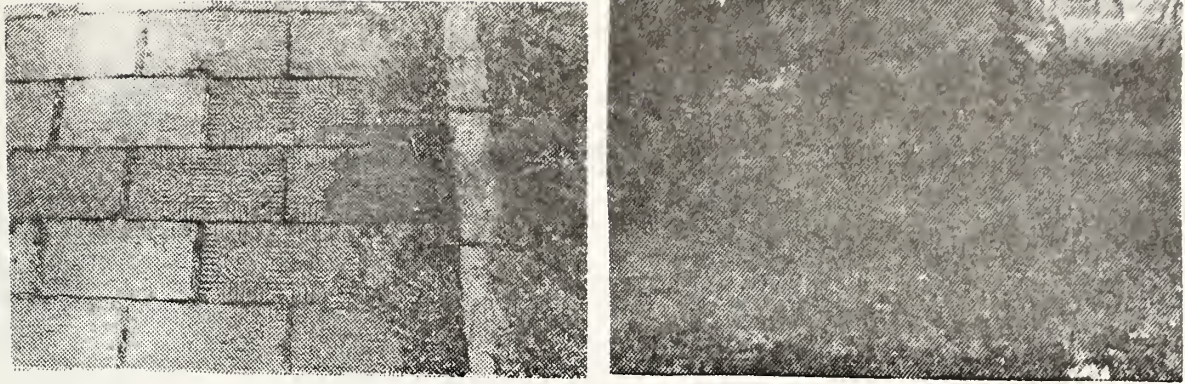


Fig. 5 Brick sidewalk and street paving, Ramseur Street near RR and Adrian Street.

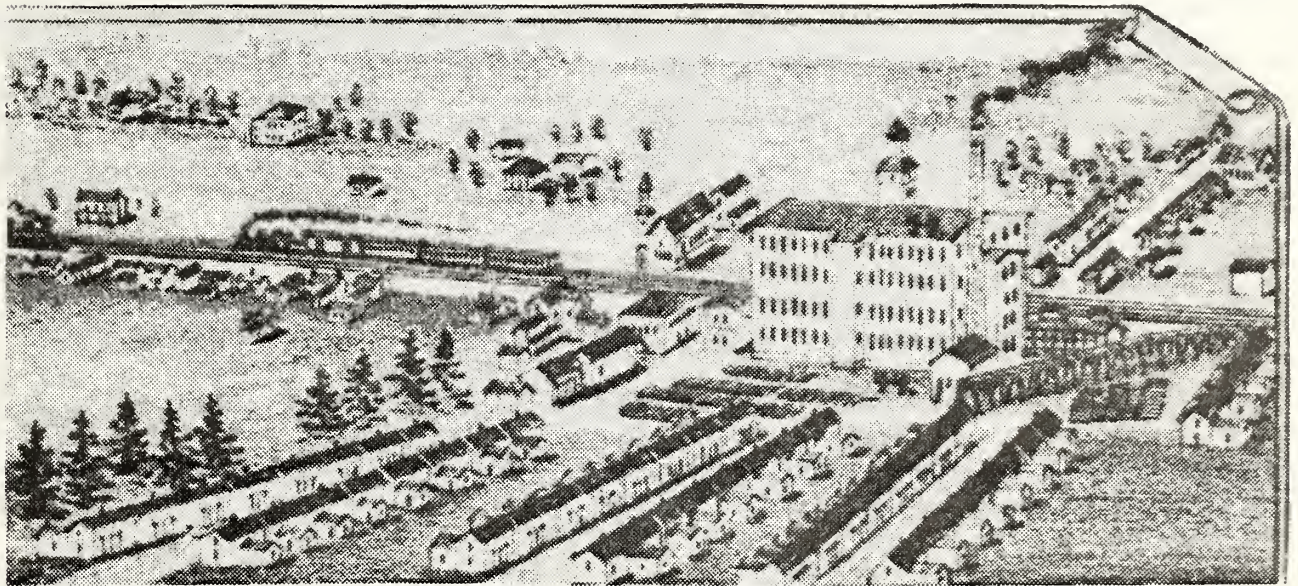


Fig. 6 Inset on 1891 "Bird's Eye View of Durham" showing tenement housing for Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company.

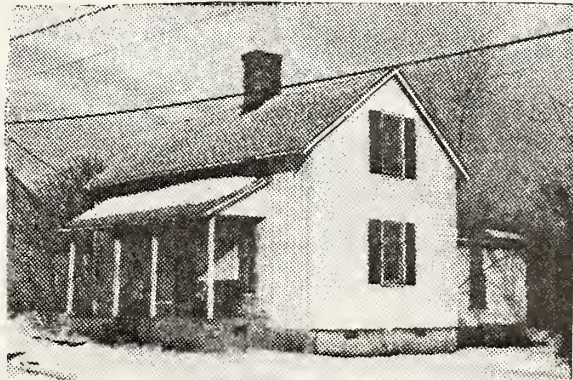


Fig. 7 Mill house on Reservoir Street

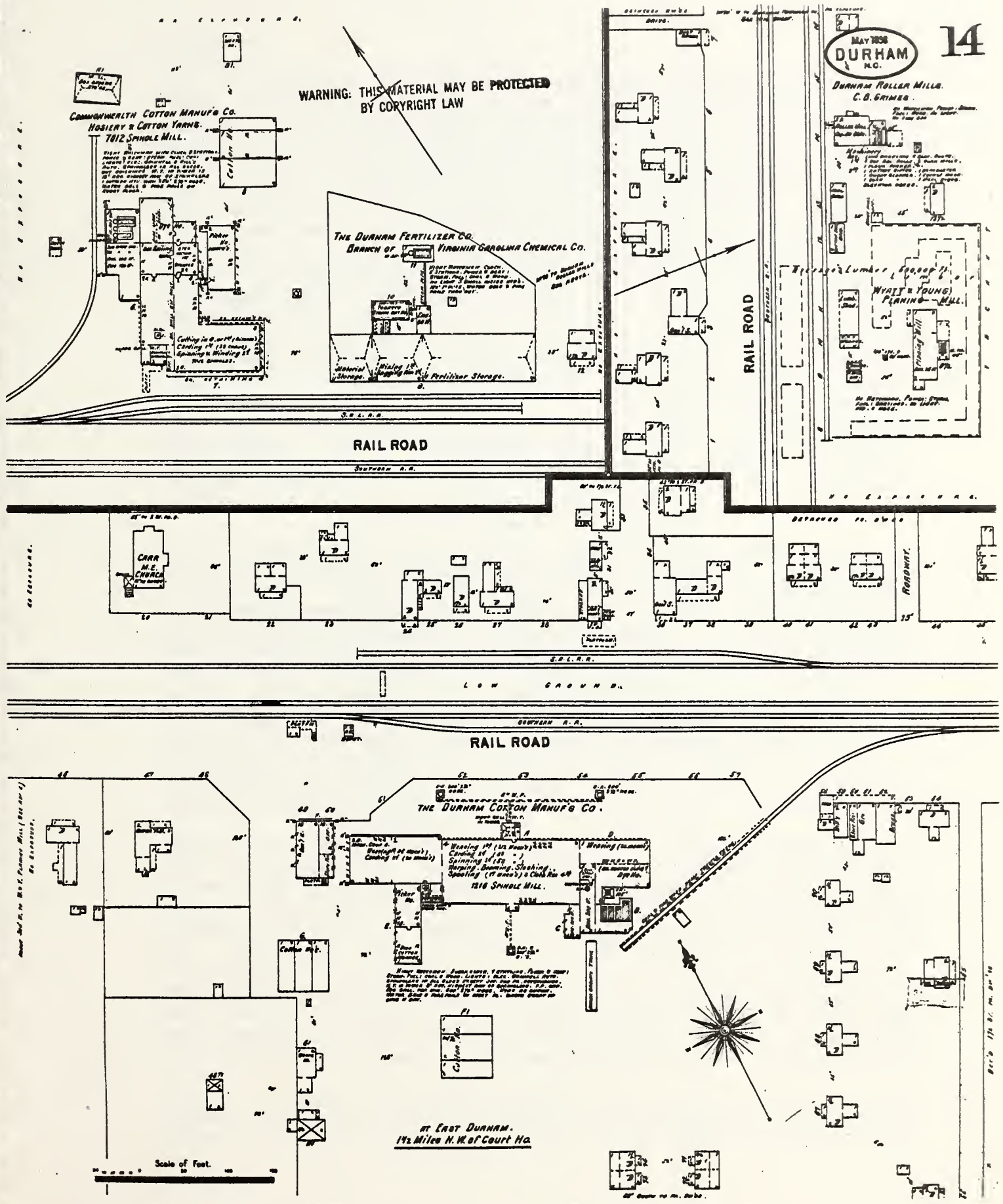


Fig. 8 Sanborn Map, 1898. Mill housing for Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company.

EDGEMONT:

The two mills and surrounding housing which comprise Edgemont: the Durham Hosiery Mill, located at the junction of East Main and Angier Avenues, and the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, located directly across Main Street, were built at the turn of the century. The Durham Hosiery Company and the Golden Belt Hosiery Company, both organized in 1894. Neither prospered until Julian S. Carr combined them. The Spanish-American War of this year brought a large order for cotton socks to the small mill located on Morris Street in central Durham and business grew so rapidly that "in 1901 the machines were removed to a new building in the eastern section of the town and around it developed the settlement known as Edgemont." (Figure 9)⁵ By 1910 it was the largest manufacturer of cotton hosiery in the world, and at one time it included 15 factories scattered throughout the state. At its peak in the 1920's it employed 3,500 people. The original mill, No. 1, and Mill No. 6, constructed ca. 1915 immediately to the rear, are the only factories of the company located in Edgemont. The craze for "silk stockings" in place of cotton hosiery led to Mill No. 6. Rather than re-machine the older mill for the new spinning process, the new mill was constructed. No. 1 closed in 1934, and today is utilized for storage. In 1967 the company moved to a new location south of Durham and abandoned No. 6 building, and it is now completely vacant.

By 1927 when Boyd's history of Durham was published, Durham Hosiery had constructed over 300 houses for its workers in Edgemont.⁶ Although much clearance has occurred in the recent past, primarily as the result of condemnation demolition, mill houses still stand. Three basic house types are represented among the existing housing: a 1-story rectangular dwelling with a rear ell or shed and front porch: (occurring both as a single family house and in a slightly larger form as a duplex), a 1-story L-shaped house with a porch tucked into the angle of the front projecting gable section; and a 1-story rectangular house with a side recess which apparently always contained a bathroom (fig 10). Several turn-of-the-century 2-story rectangular houses, known as I-houses to architectural historians, are situated adjacent to the No. 1 mill and may have been constructed for mill superintendents or foremen.

The mill village was apparently constructed contemporaneously with the mill. A City plat map, entitled "Edgemont' -- property of J. S. Carr... August 1900" (Book 5B, page 113) shows the area between Morning Glory Avenue, Walker Street, Lyon Street and the Norfolk and Western RR tracks divided in 198 lots of roughly 50 feet frontage, 50 foot depth (fig. 11). The present street layout is somewhat different. This plat probably reflects a preliminary site plan which was altered later, but is a rough indication of the original appearance of Edgemont. A second plat map, labelled "property of the Durham Hosiery Mills, July 1939" shows the triangular area between Lyon, Ramseur, Stokes and Angier subdivided and containing 21 houses.⁷ This was probably a later expansion phase.

Carr was a dapper dresser who is said to have never appeared without a flower in his lapel, usually grown in the greenhouse on his estate, located near the intersection of Ramseur and Dillard streets, called

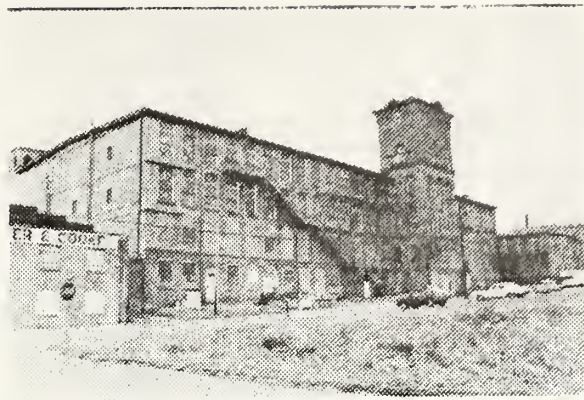
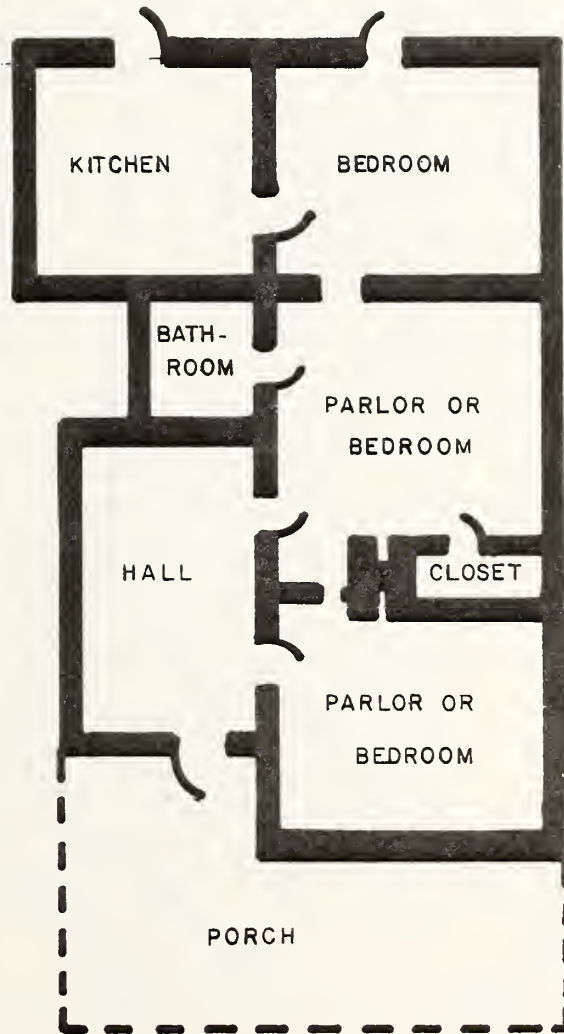


Fig. 9 Durham Hosiery Mill. 1979 Main Building, Angier Avenue.



*1024 Angier Avenue
 Durham Hosiery's "F" Type
 with "Indoor" Bathroom*

Fig. 10 Floor plan for a basic house type, Edgemont

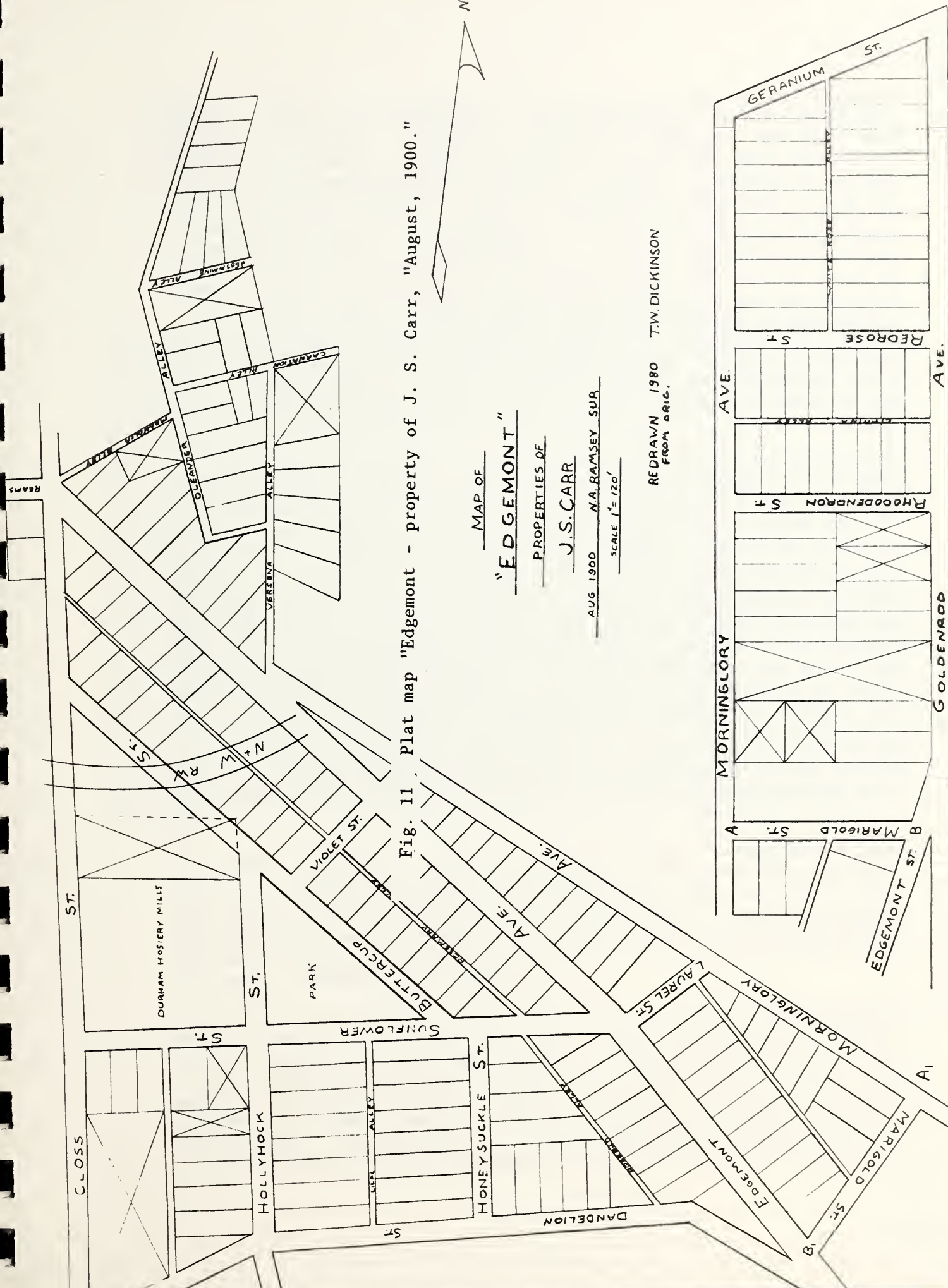


Fig. 11 . Plat map "Edgemont - property of J. S. Carr, "August, 1900."

MAP OF
"EDGEMONT"
 PROPERTIES OF
J. S. CARR

AUG. 1900 N.A. RAMSEY SUR
 SCALE 1" = 120'

REDRAWN 1980 T.W. DICKINSON
 FROM ORIG.

NOTE: CORNERS OF MARIGOLD ST. MARKED A+A1, AND B+B1, MATCH TO COORDINATE MAPS.

"Somerset Villa," now demolished.⁸ The street names on the Edgemont plat map, all now changed but for Morning Glory, include Carnation, Goldenrod, Marigold, Hollyhock, Sunflower, Dandelion, Red Rose and Rhododendron streets. Although certainly not a model mill village in the vein of George Pullman's railroad car workers' community in Chicago of the 1890's, Carr made an effort to construct a pleasant living and working environment for his employees. Boyd called Carr's interest in his employees "almost...an obsession." In 1916 a personnel department was established in the Durham Hosiery Mill. Among its functions was the upkeep of the mill housing. The triangular plot of land in front of the No. 1 mill, formed by Main, Angier and Elm streets and now occupied by the Goodwill store, was shown on the 1913 Sanborn map as open space, with only a small building housing a pipe shop and school and a single house located there. On the 1937 Sanborn map this triangle is labelled "park" and the two structures have been replaced by a bandstand and a filling station. Former mill workers recall free movies shown in the park on the weekends.

The other side of the coin of such company munificence as a playground, ballpark, open-air theatre, a band, and two baseball teams was the spectre of total control, not only over the working hours of the employees, but over their leisure hours also. A former employee recalled that "If you lived in a company house, you had to behave." Excessive drinking, fighting, or gambling on the part of any family member was apt to cost the factory worker's right to lease the house. Even daughters who were considered to have "stepped out" too frequently with different men were under suspicion. There was no organized group of factory personnel who kept an eye on the community, but the foremen usually acted as liaisons between employees and management. Since the community was small, and foremen lived among the employees, it wasn't hard to be aware of everyone's business. According to interviews with former mill workers typical rent for a mill house in the 1920's was \$1.80 per week, which included water, electricity, and use of an outhouse maintained by the company. Company housing was considered so superior to normal housing that there were infrequent instances of violations necessitating eviction.

This same employee also recalled the geographical boundaries of Edgemont. As a child, he was well aware that if he strayed across the Norfolk-Western railroad tracks which formed the western boundary of Edgemont that he would be chased back by boys from the other side. By the same token only the mill workers, their families, and close friends were allowed to watch the Saturday night movies the company provided in the mill park. Strangers were chased off.

Within sight of the Durham Hosiery Mill is the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, constructed by 1902 (fig. 12). The mill, organized in 1899 by Julian S. Carr, is actually a direct descendant of the Bull Durham Tobacco Company which maintained a small outfit to manufacture cloth pouches for smoking tobacco. Once an important rural industry, the stringing of tobacco bags became increasingly mechanized in the late 19th century. Around 1910 J. T. Dalton of Durham developed automatic bagging machinery and drawstring machinery.¹² Golden Belt, owned by the

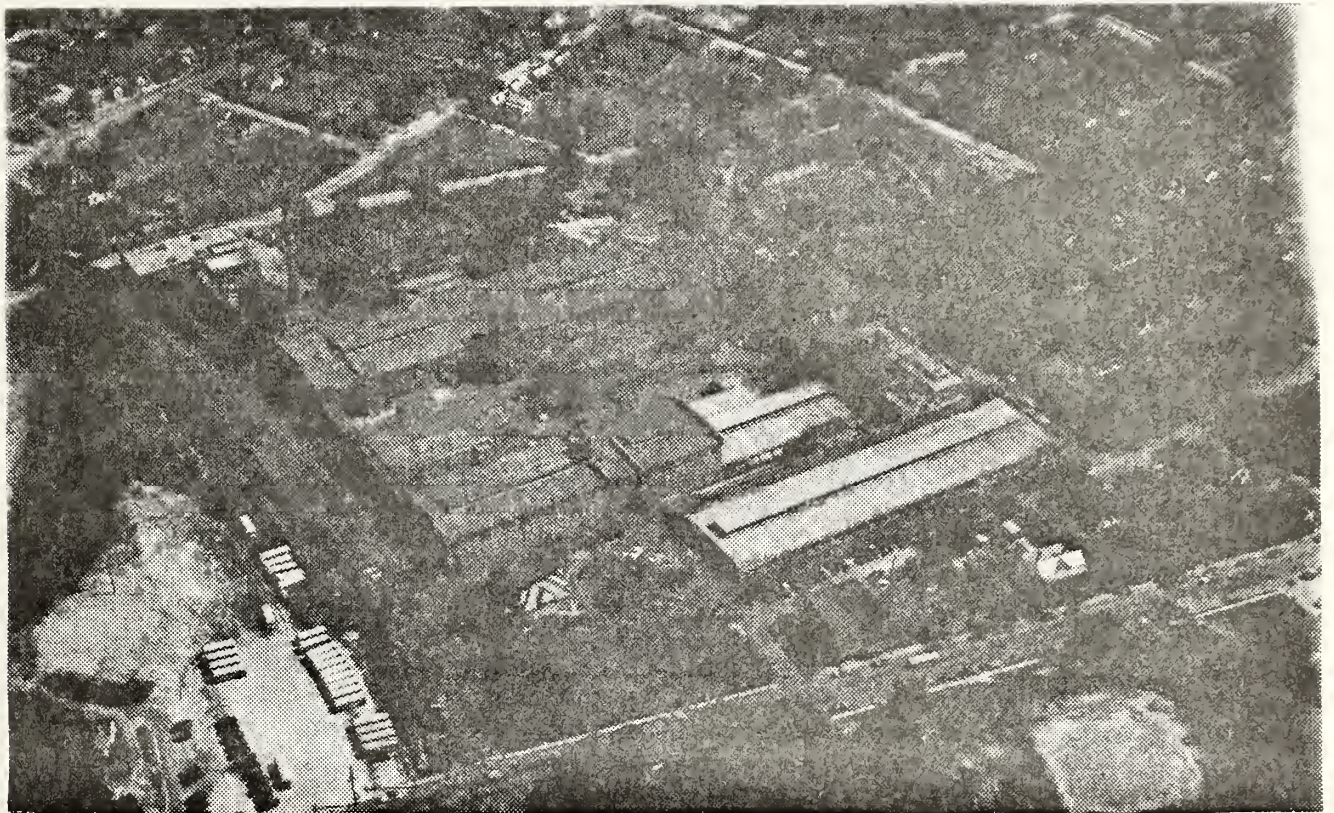


Fig. 12 Aerial view Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, circa 1954.

American Tobacco Company, is the only mill in the inventory area which is still in operation, although its function has changed to the manufacture of cigarette pack labels.

Golden Belt eventually constructed 116 houses for its workers, and maintained the streets within its mill village until the 1950's.¹³ Evidence of the high quality of mill housing in Edgemont is provided by a contract between the Golden Belt mill and a builder, Andrew C. Mitchell, dated April 20, 1900:

...said Andrew C. Mitchell does agree and bind himself to begin to build according to this contract during the month of May 1900, and to fully complete by December 1st, 1900, on the lands of the Company in or near Edgemont in Durham County, North Carolina, fifty Tenement Houses and fifty privies...said privies are to be constructed of dressed lumber and to be 3 X 4½ by 7 with two seats each and shingled...Twelve of said tenement houses, to have three rooms each; twenty-six to have four rooms each and twelve to have five rooms each.

...said fifty houses are to conform as to general design, finish, quality of work and hardware used to those certain four-roomed houses belonging to the Erwin Cotton Mills Company at West Durham located near the Presbyterian Church. If said houses differ from this contract or from said exhibits the latter are to govern. The underpinning shall be of good hard brick and no house at any point shall be nearer the ground than eighteen inches. The sills shall be 6 by 6; Floor beams 1-½ by 10. Posts of the regular size to-wit: -4 by 4, 4 by 4, 2 by 4. Pitch of each house down stairs 10 feet up stairs 8 (except the 5 room houses to be downstairs 9½ feet. Good No. 2 lumber to be used throughout. No. 1 shingles of sawed pine to be used. Size of windows 9 X 14, 12 glass. Size of doors 2½ by 6½. Front doors 2 2/3 by 6 2/3. Two coats of paint on outside work...inside not painted. Best Lewis lead and oil to be used. Houses to be completed to lock and key. Houses to be finished in good workmanlike manner and chimneys not to smoke...

(cost) 12 houses at \$265 each
 16 houses at 345 each
 12 houses at 435 each
 50 privies at 4 each...¹⁴

The 1902 Sanborn Map shows 37 of these houses located on Avenues A, B, C and D (presently called Morning Glory, Worth, Franklin and Wall streets)(fig. 13). Many of these houses still remain and are basically unchanged. Here are floor plans of a typical 3-room plan (fig 14) and a typical 4-room plan house (fig 15). According to the present residents of these houses, Golden Belt originally charged monthly rent of 25 cents per room. Each house had its own privy, but shared a well with the adjacent house. Indoor bathrooms were added about 1918. Each room has a fireplace except for the kitchens, which have ceiling flues where the wood stoves vented. The interiors are plastered and finished with simple trim, including mantels of late Victorian style. The only exterior decoration which remains are the chamfered porch posts and the gable end sawnwork ventilators.

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APRIL 1902
DURHAM
N.C.
(EDGE MONT)

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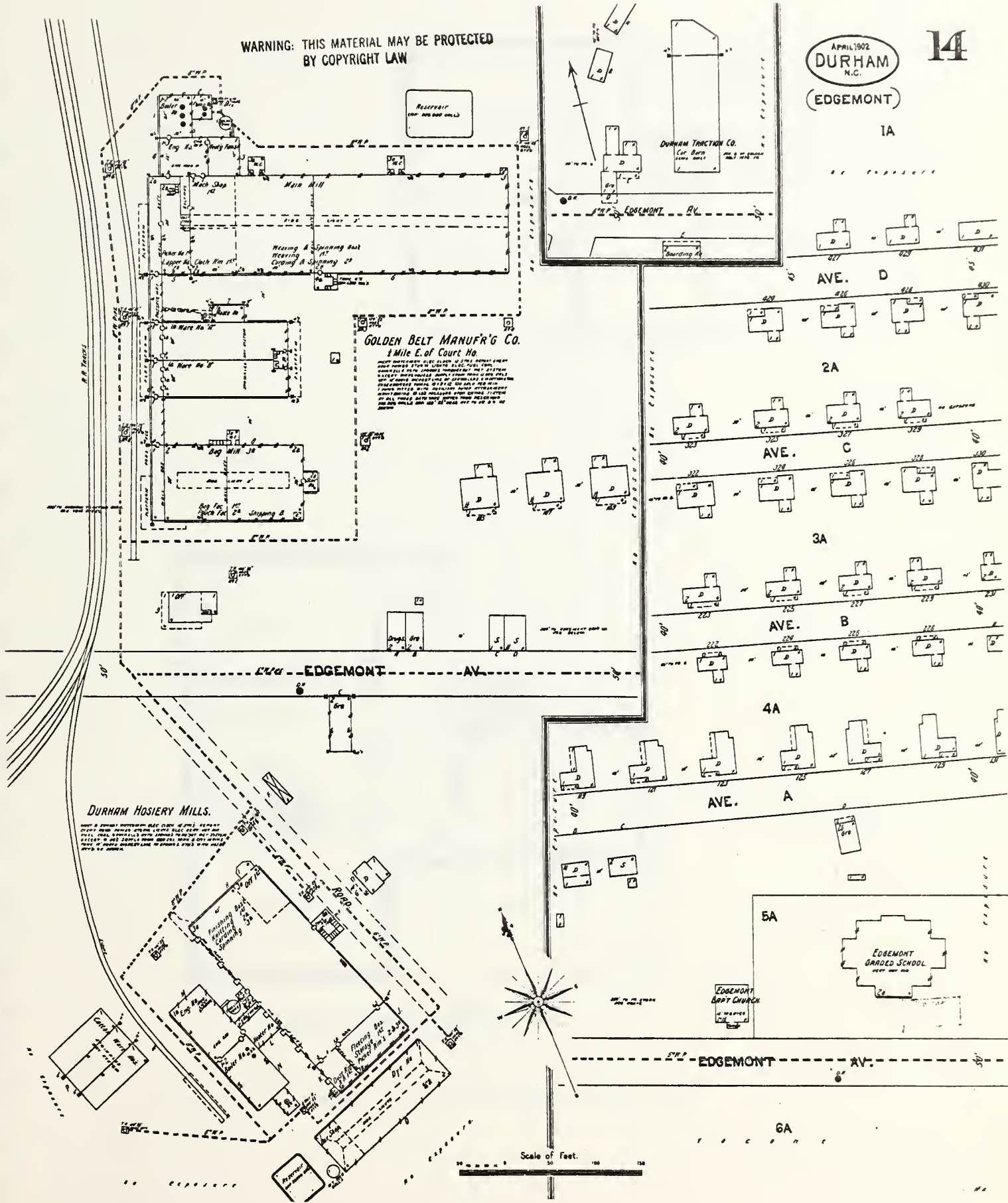


Fig. 13 Sanborn Map, 1902 mill housing for Golden Belt Manufacturing Company.

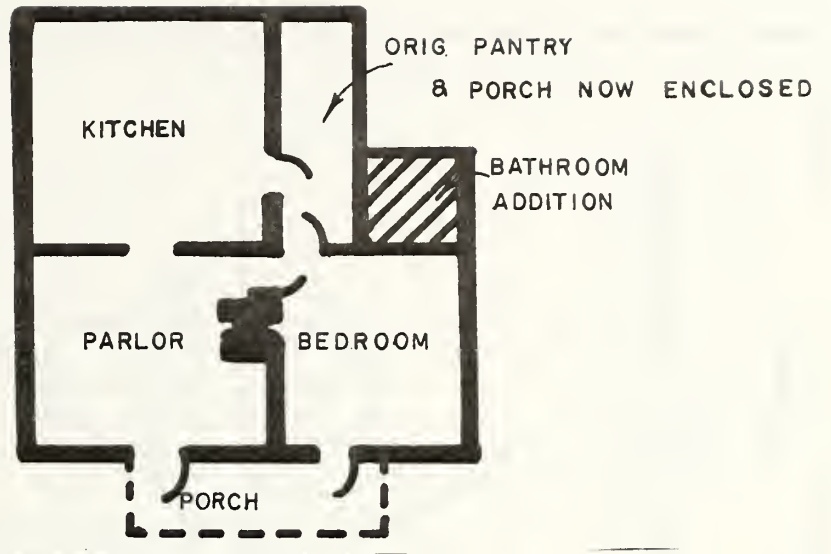
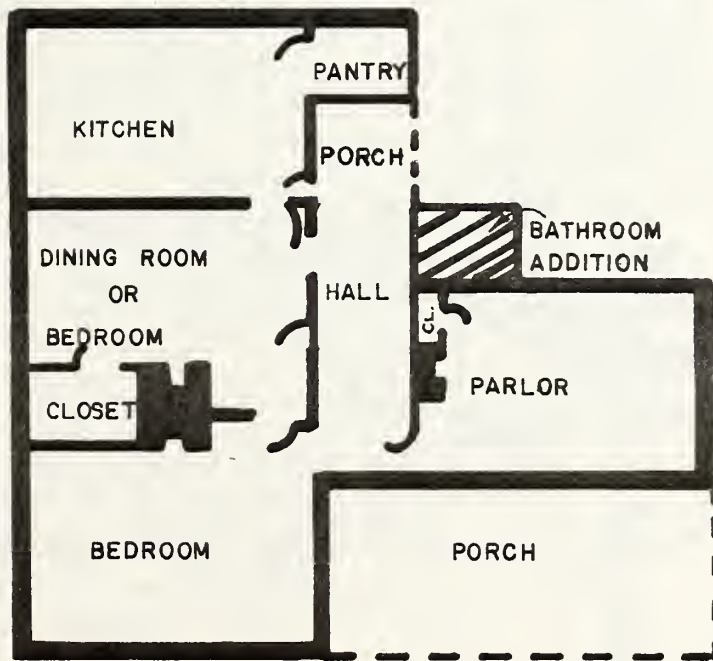


Fig. 14 Floor plan 3-room mill house, Golden Belt



1105 Morning Glory

Fig. 15 Floor plan 4-room mill house, Golden Belt.

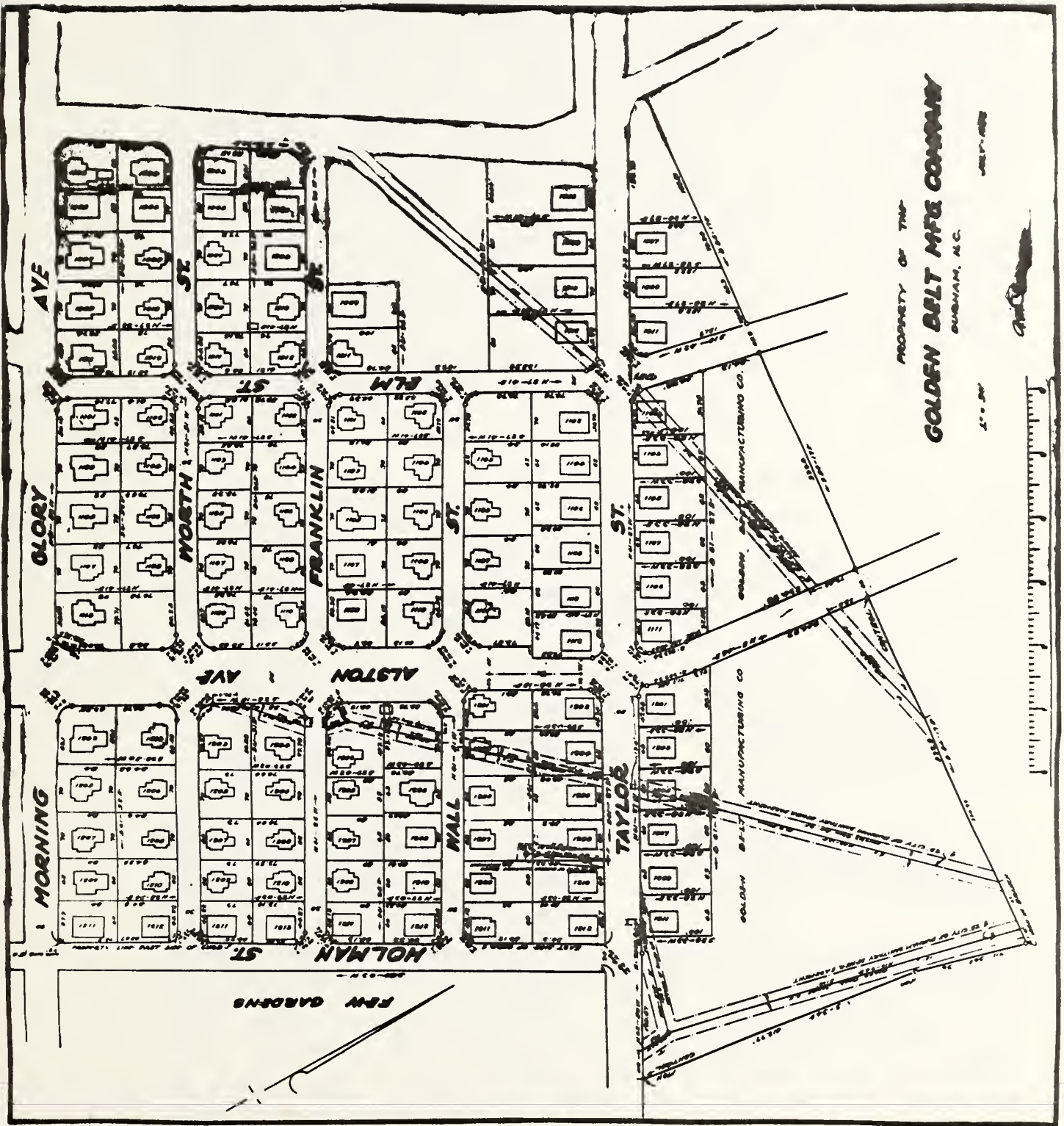


Fig. 16 Plat map showing Golden Belt mill housing, July, 1953.

In 1954 the Golden Belt mill sold all of the houses to the occupants for 10% less than their appraised value.¹⁵ The city plat map, dated July, 1953, (Book 28, page 16) shows 120 buildings labelled "property of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company" set in regular rows within the grid blocks from the mill east to Holman Street, bounded by Taylor Street on the north and Morning Glory Avenue on the South (fig. 16) This plat was probably made in anticipation of the 1954 sale. Along Taylor Street and interspersed on the other streets are houses of rigid rectangular outline which represent the bungalow style mill houses constructed in the 1920's or 1930's during the last phase of company house construction. The earlier housing of late Victorian form is distinguishable by its irregular outline. A former official of the mill noted that the houses had never been a money making proposition because the rents were nominal. The housing was constructed and maintained by the company in order to house their workers within walking distance of the mill; since there was no mass transit in the early 20th century.¹⁶ Apparently the widespread ownership of automobiles by the 1950's alleviated the necessity of maintaining mill housing.

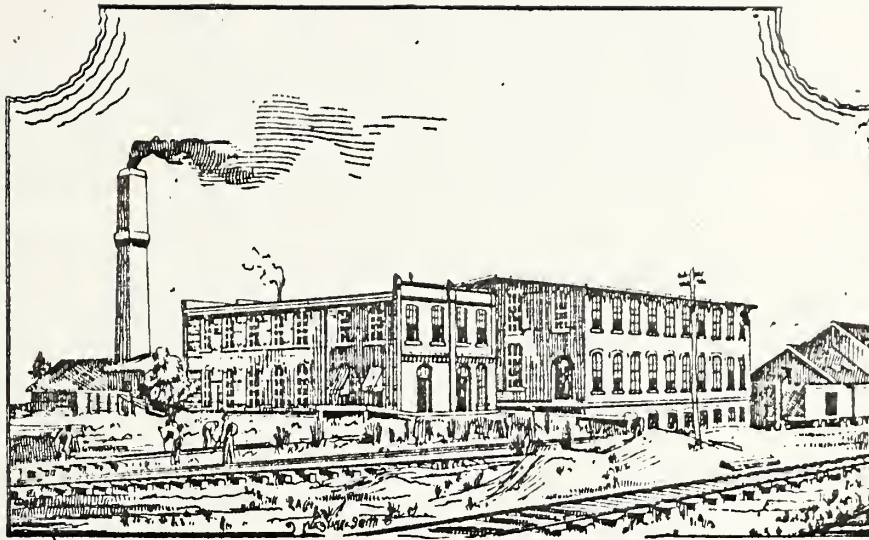
COMMONWEALTH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (MORVEN COTTON MILL):

The fourth mill in the inventory area, the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, located on the north side of the railroad tracks between Holman and Goley streets, was short-lived. The 1895 Handbook of Durham, N.C., states that the mill was incorporated in 1890 but did not begin operation until 1893. It was primarily capitalized by Brodie Duke, and in 1895 had capital stock of \$125,000, employed 140 hands, and produced hosiery. The Handbook describes the mill as follows:

The main building is 100 X 50 feet, two stories and basement, and is built of brick. Has a wing 30 X 50 feet. Has a new addition 40 X 70 feet, two stories and basement. Is equipped with all the latest improved machinery. Has 6,400 spindles and 58 knitting machines in active operation, and make yarn (both white and colored) and hosiery.

An engraving of the mill accompanies this description (fig. 17). Only the original main building is still standing, and is now unused, although still apparently structurally sound and a likely candidate for adaptive reuse (fig. 18 and 19).

A plat labelled "property of the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, December 15, 1914" shows 23 houses located on South Holman Place, Angier Avenue, and Holman Street.¹⁸ 1302, 1304, 1306 and 1310 Angier Avenue and 1303 South Holman Place are shown on this plat. 1302 is a very small 1-story duplex, 1303 South Holman Place and 1310 Angier are 2-story duplexes with original salt box profiles resulting from the rear shed rooms. 1304, 1306 Angier are nearly identical relatively large 2-story houses with single front doors, were built either as single family houses or boarding houses. These mill houses were probably built ca. 1893 when the mill began operation.



FACTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH COTTON M'FG CO.

Fig. 17 Engraving from the 1895 Hand-book of Durham, N.C.

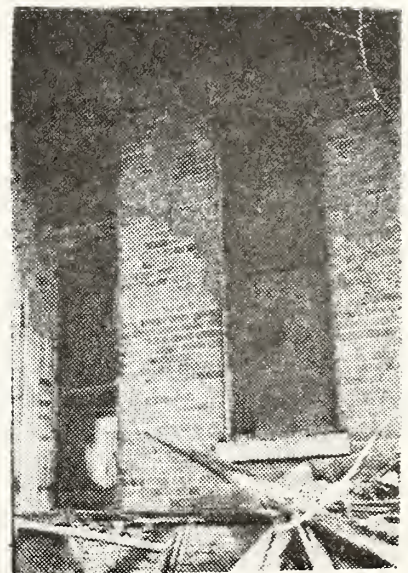
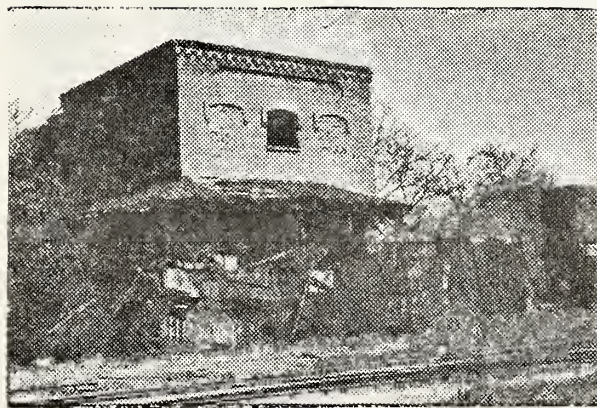


Fig. 18 & 19 Former Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, Holman and Goley Streets.

In 1922 the mill was reorganized as the Morven Cotton Mill, one of a chain of mills operated by northern capital for the manufacture of mixed cotton and silk goods.¹⁹ The block of 6 small rectangular houses, set close together, on the south side of South Holman Place, a dead end street directly behind the mill, were probably built at this time for employees. These are very small 1-story single family houses. The form of these dwellings is unique in the inventory area, and may represent mill housing model imported from the North (fig. 20).

Who designed these Durham textile mill houses and laid out the mill villages? Were professional architects involved, or did Carr and his fellow industrialists utilize local builders and surveyors, perhaps relying on existing published manuals on mill village planning and construction? Unfortunately, the only builder whose identity is known is Andrew C. Mitchell, who was hired by Golden Belt mill in 1900. Research within the corporate and personal papers of these pioneer Durham industrialists might reveal the names of architects and planners who may have been involved, and perhaps even blueprints, but such documentary research was not within the scope of this student project. In "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a "Public Place," Brent Glass's pioneering study of North Carolina mill villages in Chatham and Randolph counties, it is noted that the most influential mill publications of the late 19th century were the textbooks of Daniel A. Tompkins, an engineer and mill operator of Charlotte, North Carolina.²⁰ His volume, Cotton Mill: Commercial Features, of 1899 includes specifications for a four-room mill house which could have been used as a general model for the Golden Belt housing of 1900, and the Edgemont houses of the early 20th century, although it is not identical (fig. 21). According to Glass, "the first quarter of the twentieth century saw leading textile men like Stuart Cramer (Cramerton), James W. Cannon (Kannapolis), and Julian S. Carr (Carrboro) competing to create model mill villages' replete with welfare activities and even forms of participatory government."²¹ Apparently the overall design of the village did not become self-conscious until the 1920's, and the street layout of "East Durham" and Edgemont was simply the result of the expedient use of a basic grid-patterned layout.

THE PRESENT SITUATION:

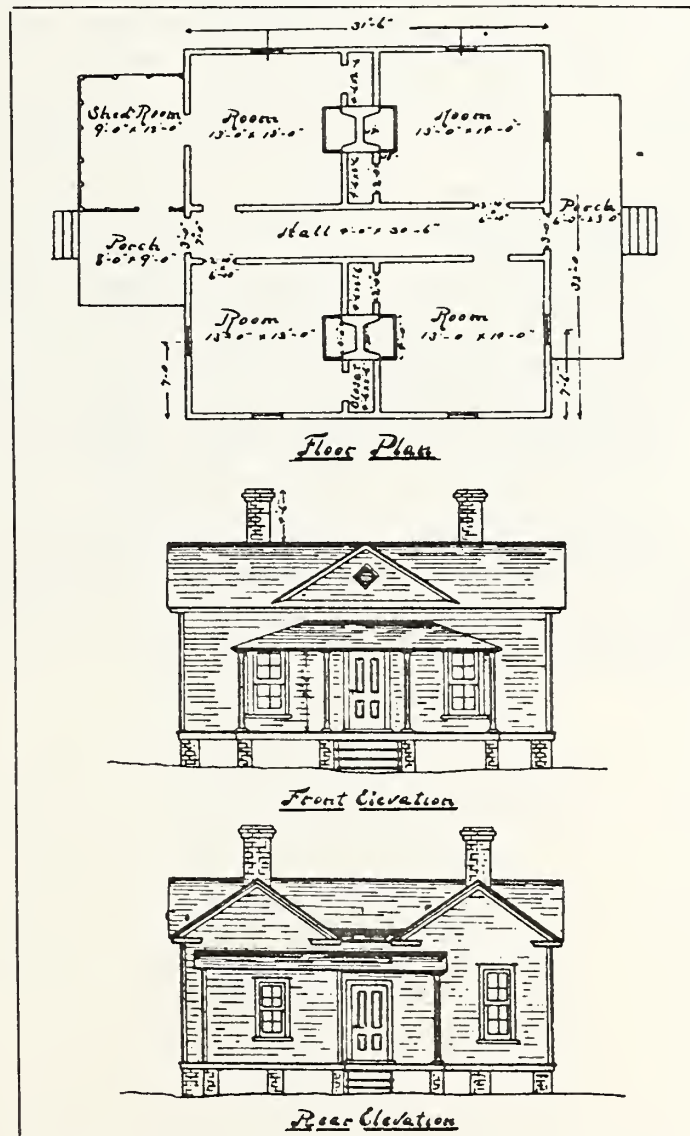
The physical deterioration of the built environment in Edgemont began in the 1930's when Durham Hosiery Mill No. 1 ceased operation. A 1943 Duke University study of the community addresses at length the effect of the declining housing on the area's residents:

(Edgemont residents) do not feel accepted in the larger community. When offered better housing elsewhere, they have on occasion hesitated to move lest they be "looked down on"... These families manifest no passive acceptance of dependency, but a commendable pride which leads them to defend themselves which results in a general sharing, neighbor with neighbor...

The houses originally built for the mill people...are now in poor repair and badly overcrowded. Most of the streets, except those



Fig. 20 Streetscape, mill housing on South Holman Place.



"Four-room Gable House, Cost \$400," from Tompkins' *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features*, published in 1899. This design for a small mill house utilizes a traditional nineteenth century regional plan type.

Fig. 21 Reprinted from *Carolina Dwelling*, NCSU, 1978.

bordering the area, are unpaved and without curbs, gutters or sidewalks. (When the mill closed down) many moved away. Because of the deteriorated conditions and the low rents, their places were taken by the economically dispossessed from elsewhere in the city and county.²²

Today, 36 years after this report, attention is again focused on Julian Carr's wilting flower garden (fig. 22).

Two-thirds of Edgemont's original housing is gone due to demolition of substandard buildings and new commercial construction. Frequent littered vacant lots interrupt the streetscape and many streets are still unpaved (fig. 23). Yet a sense of neighborhood is strong in Edgemont. The area retains the strongly rural feeling which first made it attractive to the farm folk attracted to Durham by the new factories. There is space to grow corn, raise chickens, kennel dogs, and set up a full basketball court. Nearly all the houses are occupied by families or elderly persons, and children and gardens are everywhere (fig. 24). Hopscotch is chalked on the asphalt, and there is always street and porch visiting in progress in the warm months. An informal network of mutual watchfulness and assistance operates among the residents. In winters, wood is chopped and carried by those who can for those who can't. In summers, help is given and company kept while cars are washed and repaired and garden vegetables put in. Evenings are decidedly social. The Reverend John Moore, whose Faith and Hope Mission Holiness Church has been a center for the community, summed up the feelings of many of the residents: "They love this neighborhood... and its conveniences. It's close to their work, to the bus lines, to the A & P and to the fish market. They don't want to leave it."²⁴

The Durham Planning Department is studying proposals for this area ranging from large scale demolition and clearance to renovation of the Durham Hosiery Mill and rehabilitation of the housing stock. As of the spring of 1980, the future of the Edgemont community is unresolved.



Fig. 22 A rose grows in Edgemont.



Fig. 23 Unpaved Laurel Street



Fig. 24 Garden guardian, Reservoir Street.

FOOTNOTES

1. Boyd, William K., The Story of Durham, City of the New South, (Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1927), p. 120-121.
2. Hand-book of Durham, N.C., (Durham, North Carolina: The Educator Company 1895), pp 41-42.
3. The 1891 map entitled "Bird's Eye View of the City of Durham," published by Ruger and Stoner, Madison, Wis., is in the collection of the Rare Book Room, Perkins Library, Duke University.
4. Plat Map in Book 12, page 56, Durham County Registrar of Deeds Office.
5. Boyd, pp. 124-125.
6. Boyd, p. 131
7. Plat Map in Book 14, page 85, Durham County Registrar of Deeds Office.
8. Flowers, John Baxton and Schumann, Marguerite, Bull Durham and Beyond, (Durham, North Carolina: The Durham Bicentennial Commission 1976), p. 25.
10. Robbins, Tyler B. "The Work Experience: The Durham Hosiery Mill 1898-1976," Unpublished term paper written in 1979 for History 192, Professor Sydney Nathan, History Department, Duke University.
11. Robbins, "The Work Experience: The Durham Hosiery Mill 1898-1976."
12. Employee Security Commission Quarterly, Summer-Fall 1951, pp. 103-104.
13. Interview with George Parks, former president of Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, conducted on July 27, 1977 by Lanier Rand, Southern Oral History Program, History Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
14. Contract preserved in the private papers of Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, property of George Parks.
15. Interview with George Parks, July 27, 1977.
16. Interview with George Parks, July 27, 1977.
17. Hand-Book of Durham, N.C., p. 46
18. Plat Map in Book 5A, page 94, Durham County Registrar of Deeds Office.
19. Boyd, pp. 121-122.

20. Glass, Brent. "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a "Public Place," Carolina Dwelling (The Student Publication of the School of Design, Volume 26, North Carolina State University, 1978) edited by Doug Swain. p. 143
21. Glass, p. 146
22. Report of the Edgemont Community Center "Fact-Finding Committee" and the Durham Council of Social Agencies to the Duke University Church Board, March 24, 1943, Duke University Archives.
23. "If The City Wants A Fight, They'll Get One," Durham Morning Herald, June 10, 1979.

H11

CATALOGUE (All buildings are dated in reference to the 1907, 1913, 1937
Sanborn Insurance Maps)

TEAM 1: Linda Marco, Tim Crowley

BOUNDARIES:

This neighborhood summary must be divided into three separate sectors even though all are in geographic proximity. One neighborhood, directly adjacent to the still operational Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, is the newer, cleaner and visually the most pleasant section but also the least varied architecturally. It is bounded by Belt Street to the west, Franklin Street to the North, Elm Street to the east and Morning Glory to the south. Worth Street bisects this particular section.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Three basic architectural styles are represented here. The large, solid bungalow with long, sloping roof and engaged porch, such as 1006 Worth Street is architecturally the most recent of all buildings in this neighborhood survey. It reflects more varied and contemporary uses of materials. Another variety seen here is the modest "L" shaped house, built before 1913 and characterized by a high foundation, small front porch and decorative gable louvered ventilators, such as 1009 Morning Glory Avenue. The third type seen here is the small mill house which, despite its size, provided housing for two families in its heyday, such as 1010 Worth Street.

The business section on East Main Street between North Elm and Golden Belt Street acts as a buffer between the other two neighborhoods. Predominant are the 1920 brick Italianate 1 and 2-story commercial buildings. Many are vacant, some have found new life as grills, pawn shops or flea markets. Interspersed between those aging but still functional buildings is a smattering of handsome Victorian houses with splendid sawnwork and comfortable front porches.

The third section of this survey is the oldest and most deteriorated neighborhood but architecturally and emotionally the most stimulating. Its boundaries consist of South Elm Street on the west side, a section of East Main Street and the north side of Dale Avenue. Some six or seven different house styles are to be seen here, the most notable being the wonderful but deteriorated, Victorian houses of East Main Street whose decorative sawnwork, curved brackets and bold stylistic flourishes still stand out and demand attention. Modest two-family mill housing such as 113 Dale Avenue, built before 1913, abounds here and is the standard house but there is the occasional "I" house and bungalow too. There is a sadness about this neighborhood; one senses its old age and the conditions that have ravaged it. The oldest house in this entire neighborhood is the house with the central chimney and four radiating rooms at 1016 East Main Street. According to the Durham tax listings it was built in 1885.



1. Golden Belt Manufacturing Company.
807 E. Main Street bounded by E. Main, Belt, Taylor and Elizabeth Streets. 1902. This plant, still in operation, is divided into 2 mills, a cloth mill and a bag mill both brick structures with 2 towers decorated with heavy corbeled brick work. Company organized in 1899 but is actually a decendant of the Blackwell Bull Durham Tobacco Company which maintained a small outfit to manufacture cloth pouches for smoking tobacco. Now owned by American Tobacco Company.



2. 112,114,116 Lyon; 911,913 Dale Alley. Pre-1913.
Group of five gabled, two-bay frame duplex mill houses. Each has 2 front doors, central chimney, front shed porch, shed rear wings. Each living unit apparently consisted of 2 or 3 rooms and a bath. Probably built by the Durham Hosiery Mill. Good condition.



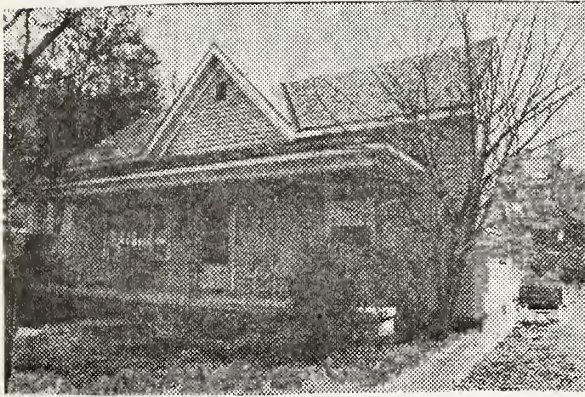
3. 903 Dale. 1913-1937.
Low hip-roofed 3-bay single family mill house, with German siding, central chimney. Hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and small sawn brackets. Fair condition. Unique configuration for this area of Edgemont.



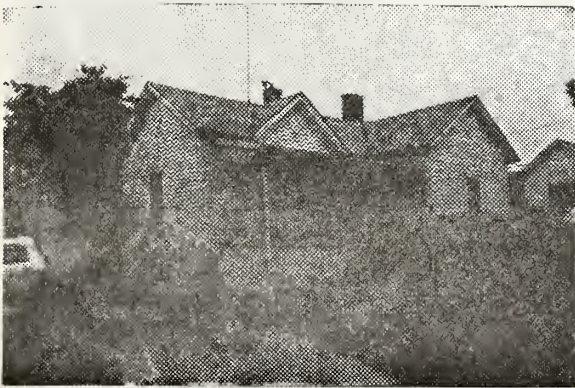
4. 909 Dale Alley
Large 2-story Victorian house, with several rear additions which form an interesting roofscape. Large front porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork. Most notable house in neighborhood for its size and uniqueness. Fair but deteriorating condition.



5. 101 S. Elm. Pre-1913.
2-story cross-gable house with interior chimney, 2/2 sash windows, missing porch but pilasters remain. Nice original paneled double doors are now blocked by neighboring buildings and a new "front" added on Elm St. side. This house is fancy, with Victorian flavor typical of Main St. but not of general area.



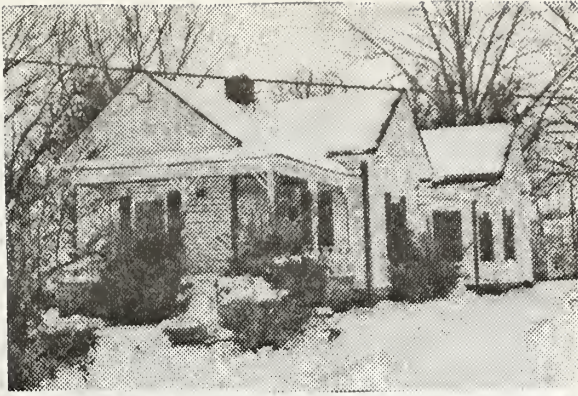
6. 103,105,107 S. Elm St. Pre-1913.
Group of three 1-story "triple-A" houses with gabled roofs, 2/2 windows, hipped porches. Typical of the mill houses in this section of Edgemont, and probably built by the Durham Hosiery Company.



7. 1007,1009,1011 Morning Glory Avenue; 1010, 1012 Franklin St. Pre-1913.
Group of 5 single story single family standardized houses of the "four room" type built for employees of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company probably in 1900. Each house is 3 bays wide with a front projecting gable wing, and a shed porch in the resulting angle, with a cross-gable over the porch. Almost all have replacement porch posts. Windows vary, including some 4/4, 6/6. Several retain the original decorative wooden ventilator in gable ends.

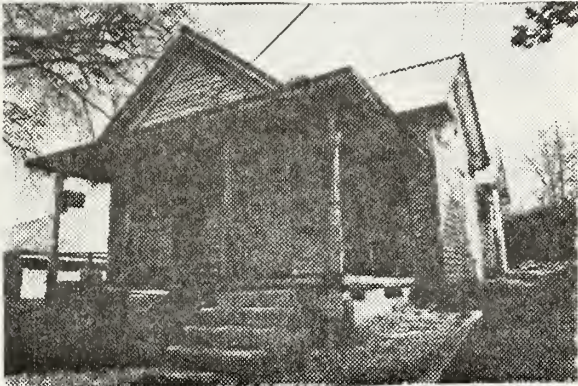


8. 121 Lyon St. 1913-1937.
Single family bungalow. Center chimney, 4 narrow vertical lights over 1 large light sash, paneled front door. Gable end faces street and forms pediment over engaged front porch, with tapering box columns on brick piers for porch posts. Good to fair condition.



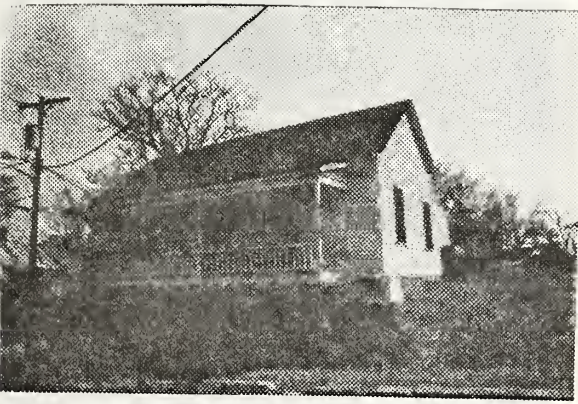
9. 105,107,108,110 Lyon; 905,907 Dale St. ca. 1913.

Group of six 1-story standardized F-shaped mill houses: each with projecting front gable, wrap-around porch, interior chimney; brick pier foundation, now infilled; 4/4 or 2/2 sash, and tin roofs. Some retain original weatherboard siding. The best-preserved is 105 Lyon St., whose porch brackets may be original. 907 Dale St., demolished in spring 1979, had turned porch posts which were probably original. Probably built for Durham Hosiery Mill employees. On the 1913 Sanborn Map, some houses had small recesses in the side which were probably the original indoor-outdoor bathrooms. Most of these appeared to have been enclosed on the 1937 Sanborn map. These houses were possibly the earliest in Edgemont with "indoor" bathrooms.



10. 113 Lyon St. Pre-1913.

Simple, traditional 1-story gabled single family house with center door, 6/6 sash, 2 interior chimneys, full brick foundation, weatherboard siding, nice high porch extending the full length of the facade, with original turned posts, railing probably replacement. Probably a mill house, but slightly larger than typical.



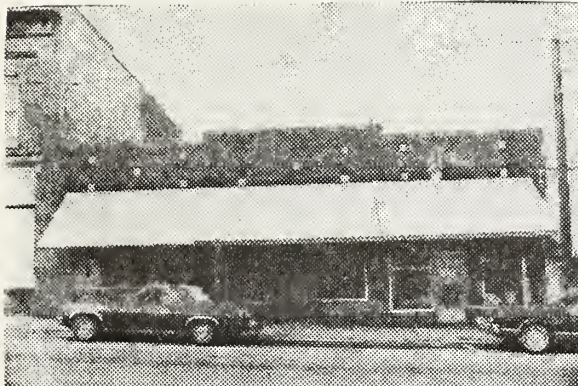
11. 115 Lyon. Pre-1913

Rectangular 1-story house with 2 front doors, center cross-gable, central chimney, front shed porch with turned posts and simple brackets. Perhaps originally a duplex.

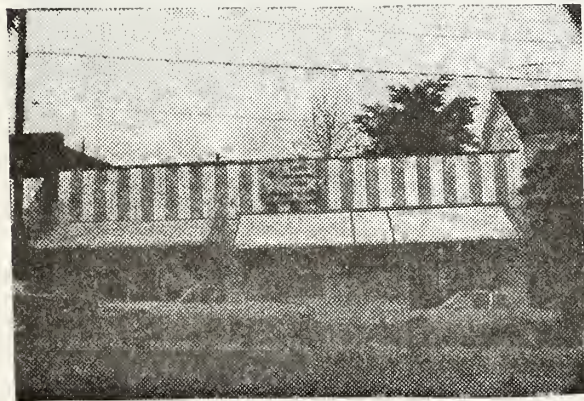




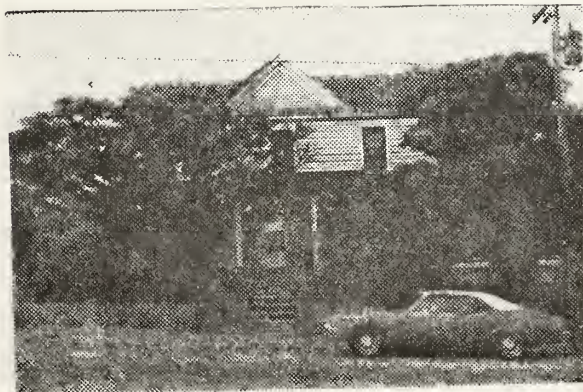
12. 903,905 E. Main St. 1913-1937
2-story brick flat roof business building 6 bays wide and 5 bays deep with handsome Renaissance Revival style metal cornice. Ground floor has 2 store fronts each with typical plate glass windows and replacement recessed center door. This building has modest ornamental brick work and though larger than its neighbors is still typical. Although no longer used it appears still serviceable.



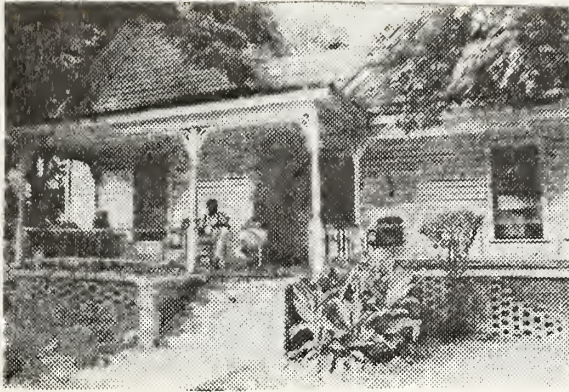
13. 907,907½,909 E. Main St. 1913-1937
A one-story brick business building with parapet front containing 3 store fronts, each with separate entrance and plate glass windows, all under a full facade awning. Located in a business block, this building is compatible with its neighbors.



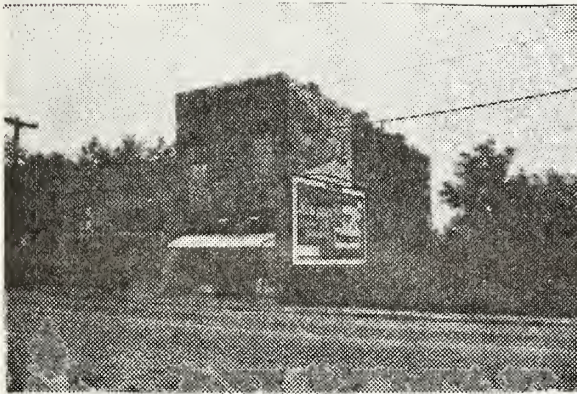
14. 911,911½,913 E. Main St. 1913-1937
Unsympathetic facade treatment. This building's original fabric (brick) has been covered with aluminum siding. Below the awning is horizontal aluminum siding. The only redeeming feature of the facade is an unobtrusive but dignified wood frame screen door with floral brackets in the four corners. It is a veritable oasis in a sea of aluminum.



15. 915 E. Main Street. Pre-1913
2-story single family "triple A", 3 bays wide, 1 pile deep with additional 2-story rear shed with one interior chimney. Central front door with single pane side-light over apron-like panels flanked by one over one windows, under a full facade hip roof porch. Though this is the only house of this type and style on this block it is common to the neighborhood.



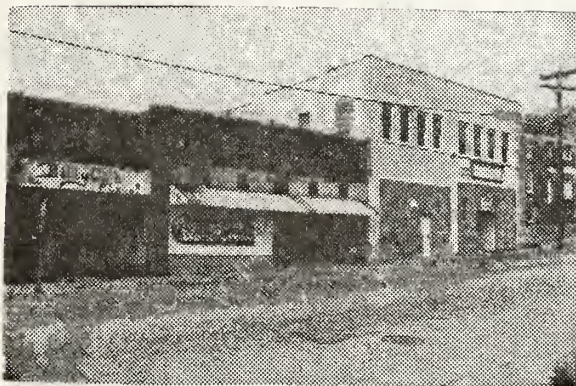
16. 923 E. Main Street. Pre-1913.
 Nice looking Victorian house notable for its turned porch posts, decorative mouse-tooth sawnwork and curvilinear brackets. Lattice-work brick between porch piers. Unique to entire neighborhood for its layout and strikingly attractive front.



17. 931 E. Main St. Circa 1920
 1 single story parapet roofed, brick store building with recessed door flanked by 2 large plate glass windows. There is some decorative brickwork below the cornice and an additional row of larger panes of glass above the show windows. The building is a typical store, snuggled next to a larger store.



18. 933 E. Main St. Circa 1920
 A 2-story masonry store building with an apartment on the second floor lighted by 9/9 sash windows. The ground floor features a door to the apartment in the south-west corner and a typical plate glass store front with a recessed center door under an aluminum awning.



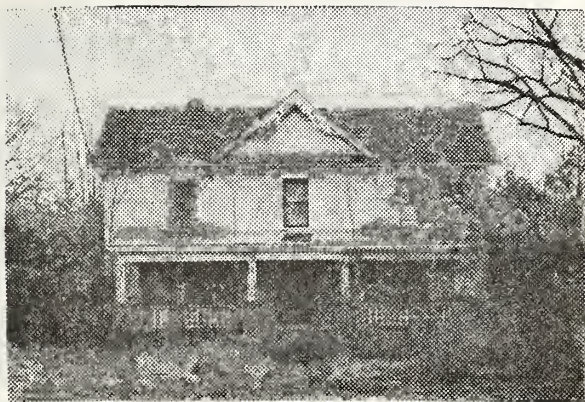
19. 943-949 E. Main St. Circa 1920
 A one story brick parapet roofed commercial building. The building is basically horizontal in feeling, divided into 3 store fronts with the southwestern front at a slightly lower grade level. The dark red brick is relieved by decorative cement squares and diamonds in the parapet. The central and southeastern most store front are being used as one business, thus the central door is no longer visible. The other doors and windows are typical plate glass, recessed door store fronts.



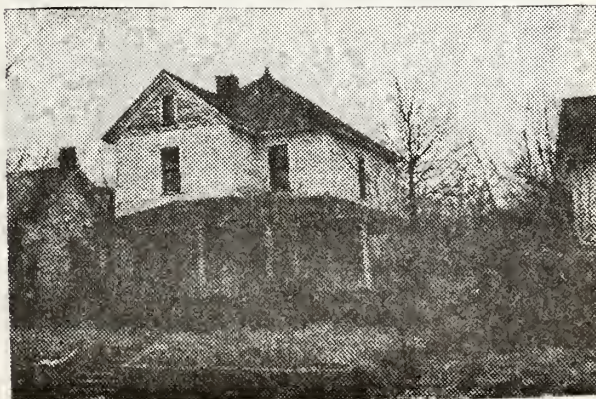
20. 951,953 E. Main St. Circa 1920
2-story brick commercial building 8 bays wide, with flat roof. Originally had 2 store fronts on the ground floor which are now covered up with replacement materials. 2nd story presents a row of four 6/1 windows over each store front. Has decorative cement squares and diamonds between 1st and 2nd story and in parapet. There are pilasters on each corner and in the center.



21. 1006 E. Main. Pre-1913.
2-story frame 4 bay L-shaped house with an interesting front 3 bay gable featuring scalloped siding and ornamental bargeboard sawnwork. Front eaves are accented by curvilinear sawnboards. The windows are 4/4, the front porch has a hip roof with turned posts, and the front yard is enclosed by a notable cast-iron fence. Vandalized and in fair to poor condition.



22. 1008 E. Main. Pre-1913.
Familiar 3 bay wide, 2-story I-house with elaborate Queen Anne style front gable. 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, shed porch with replacement posts. Fair conditon.



23. 1010 E. Main. Pre-1913.
Interesting 2-story house with intricate left front gable on hip roof with finials at crests, original wrap-around porch with turned balusters, classic columns with a plain railing, front gable window with diamond-shaped latticework panes, 4/4 sash, German siding. Fair condition.



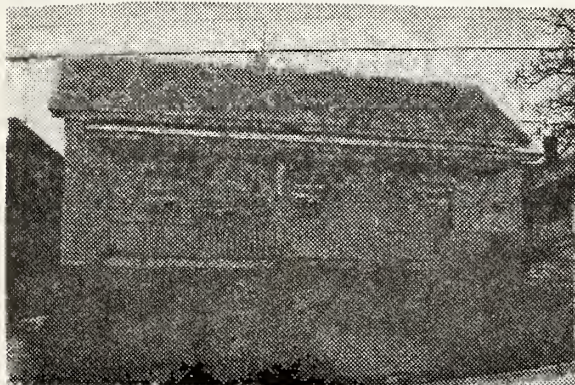
24. 1012 E. Main. Pre-1913.
1-story L-shaped house with left front gable, sawnwork brackets on porch, turned posts, corner block in door trim, and decorative interior mantels with cast-iron fireplace coverings. Community clinic until January 1979 when vandalism forced it to move. Good condition.



25. 1016 E. Main. 1885.
Interesting 1 1/2 story miscellaneous Victorian style gabled house, double front entry with hall ascending into upper sections, tall narrow Federal-like dormers, boarded-up windows, brick asphalt veneer siding, curvilinear bracket on front porch. Abandoned, poor condition.



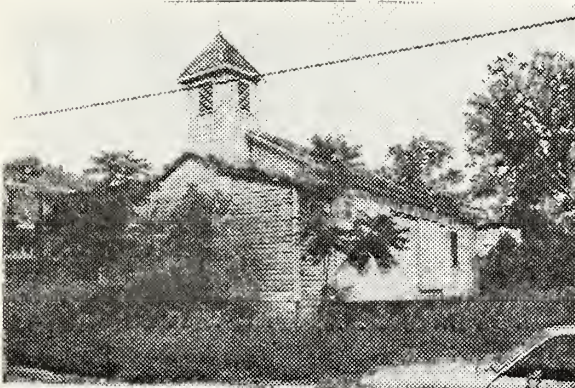
26. 908 Morning Glory. 1913-1937
Rectangular 1-story frame single family house, 3 bays wide, with a 1 bay gabled front porch with squared wood posts. German siding, 6/6 sash windows and a 4-light over 3 panel door.



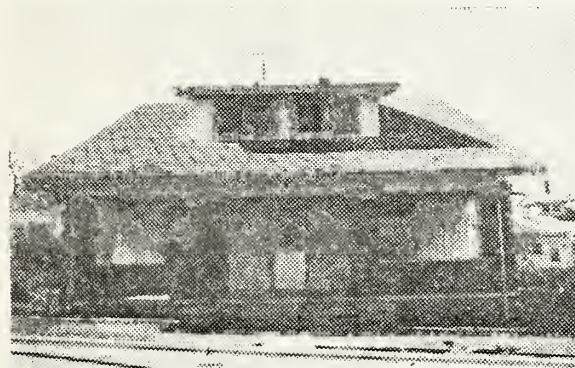
27. 912 Morning Glory. Pre-1913
Rectangular 1-story single family mill house with gable roof, interior chimney, 4/4 sash windows, shed roof front porch with original turned porch posts, simple railing which is probably original. Deteriorated condition.



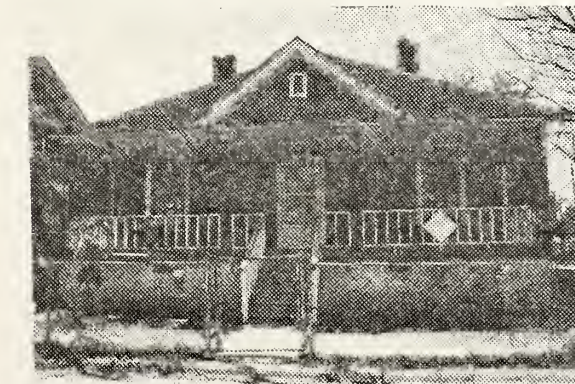
28. 914 Morning Glory. 1913-1937
 1-story small plain shotgun house set on tall brick piers, now infilled. Interior chimney, engaged front porch with turned posts, tin roof. Nice Queene Anne screen door is intact. Fair condition. Only shotgun house in this section of Edgemont.



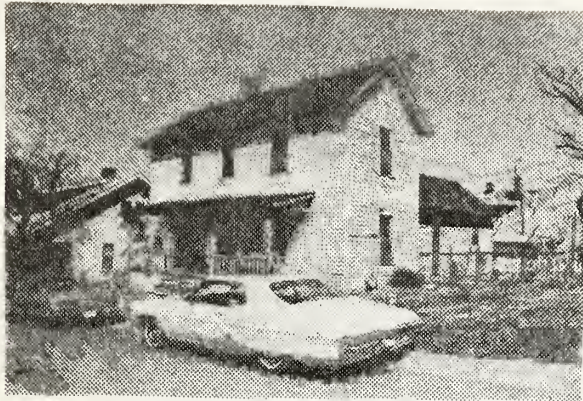
29. Free Will Baptist Church. 1004 Morning Glory. 1913-1937
 1-story wood gabled church with small steeple with louvered vents and pyramidal roof with wooden finial. The small rectangular building is set gable end to street, on brick piers, and the original front entrance is now hidden behind a front addition. A warehouse type sliding door has been added to the right side. Apparently abandoned.



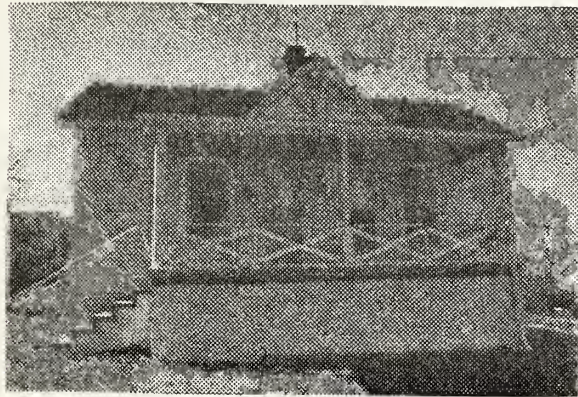
30. 1005 Morning Glory, 1008 Franklin, 1005, 1006 Worth. 1913-1937
 Four relatively plainly decorated 1½ story bungalows with 9/1 sash, engaged front porches with heavy wood-shingled posts and railings, shed dormers with sash, brick foundations, interior chimneys. Good condition.



31. 1003,1004 Worth. 1913-1937
 Pair of relatively large single family mill houses, 3 bays wide, 1 with gable, 1 with hip roof, with reworked front porch. 6/6 sash, front cross-gables, and some turned porch pilasters with brackets remain.



32. 1009,1011 Worth. Pre-1913
Very plain 2-story, 3 bay, I-houses built by the Durham Hosiery Mill for large single families, probably in 1900. Each of this "five room" type has 6/6 sash, front shed porch, side gable ventilators, interior chimneys, rear 1-story ell. Good conditon.



33. 1008,1010,1012 Worth. Pre-1913
Group of 3 single family 1-story mill houses of the "three room" type built by the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, probably in 1900. Each has a center, decorative cross-gable, center chimney, 6/6 sash, 2 original front doors. Shed roof front porch with squared posts with brackets. Good condition.

TEAM 2: Pat Dickinson, Todd Dickinson

BOUNDARIES:

The area bounded by the Northern and Western RR tracks, East Main, Dale Street, Lyon and Walker Streets, and bisected by South Elm Street and Angier Avenue, is anchored by the Durham Hosiery Mill, erected in 1901.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The mill complex is vacant today except for a flea market on the 1st floor of the main building. The only structure in the triangle formed by Angier, East Main and Elm Streets is a Goodwill Store (c. 1960) which is surrounded by a large parking lot which was originally a company owned park complete with bandstand.

The rest of the area is primarily residential. Across the street from the mill, along East Elm, remains a multi-family house, 203, and two single family mill houses, 211 and 209, probably dating to the earliest mill owned development. 211 East Elm shows its age and style through its high hip roof, 209 is similar in floor plan but its roof is end gabled. The multi-family house has been enlarged, changing its original appearance. While most of the rest of the area beyond East Elm has been cleared of older houses, seven side gable houses remain, plus one two story house along Angier Avenue. Along Angier lie the area's two commercial buildings bracketing a row of older larger mill houses along the west side of Angier.

Mostly two story homes line the south side of South Elm Street. Halifax Lane, to the rear, contains three duplexes and one two-story house, all with mill related histories. The houses along Dale Street show the most deterioration. Two are of the "F" shape found at four sites in the area. Several vacant lots in this neighborhood lend an air of park-like serenity to an otherwise deteriorating outlook.

B1



34. Durham Hosiery Mill Angier Avenue. 1901. Oldest building is a 4-story brick structure with bracketted eaves and segmental arched windows. Most notable feature is the 6-bay tower divided into 3 parts by 2 heavy corbelled brick string courses. Company founded in 1894 but did not prosper until it came under the direction of Julian S. Carr. Carr's son, Julian Jr., took active control of the company which at one time included 15 factories in North Carolina.



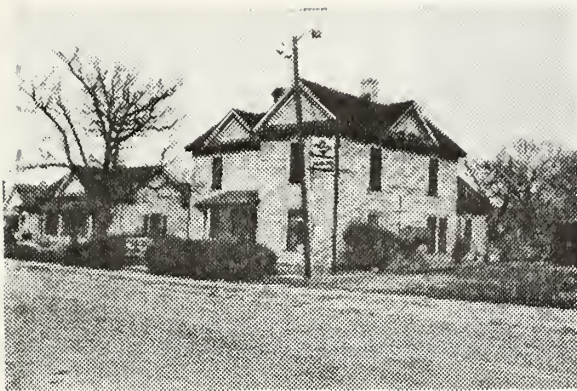
35. 901,903 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913. Two story seven bay retail building. One of two commercial buildings on this block diagonally across the street from the Durham Hosiery Mill. Decorated only with corbelled cornice. Structurally sound though interior and store fronts are much altered and deteriorated.



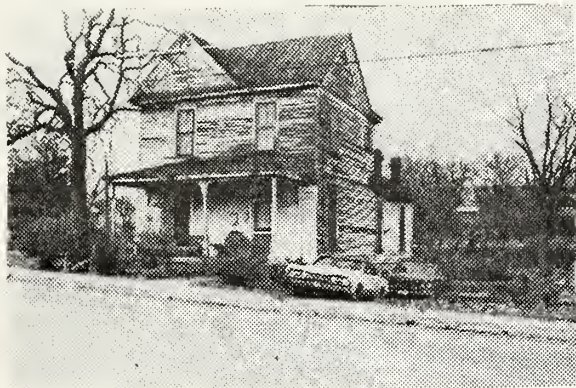
36. 907,908 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913 1-story "L" shaped frame mill houses; two bays with recessed front doors in left bay, rear additions are set at right angles to the main ridge line; attached wrap around porches with turned posts and sawn brackets. 908 Angier is modified by an extension of the left bay and a replacement picture window.



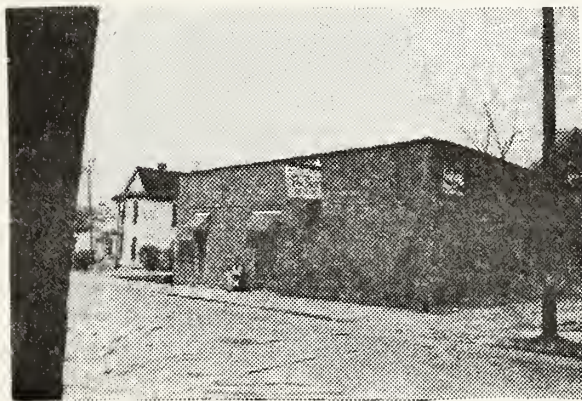
37. 911 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913 1-story "triple A" frame, three bay, gable end roof with returns. 2/2 sash windows, rear ell, attached shed roofed porch supported by tapering posts.



38. 913 Angier. Pre-1913
Two-story "L" shaped mill house with one front pedimented gable and front false gable, 2/2 windows; front door in corner of "ell" protected by a small shed roofed porch, and a decoratively capped interior chimney above its tin roof. One of two two story houses in the area.



39. 916 Angier. Pre-1913
Small two-story, two bay, "L" shaped mill house with a hip roofed porch across the front below a pedimented gable over the left bay, 4/4 windows. One of only two two-story houses in the area. In fair condition.



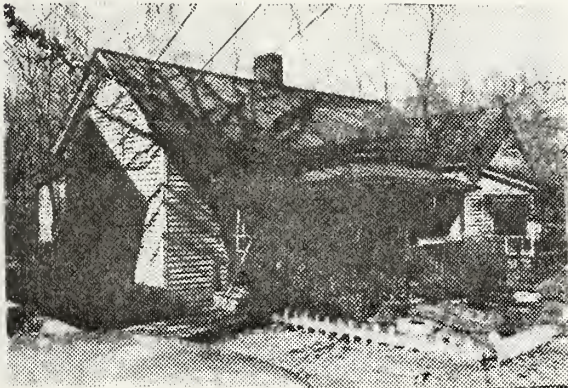
40. 915,917 Angier. Pre-1913
White's/Jone's' Store, shed roofed corner grocery store, covered with "brick look" asphalt shingles. Original cold food locker at rear of interior. Although it has no architectural distinction, it has historical significance to the neighborhood. This local landmark appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map and has been in continuous operation "for a long time" according to neighborhood residents.



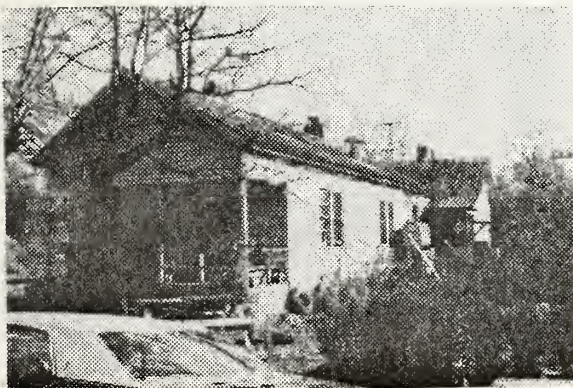
41. 906,908 Dale. Pre-1913
1-story "F" shaped cross gabled frame mill houses with interior chimneys, rear additions. Attached hip roofed, wrap around porches. Fair condition.



42. 912 Dale. Pre-1913.
1-story "L" shaped cross gable frame mill house with front cross gable and extensive gable and shed roofed rear additions. Spindle frieze on the front wrap around hip porch with turned posts. Abandoned, and suffering accelerated deterioration due to water damage.



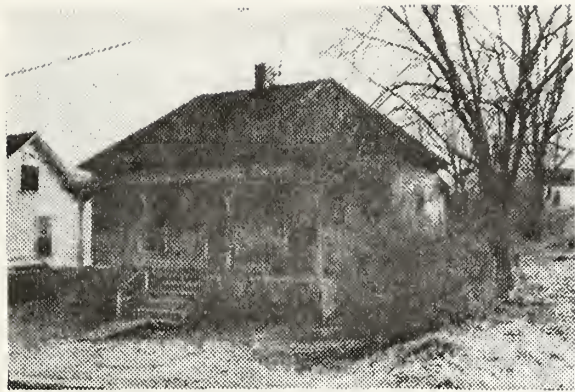
43. 914,916 Dale. Pre-1913
A pair of one-story frame single family mill houses with end gable roofs, central interior chimneys, attached porchs with hip roof. 916 retains original turned posts. 914 is notable on this unkept block due to the tenant's efforts to landscape the front yard.



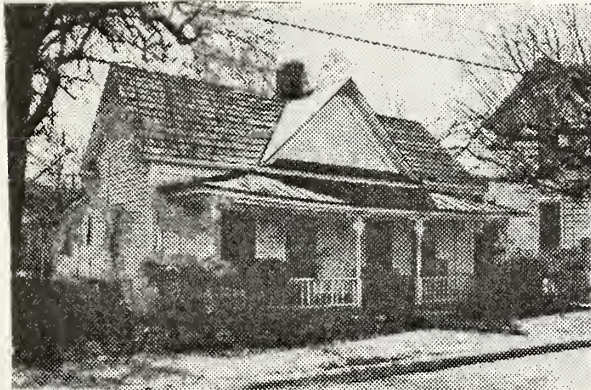
44. 203 East Elm. Pre-1913
Small one-story multi-family frame mill house, described on the 1937 Sanborn Map as a "Clinic". Five interior chimneys pierce the crossed gable roof of this structure; the rear section appears to be a separate building which has been joined to the front section. The engaged front porch is supported by four plain posts, 6/6 sash windows. Fair condition.



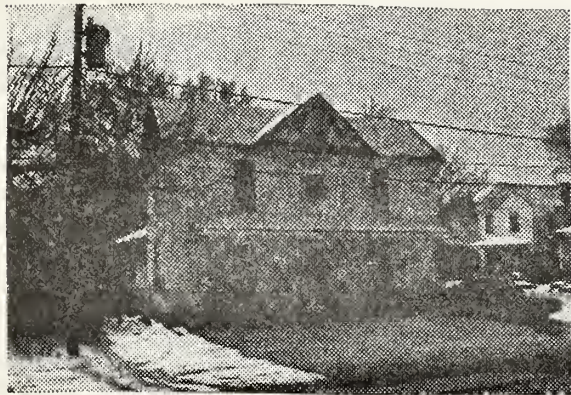
45. 209 East Elm. Pre-1913
One-story frame mill houses with addition, probably built as mill housing for the Durham Hosiery Mill. Front shed porch supported by turned posts, lighted by large 6/6 sash windows. End gable roof with wide returns. Common example of plain mill housing. Deteriorated condition.



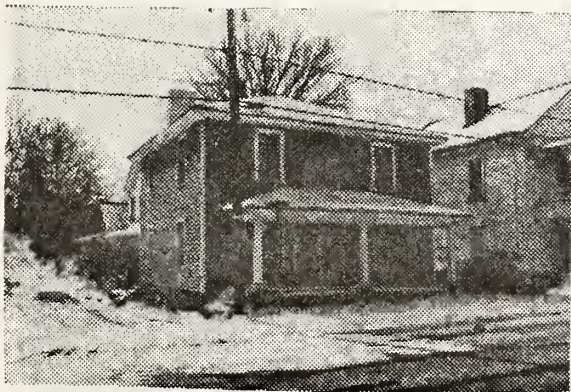
46. 211 East Elm. Pre-1913
One-story single family mill house with rear shed addition and central interior chimney. Chief decorative features are sawnwork brackets and turned posts supporting the front hip porch. The deep hip roof is unique among the mill houses in Edgemont and East Durham.



47. 113 South Elm. Pre-1913
Attractive and well maintained single story, single family "triple A" frame mill house with rear shed section. Front hip porch with decorative sawn porch brackets and turned porch posts and balusters and interior central chimney. Detached garage covered with German siding, as is the house. A good candidate for rehabilitation.



48. 115 South Elm Street. Pre-1913
Large two-story, frame, single family "Triple A," dual exterior rear chimneys, 4/4 sashes; rear ell, front hip porch with replacement posts. Remnants of sawn bargeboards on the central and end gables. Fair condition.



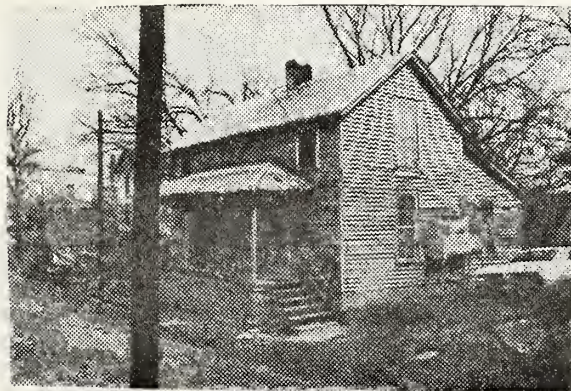
49. 119 South Elm. 1913-1937.
Two-story frame duplex with hip roof and rear hip roofed section, interior stuccoed brick chimney. 2/2 sash windows. Paneled and glazed front doors. Front hip roofed porch supported by square posts. Good condition.



50. 121 South Elm. Pre-1913.
Two-story frame mill housing duplex set gable end to street. Front two story hipped porch with decorative sawnwork brackets and turned posts, handsome Queen Anne front door, eave returns, German siding and interior rondel corner blocks. Abandoned, but a good candidate for rehabilitation.



51. 904 Halifax. 1913-1937.
A compact two-story front gable mill house with hip roofed front porch supported by turned posts, rear shed wing. The simple facade looks quite stately among its single story neighbors. Good condition.



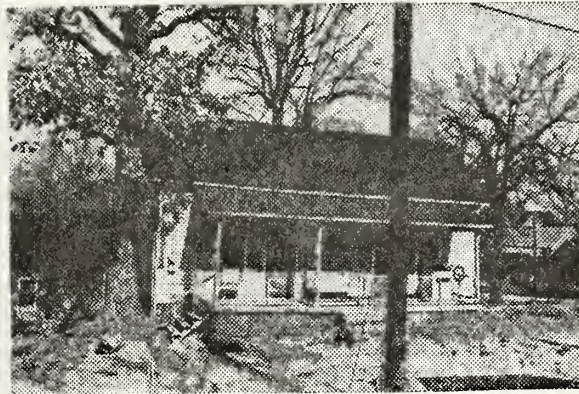
52. 905 Halifax. Pre-1913
Originally a duplex, this two-story frame mill house is now a single family dwelling. Central interior chimney, attached hip roofed porch with original chamfered posts, shed roof rear section. Fair condition.



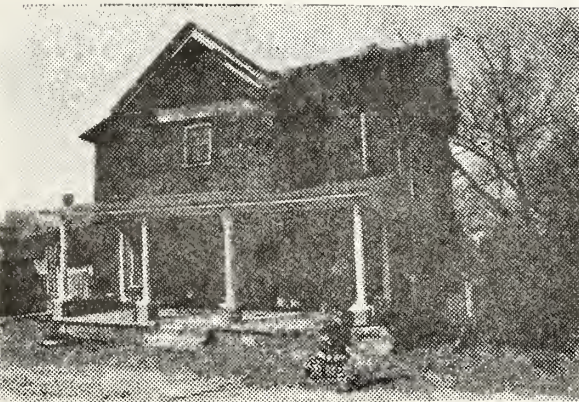
53. 906 Halifax. 1913-1937
One-story, three bay frame mill house duplex; interior chimney; front gable roof with bracketed eaves. Front shed porch with turned posts. Good condition.



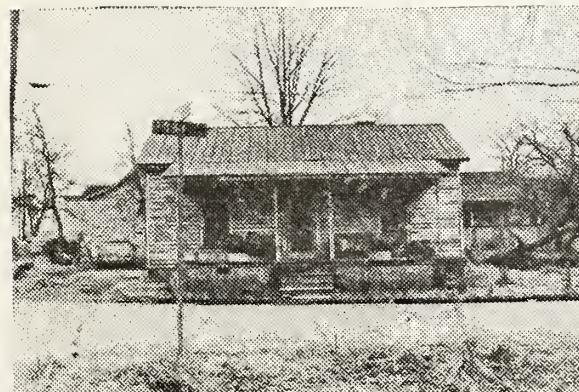
54. 913 Halifax. 1913-1937
One-story three bay, hip roof frame mill house originally a duplex, 2 interior stuccoed brick chimneys; engaged front porch supported by replacement posts. Good example of tin shingle roof. Fair condition.



55. 118 Lyon. Pre-1913
A one-story end gable duplex mill house four bays wide with a shed roofed rear wing, shed roofed front porch with plain posts, central chimney, and a 4/4 sash. Similar to its neighbors, this house is relatively well kept. Good condition.



56. 124 Lyon. 1913-1937
A large two-story three bay house with end gables, a one-story shed porch with Doric columns supporting a gabled center balcony which has been enclosed as an extra room. The rear wing is shed roofed. All gable ends have returns, while hood molds add style above each window. 2/2 sash. Original glazed and paneled front door.



57. 900 Toby. 1913-1937
Small one-story, three bay, gabled mill house with a rear ell. Shed roofed front porch with turned posts. The Queen Anne style front door seems incongruous on this otherwise plain structure. In fair condition with no existing neighbors along Toby Street.



58. 403 Walker. Pre-1913
A four bay, single story, end gable duplex mill house with shed roofed rear wing, located very near the Durham Hosiery Mill. Shed roofed front porch, central interior chimney, and six over six windows complete the details of this mill house, now in fair condition among similar neighbors.



59. 409,411,415,417,419 Walker Street.
1913-1937
Group of five, one-story, three bay gabled frame mill houses, all originally single family, with front shed porches, rear ells or sheds. The most ornate of these, 411, has decoratively patterned wood shingles in the front cross gable and gable ends and turned porch posts with sawnwork brackets. 419 has been remodelled for use as the "Faith and Hope Mission Church" and is a focus for the community under its pastor, Bishop John Moore.

TEAM 3: Eliza Robertson, Bill Myers

Boundaries: Ramseur Street on the east, Walker Street on the west, Hood street to the north and Lyon Street to the south.

General Description: This district embodies several architectural style groupings which reflect the historic development of the area. First are houses built during Durham's eastward expansion in the late 1800's, particularly along Ramseur Street, a main thoroughfare then indicatively called Raleigh Road. Second are the houses and businesses constructed about the same time as the first Durham Hosiery Mill in 1902, a boom time for the area. Third are Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6 itself and associated mill housing, post 1913.

The 1891 Bird's Eye View of Durham in the Duke University Archives shows that in the late 1800's Ramseur Street was an area of fine, large Victorian houses fronting the road, which ran parallel to the railroad tracks, with farm lands behind. Only two of those houses remain, both in the 800 block of Ramseur Street: a two-story Queen Anne house built in 1889, and a one-story Victorian house, pre-1907. In May, 1979 a third frame Queen Anne dwelling on Ramseur Street with elaborate wood interior and exterior trim was demolished. Constructed by the owner of the Reams Tobacco Prizing Warehouse on Reams Street, it and the neighboring house comprised a pair of similar houses built by him for his family around the turn of the century. With the above exceptions, the houses which once lined this three block area of Ramseur Street have been removed, their lots left vacant or the buildings replaced with architecturally unsympathetic brick warehouses and wholesale distributorships.

Walker Street, parallel to Ramseur Street, separates Durham Hosiery Mill No. 1 from Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6, built in 1914. The streetscape is probably much as it was during World War I, and is certainly little changed from its appearance in the 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps. In 1937 three houses were shown on the Sanborn Maps for the four-block length on the west side of Walker Street; earlier maps show that the two remaining houses and one with its side to Walker, on Sloan Street, were constructed before 1907. All are frame with some Victorian detail intact, including window treatment and door at 301 Sloan (or Short) Street, and door at 296 Walker. The other two-story frame house on Sloan Street, built around the time of World War I, also contributes to the architectural coherence of the area.

Hood Street, formerly Parrish Place, lies nearest downtown Durham and developed in the first decade of the century in the economic boom caused by the growth of the textile mills. According to the 1937 Sanborn maps, on the south side of the street were nine large houses, including the remaining two similar adjacent two-story brick apartments, one Colonial Revival and one Neoclassical Revival in style. Two large frame two-story single family houses also remain, one lived in by the woman whose husband built it. These houses are characterized by large wrap-around porches, high-ceilinged rooms, sliding parlor doors, an occasional unusual window shape, and handsome interior woodwork, most notably the Eastlake-type beadwork hall divider in 209 Hood Street. At the rear of an adjacent lot is a modern carport built on the cut stone foundation of an older stable or garage, documented on the Sanborn Maps before 1913. That the Hood Street development is not directly related

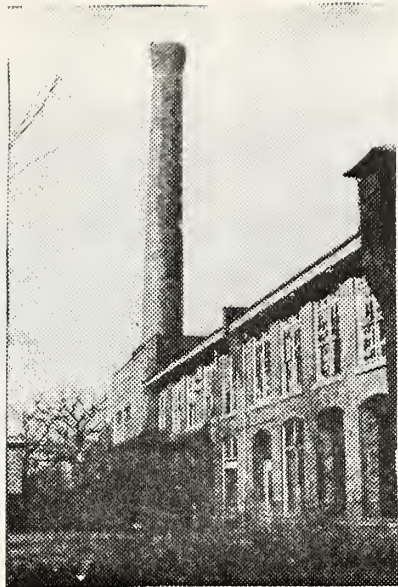
to the construction of nearby Durham Hosiery Mill is strengthened by the emphatic statement of a long-time resident, "Hood Street is not Edgemont!"

Adrian Street, directly behind Hood Street, can be nothing but Edgemont -sturdy frame mill houses with one-story three bay facades and narrow double front doors as the major decorative device. That pattern was repeated eight times with but one variation - 218 has one-and-a-half stories, originally with an exterior attic entrance. Six of these original eight mill houses remain, and this street, too, is relatively unaltered in use or appearance. Around the corner on Ramseur Street, backing 222 Adrian are a pair of identical one-story frame houses, pre-1937, simple in design but again having the graceful narrow double front doors.

Between the row of houses on Adrian and the parallel railroad tracks is a large coal yard, once again in use after a long period of abandonment, with the truck scales marked in the 1937 Sanborn Map still operating beside a new office building.

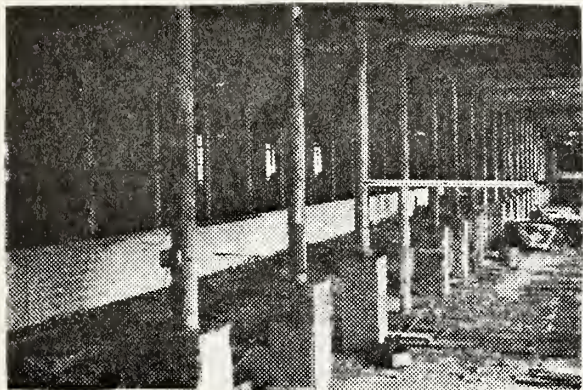
Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6 comprises the block bounded by the tracks, Walker, Elm, and Henderson streets, and includes a large brick warehouse facing Henderson. On Henderson Street only one frame house remains of four similar ones built prior to 1937. Two of four Victorian single-family houses, both pre-1907, remain on Elm Street, perhaps the homes of white-collar mill managers.

Granite street curbs, decorative brick sidewalks, and an old section of field stone curbing near the tracks have survived on Ramseur Street, attesting to their continued recognized usefulness combined with benign neglect in the form of city unwillingness to update a downgraded neighborhood. Many of the houses of Hood, Walker, and Elm Street also still have original cast concrete sidewalk curbs, steps, property line markers and retaining walls in very good condition.



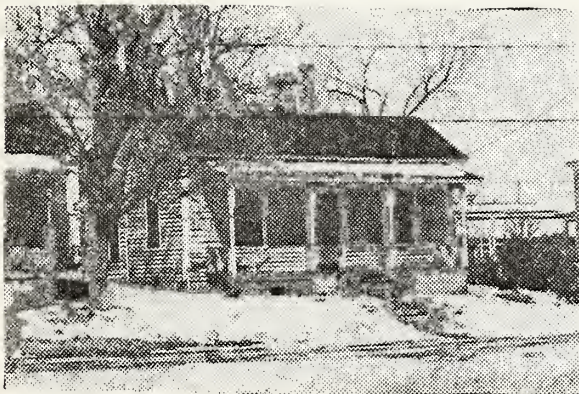
60. Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6. 1914

Group of brick mill buildings covering the entire square block. Facing Walker Street, nearest DHM #1, is a brick 2-story cotton warehouse with large wood ceiling joists supported by heavily capped wood posts. Rear sliding wood doors with decorative roller brackets intact open onto a concrete walkway leading to the main 2-story mill building with its main entrance on Henderson Street. The glazed and paneled double doors and 9/9 wood sash windows are surmounted by paired movable 6/6 transoms in segmented arches 5 bricks thick; 2nd story windows have flat arches. All sills are cast concrete. Cornice supported by rafter end brackets. Glazed monitor extends length of the building. 80' tall terra cotta block smoke stack and a tall metal truss water tower on Walker Street are major exterior features. Original fire hydrants and hardware that absolutely cannot be removed remain. The buildings are structurally sound but not secured against vandalism and the elements.



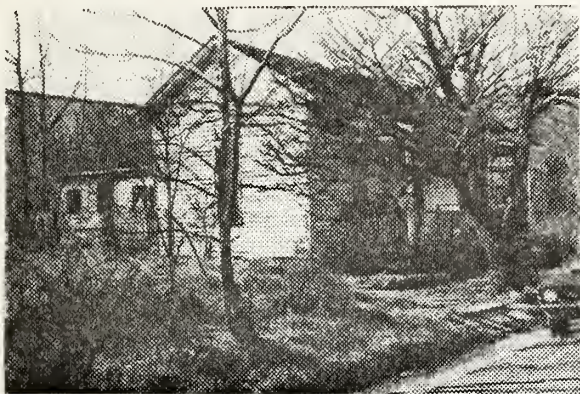
61. 206,208,210,216,220,222 Adrian Street. 1913-1937

Group of 6 mill houses, each probably single family. Each 3 bay frame house has an interior chimney, 6/6 sash, quarter round corner boards, and shed porches, some with original turned and sawnwork posts and brackets. Five are 1-story with narrow double paneled and glass front doors, but the 1½-story 216 has a 6 light and paneled front door, and an exterior upstairs entrance, now closed.



Comprising all of Adrian Street's residences, these houses were probably built for employees of the adjacent Durham Hosiery Mill and are in fair condition. 208, 220, and 222 have most of their decorative material intact, and the entire streetscape remains an attractive grouping opposite a large fenced coal yard which has been reconstructed.





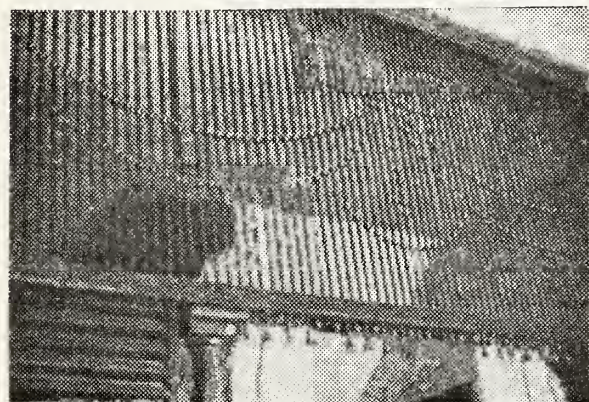
65. 818 Henderson Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family frame, 3 bay, F-plan house with interior chimney, molded cornice board, 4/4 sash, panel and glazed front door. Extending in an unbroken line from roof, the front porch has posts, molded rail, and some square balusters intact.

In fair condition, this is the only remaining house on Henderson Street, and may have been built during the World War I economic boom as employee housing for the adjacent Durham Hosiery Mill.

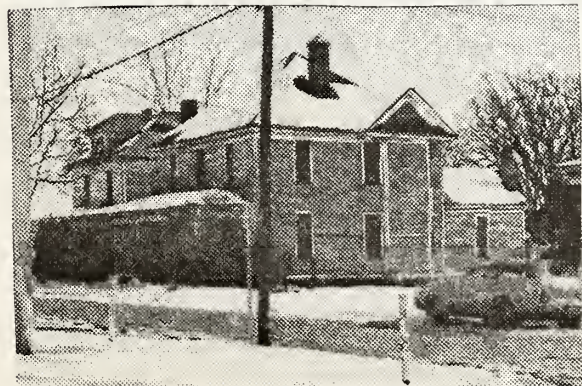


66. 209 Hood Street. 1913-1937
Large 2-story frame single family home having multi-plane shingle roof featuring side pediment, interior chimneys, and boxed eaves. Wrap around hip roof porch has 3 foot high square brick pedestals supporting square wood posts. Transomed, paneled and glazed front door, sash.

Interior with heavy wood mantels features an Eastlake style partition as the dominant decorative feature; separating front entrance hall from rear hall and stairs. A louvered door and louvered stationary side panels for ventilation support a panel with a garland design formed by wooden beads.



In excellent condition, the house is unchanged and forms a cohesive pair with 211 in age, size, mass, building materials, and placement on lot. These are the only remaining single family residences on Hood Street.



67. 211 Hood Street. Pre-1913
Single family 2-story, 3 bay large frame house with pyramid roof, 3 interior chimneys, 2-story side pedimented bay, 1/1 sashes, 1-story Doric wrap around porch with front and side doors, side oval window with 4 broad framed keystones. Impressive mirrored mantel, turned balusters on open stringer stairs.

In good condition, this house and 209 are the only remaining residences of this type in the area.

68. 215 Hood Street. 1913-1937

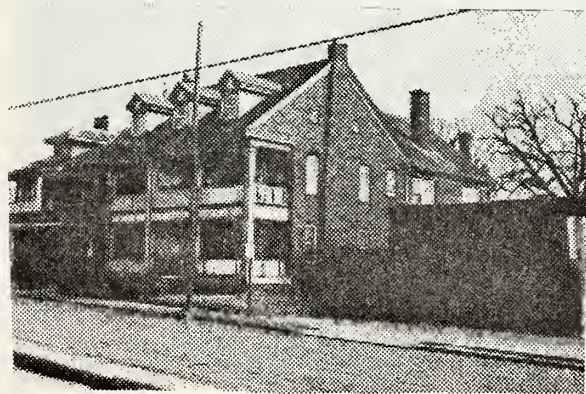
Two-story three bay brick four apartment house which retains its original use. Pyramid asphalt shingled roof with metal ridge coping has front shed dormer, 2 interior chimneys. 1/1 sash present in single front windows with shutters and paired side windows. Four square brick posts support 1-story hip porch roof, which has been altered for the addition of a small 2nd floor porch having square wood balusters and posts surmounted by a shed roof.



With 217 forms a pair of apartments similar in size, placement on lot, and ambience but of different styles. In very good condition, these apartments and the two remaining houses on Hood make an attractive grouping pulled together by the short cast concrete "curbs" in front of each of the properties.

69. 217 Hood Street. 1913-1937

2½-story brick apartment building with exterior end chimneys, 1st and 2nd floor porches and colonial details such as pedimented dormers, simple molded square porch posts, 9/9 sash, front door transoms, gable end round fanlights.



One of a pair of adjacent back apartment houses similar in age and style yet different stylistically.

In good condition, makes an attractive grouping with 215 and the other remaining residences on this side of Hood Street.



70. 607 Ranseur Street. Pre-1907 (Demolished May 1979)

One-story single family Victorian frame house with turned sawnwork in bargeboards of 3 gables and wrap around porch, 4/4 sash, glass and paneled front door with transom, 2 interior chimneys. Double gable wings to rear have enclosed breezeway between. Interior has turned and carved mantels, window and door corner blocks, and lovely sawnwork cresting over interior louvered partition separating front from rear hall.



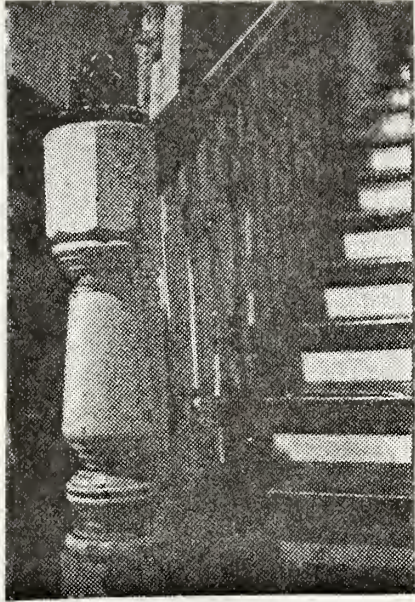
Deteriorated condition but with virtually all decorative features intact. Only house remaining in this block, and very evocative of local frame interpretation of Victorian and Southern architecture, down to lattice screen across rear shed porch.



71. 705,707 Ramseur Street. 1913-1937

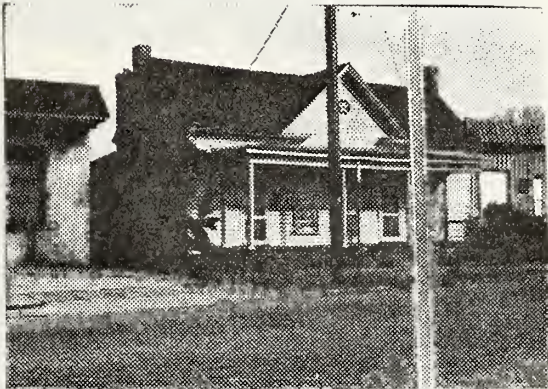
Pair of 1-story, 3 bay "broken" pile frame mill houses, originally duplexes, now single family, with single interior chimneys, 2/2 sash, quarter round corner boards, narrow double panel and glass front doors, false shed dormers on roofs of engaged front porches with some replacement posts. Continuous cast concrete retaining walls, steps to sidewalk and property corner posts further pull the two together.

Along with Adrian Street houses around corner, probably built for employees of Durham Hosiery Mill, but these are stylistically later.



72. 806 Ramseur Street. M.W. Reed House 1889
 Large two-story Queen Anne house with sheet metal finials. Interim molded door and window surrounds with decorative corner blocks and thick ceiling moldings. Remodelling to office space in 1940's added asbestoes siding, changed the exterior doors, enclosed the front porch, with glass, and added an S curved raised floor and ceiling line to accomodate a "modern" counter, now removed. Thus the front hall and living room were drastically altered. Turned double baluster open stringer stairs with massive newel post, parlor, upstairs rooms with heavy wood mantels, and bathrooms are intact. The major decorative feature remaining is tall ornate black marble parlor mantel with floral design inlay and carving.

This is the only remaining house of a heavily developed area as it appeared on an 1891 map of Durham, and is in excellent condition.

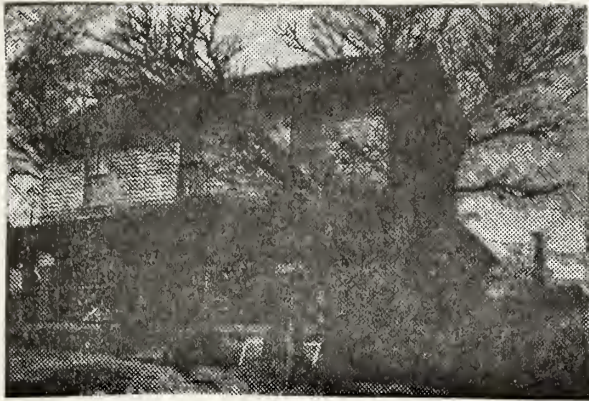


73. 817 Ramseur Street. Pre-1907
 Single family one story Victorian frame house with exterior end chimneys, 2/2 sash, front gable louvered ventilator with sawn star, front shed porch with original slender columns, French front door with segmentally arched transom. The facade windows have been remodeled but side windows are segmentally arched with Italianate gable hood molds. In good condition, but encroached upon on all sides. Only remaining residence in this block of Ramseur Street.

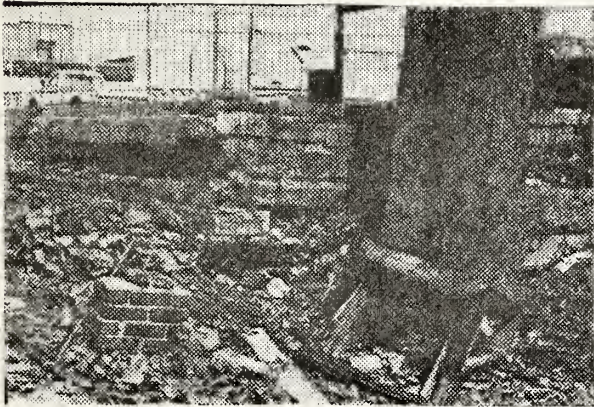


74. 301 Sloan Street. Pre-1907
 Queen Anne frame two story single family L-plan dwelling with wrap around front porch, interior chimney, 2/2 sash, gabled door and window hood molds with sawnwork garlands, Queen Anne style glass and panel side door. One story porch has trim and brackets of sawnwork beading and pendants; turned posts and pilasters.

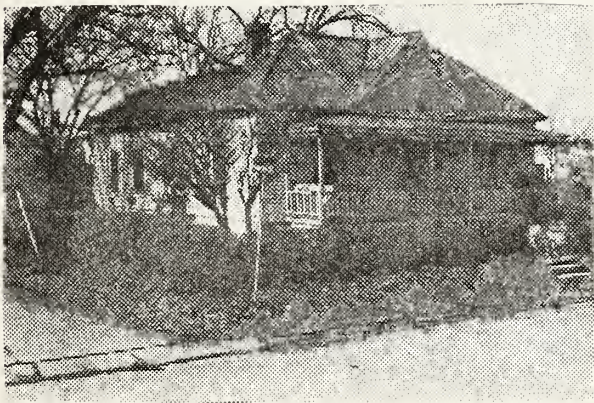
One of a group of pre-1907 dwelling on Sloan (formerly Short) and Elm Streets built in vigorous vernacular Victorian styles, these houses probably were built by Durham Hosiery Mills for the white collar employees.



75. 302 Sloan Street. 1913-1937
Single family 2-story frame house with 2 rear chimneys. Some original 2/1 sash, 2 central front paneled doors, almost identical. Original turned porch posts remain, along with ghost marks of pilasters.



76. 114½ Walker Street. Pre-1913
Cut stone stable or garage foundation, about 2' at highest point, probably originally built for large 114 Walker Street house. Sanborn Map indicates that by 1937 another structure occupied the site, identified as 205½ Hood Street, probably using the same foundation. A contemporary carport stands on the now unused lot.

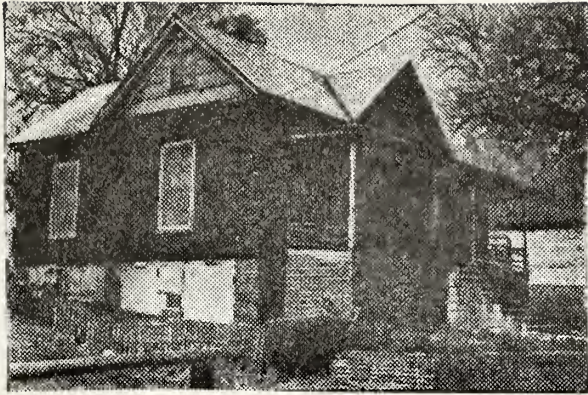


77. 206 Walker Street. Pre-1907
Frame single family 1-story, 3 bay house with unusual combination hip and front gable roof, interior rear chimneys, 6/6 sash, German siding, quarter round corner boards, and Queen Anne front door. Front hip roof porch, probably original, supported by square chamfered posts; beaded rail and square balusters.

This sturdy unpretentious house, in good condition, is remarkably unchanged since its earliest mapped documentation, the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map.



78. 414 Walker Street. Post-1937
One-story, gable front frame grocery store with replacement Roman brick facade.



79. 418 Walker Street. Pre-1913
One-story, 5 bay frame house, originally single family but now a duplex, with double gables to rear, each having an exterior chimney. Symmetrical facade has a window and a panel and glass door on each side of a newer small center window, all surmounted by a hip roof porch with original turned posts, sawnwork brackets and drip course.

Although asbestos shingles and porch foundation were added to the house, it is basically intact, and architecturally repeats a U-plan found occasionally throughout the Edgemont area.

TEAM 4: Chip Patterson and Keith McLean

Boundaries: This area, bounded by Lyon Street, Angier Avenue, South Alston Street and the railroad tracks is located a short distance east of the Durham Hosiery Mill. It contains 60 houses, 1 modern apartment complex, 3 stores, 1 church and a large sheet metal warehouse.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The block bounded by Lyon, Angier, Laurel and Peabody Streets was at one time owned by the Durham Hosiery Mills and used by them as mill housing. This area is intact except for 4 houses that are gone and 4 that have been added.

This *mill housing consists mostly of small rectangular gabled houses with rear sheds, containing two rooms in the main block and 2 rooms in the shed. Roof types are mainly gables, set flank to the street, many with front cross gables. Notable exceptions are the 2 hip roof foremans' houses. The major change in these houses is the addition of indoor plumbing, for which most of the back porches were enclosed.

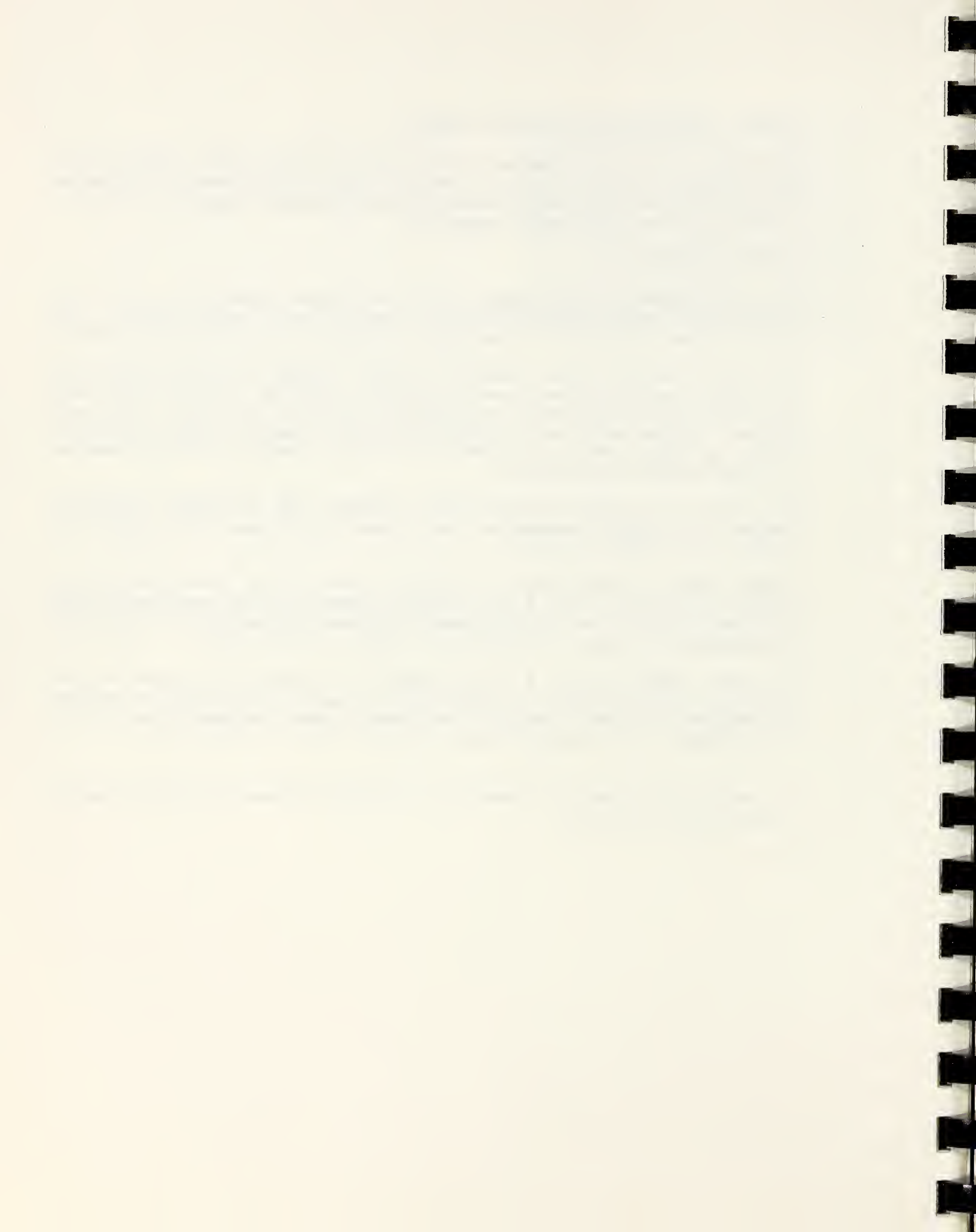
The rest of the area including Calvert, Stokes, part of Angier, and Alston Avenue is a typical residential area around a mill town. The houses are mostly 3 bay "triple A" houses.

Stokes Street is interesting in that the houses on the south side of the street are related to the L and O Hosiery Company and the decendants of the mill owner still live in the houses. This part of our area has the most missing houses because of an apartment complex on Alston Avenue.

The area needs help and a limited amount of clearance is called for but overall it would be better to rehabilitate as many of the houses as could be and replace "in kind" as many of the others as were torn down. The majority of the people in the area don't want to move if they can avoid it.

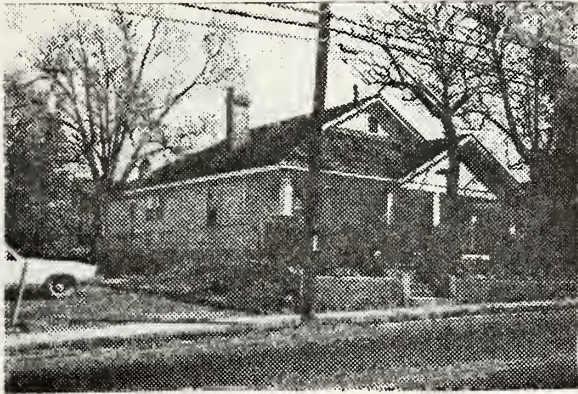
*A total of 20 houses are shown on a July 1939 Durham Hosiery Mill map as being owned by the mill.

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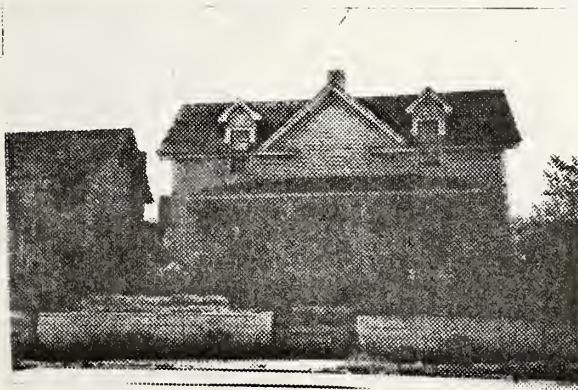




80. 208 South Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
Usual residence, 1-story "triple A" with central chimney, German siding and aluminum ridging on its north wall. Windows are 1 over 1 replacement. The front porch has replacement ironwork posts and a concrete floor.



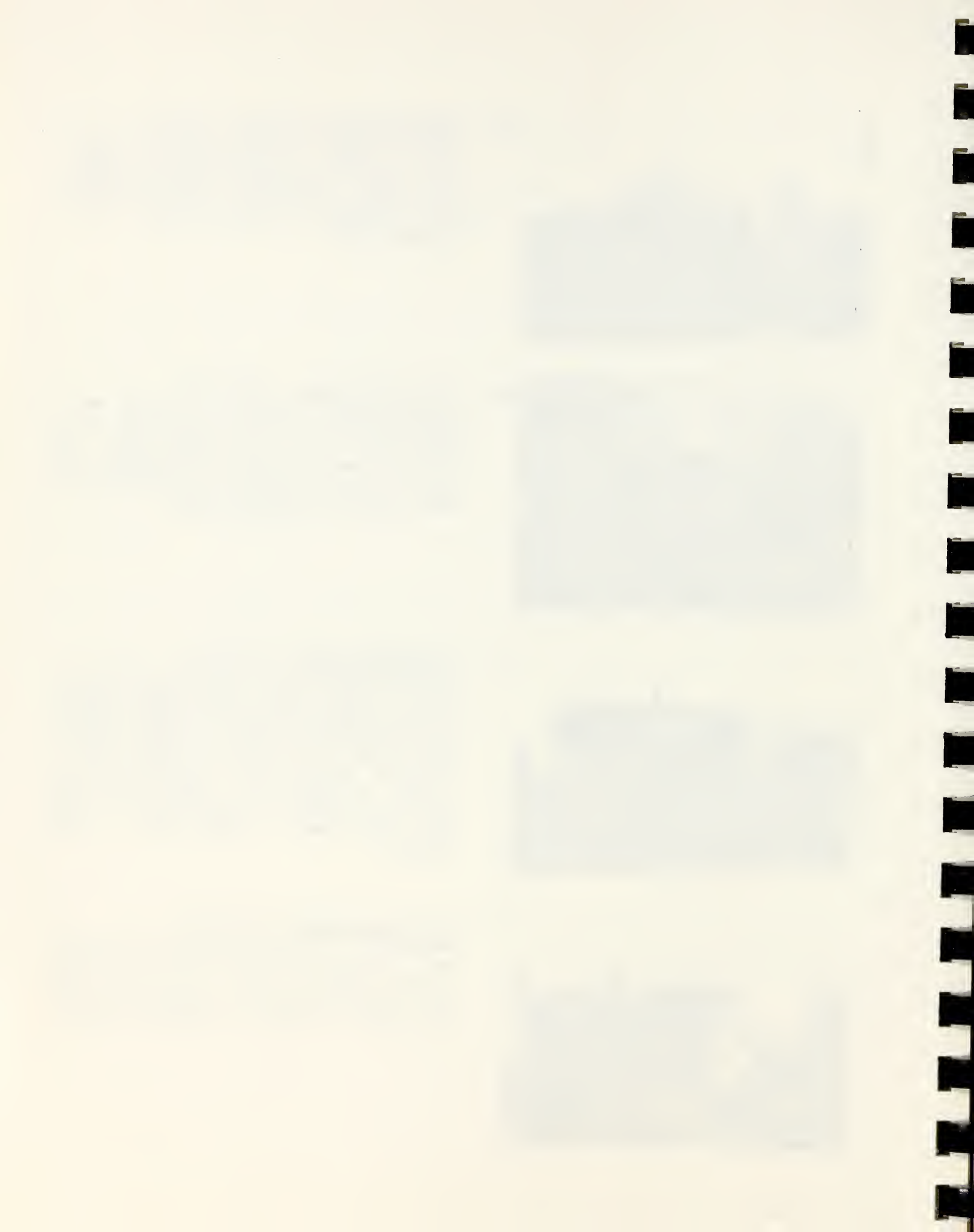
81. 209 Alston Avenue. 1913-1937
A very interesting house in that it was a typical gable roof now converted to a "bungaloid" with front multi-gables and brick pier under squared wood columns. It has the typical 4 light over single light sash windows and German siding.

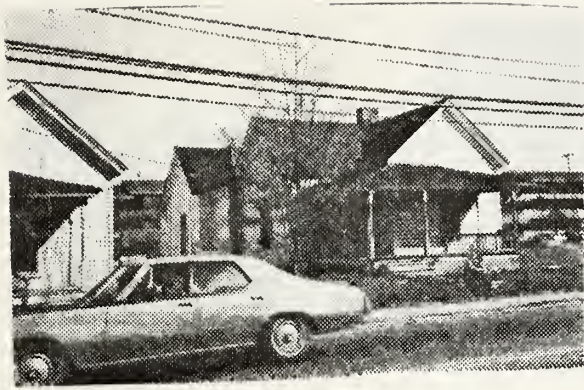


82. 210 Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
A good example of a central hall residence. Facade with a central gable flanked by dormers with 2 over 2 sash windows and an interior chimney. Unusual double leaf front door. Porch has turned posts, brackets, and drop and sawtooth courses. It has a double leaf front door with vertical lights over two panels. It has the usual German siding and 4/4 sash windows.

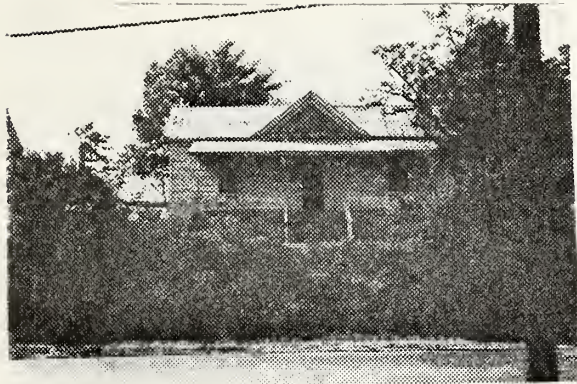


83. 212 Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
Enlarged "L" mill duplex with "triple A" roof, duplex, interior chimney, 4/4 sash, original doors, shed roof, front porch with turned posts with sawnwork brackets, replacement railing. Very good shape.

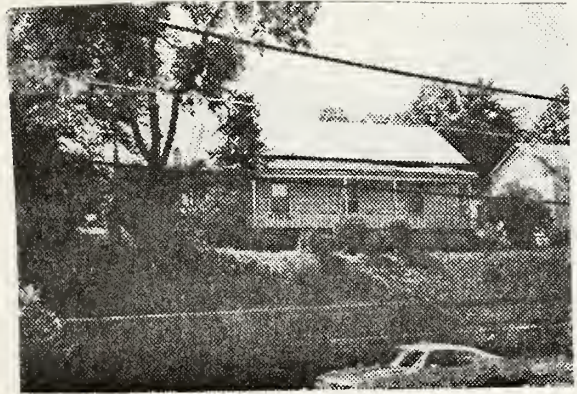




84. 211,213 Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
Pair of single family "F" shape mill houses, gable end to front, center chimney, 2/2 sash, original large single light front door, original front porch with shallow hip roof, turned porch posts, replacement railing. Fair shape but needs help.



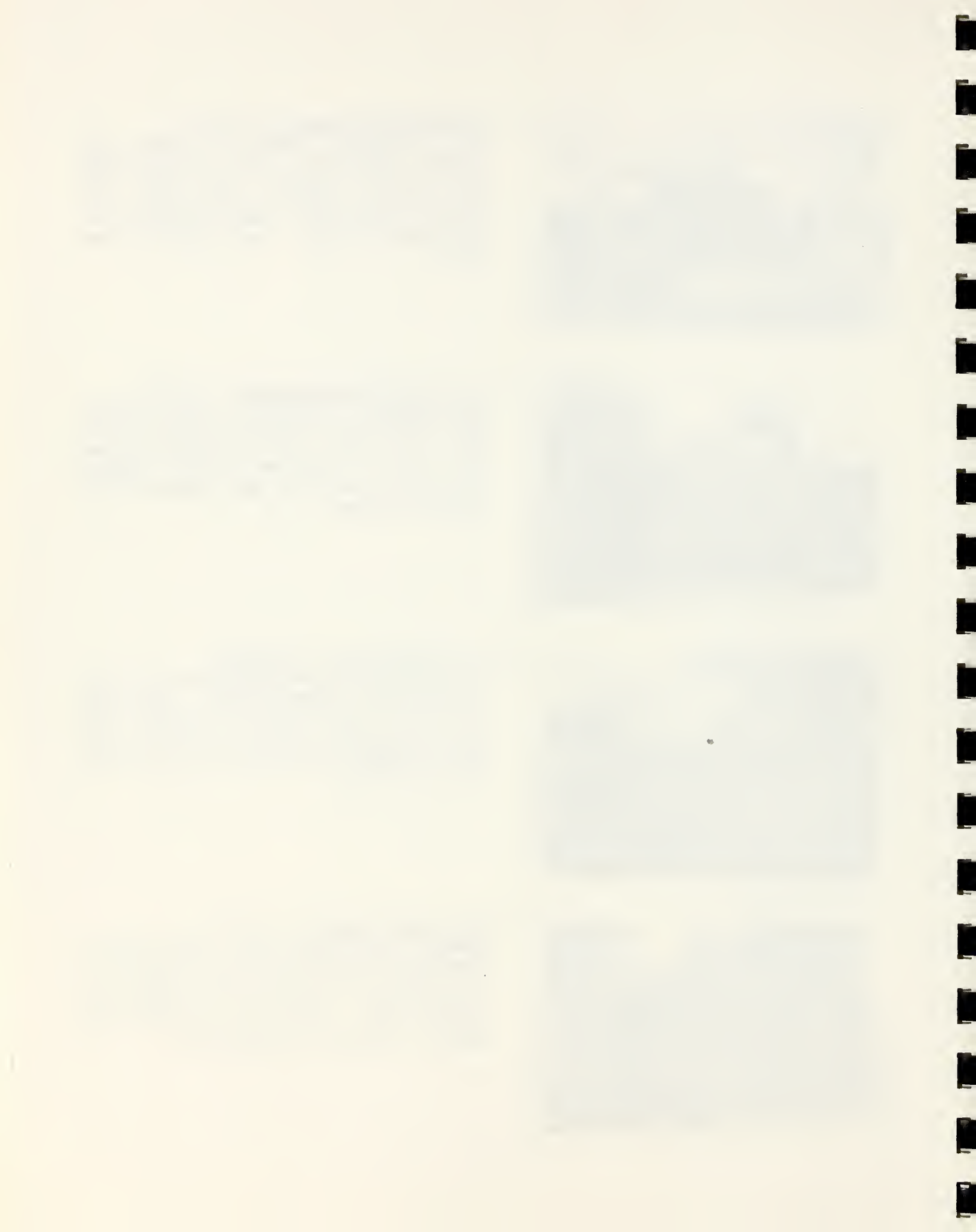
85. 214,216,218 Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
Three typical residences, 1-story "triple A's" with German siding and 6/6 sash windows. 216 and 218 have original porches with turned posts and 218 has pierced curvilinear brackets and Chinese Chipendale railing.



86. 220 Alston Avenue. Pre-1913
"L" shaped mill house with entrance in the gable end on Peabody Street. 2/2 sash, original doors, interior chimney, very nice wrap around front porch with hip roof, original turned posts and railing. Very good shape.



87. 1002 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Compact 2 story side hall, single family houses with a one-story porch with original squared and capped porch columns and a plain railing. Original 2 over 2 sash and original door. May not have been mill house. Good shape, worth saving.





88. 1004 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One-story single family, "L" shaped house with German siding, wrap-around porch with 2 original turned posts. 4/4 sash. Replacement porch posts and siding are result of cars hitting house, as it sits on sharp curve of the road.



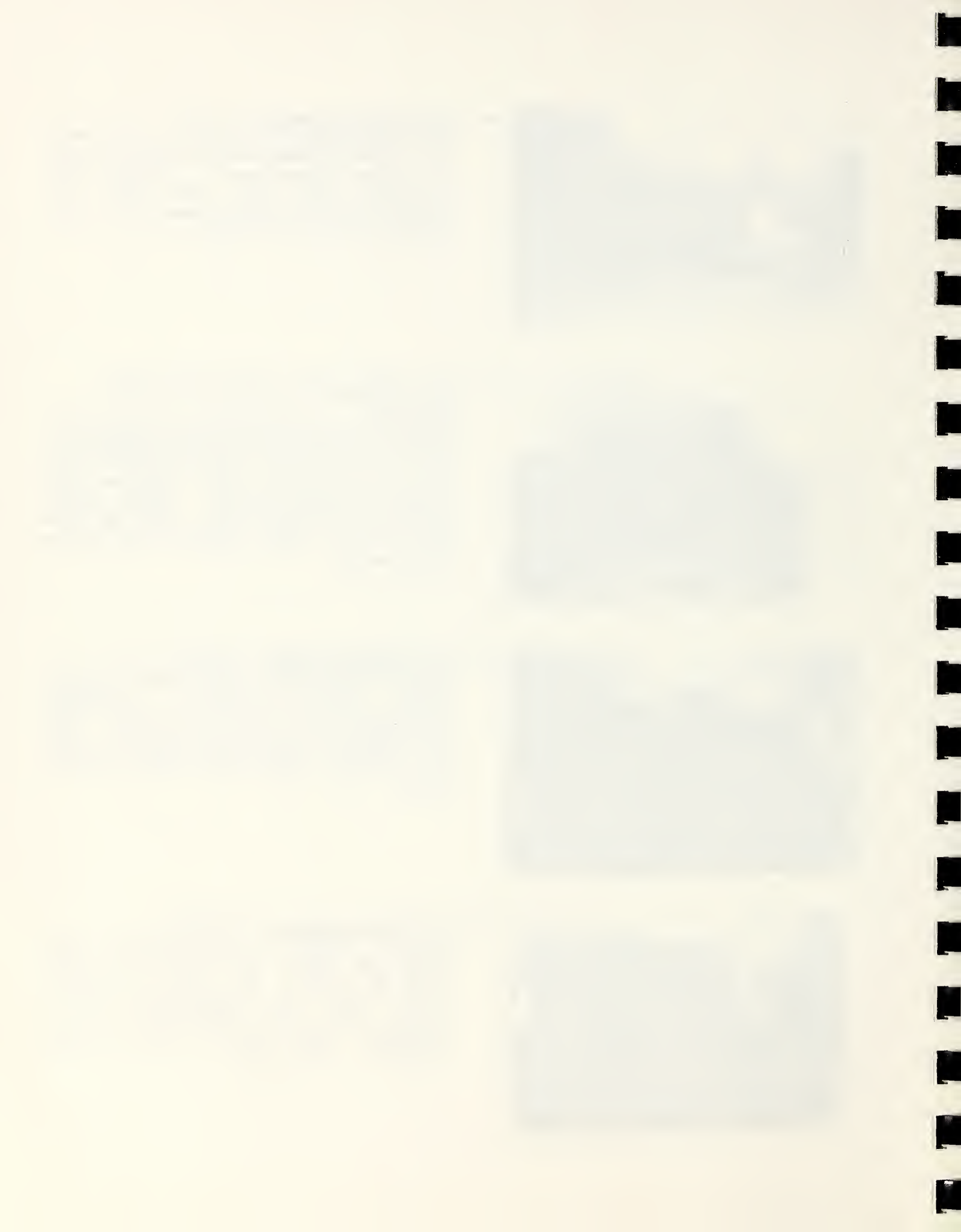
89. 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
A group of 4 1-story frame, single family houses each with 2 interior chimneys and 4/4 sash, center front door and rear sheds. Shed roof front porches with turned or chamfered posts. Probably built for Durham Hosiery mill. Most of these houses are in fair condition and may be worth saving.



90. 1014 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Typical cross gable 1-story single family house, interior chimney, 2 exterior straight stack chimneys on rear. Front shed porch with 2 original turned posts with pierced curvilinear brackets, original vertical light front door and 6/6 sash.



91. 1018 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
1-story "triple A" single family house with rear "ell" and addition. Center interior chimney, 4/4 sash, replacement front door and replacement asbestos siding. Hipped roof front porch with some original turned posts with scalloped brackets. Fair shape.

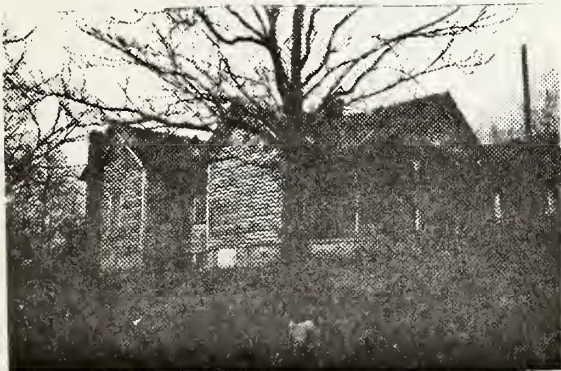




92. 1020 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
"L" plan one-story single family house with rear addition, wrap-around porch, with squared posts and plain railing. Well kept up and worth saving.



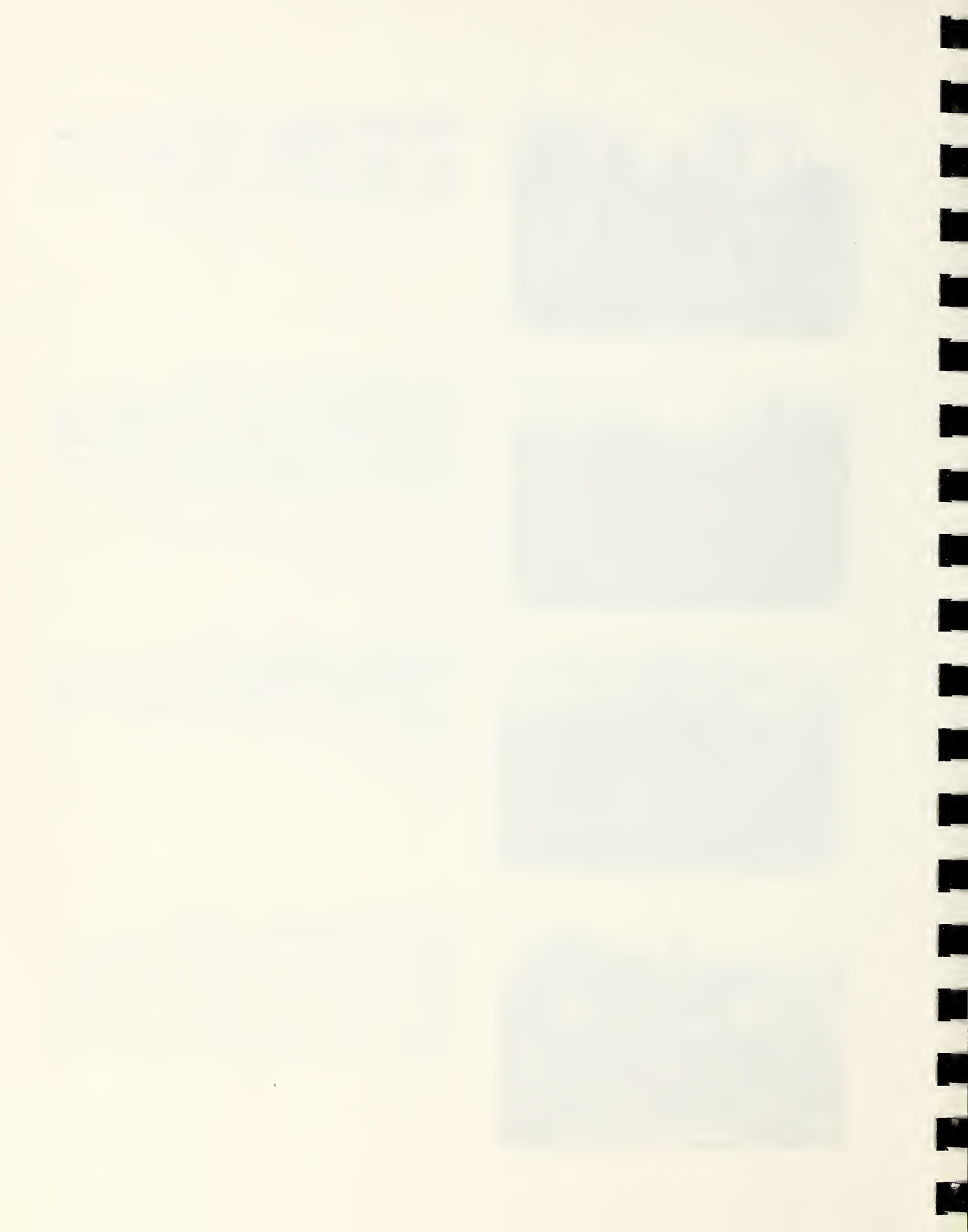
93. 1022 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Single family side hall offset gable front house with wrap around front porch with box-type posts on brick piers. 4/4 sash, original front door. Building in pretty good shape. Tenant is buying.

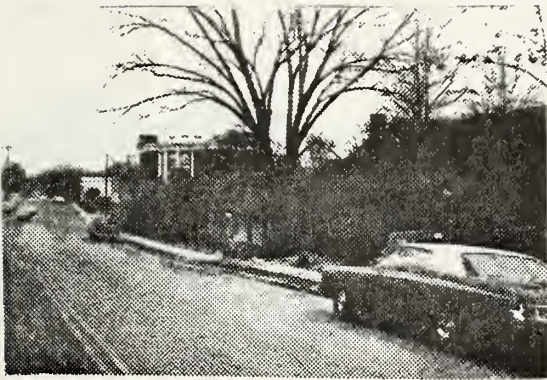


94. 1024 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
An interesting example of a "F" plan with a side wing, wrap-around porch with turned posts and curvilinear brackets. Poor shape.



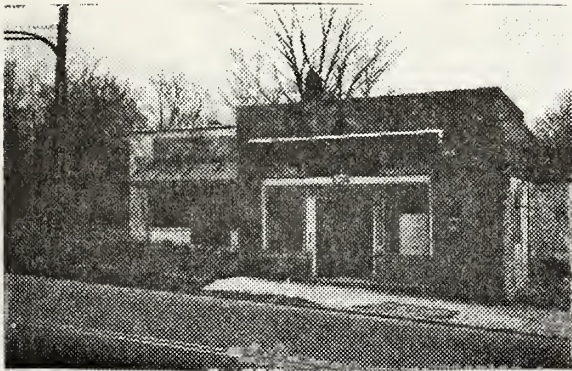
95. 1102 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
This large "I" house has a front porch with a covered second story pedimented balcony, Italianate trim, and originally had 2 exterior rear chimneys and a 2-story "ell" wing, 2/2 sash and replacement doors. Was a single family and now multi-family. Good shape and worth saving.





96. 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110 Angier Avenue.
Pre-1913

Three single family mill houses with "triple A" roofs of tin, central chimney. Shed roof front porches and rear shed sections. 4/4 sash predominate. All houses have a decorative ventilator in the front gable. All are deteriorated. One house, probably a foreman's house, differs from the others in the group in that it has. 2 exterior chimneys and a rear "ell" shaped wing that is probably original to building.



97. 1112 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913, Rear Addition Pre-1937

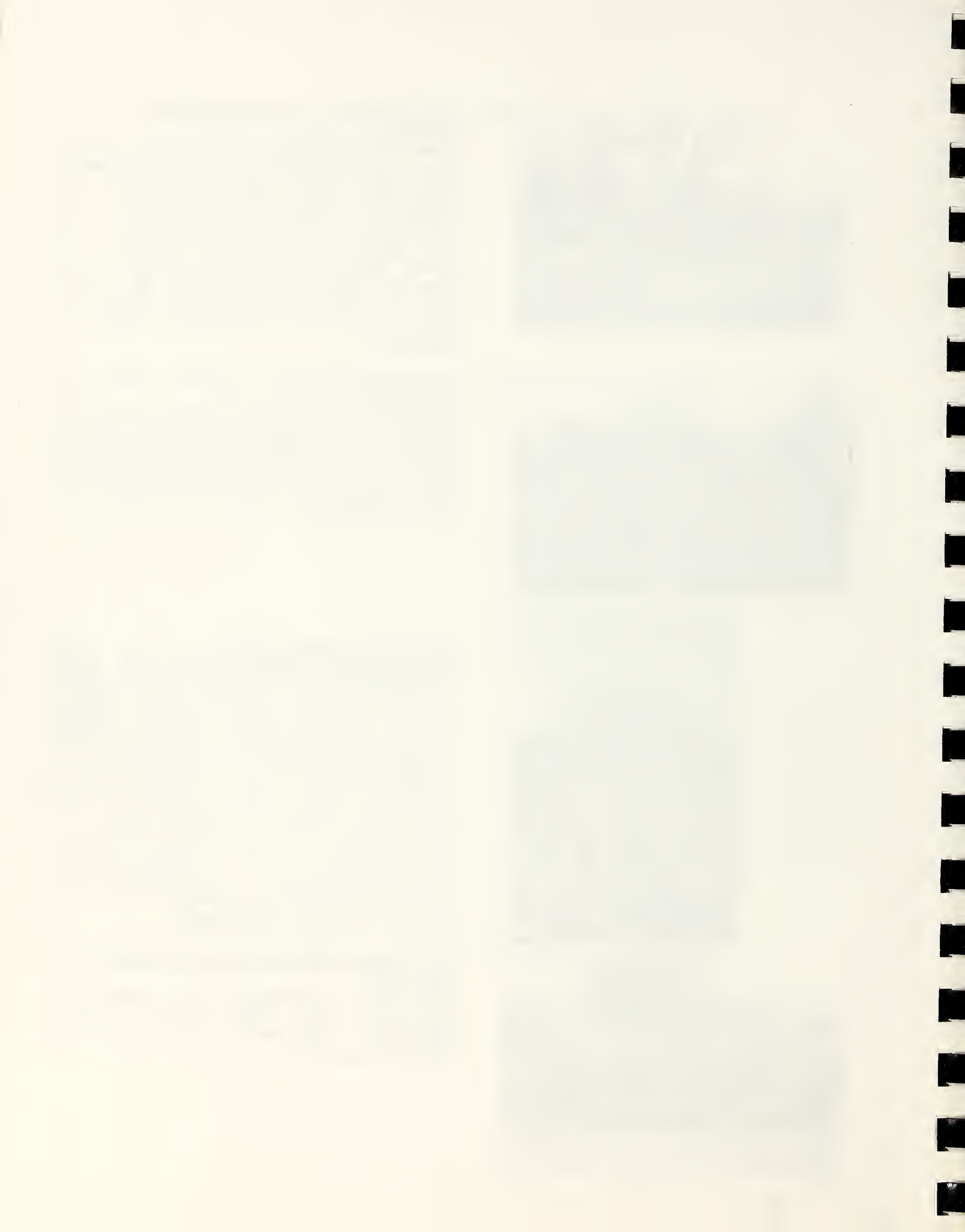
A typical commercial building of simple design with a stucco facade with 3 large picture windows and a three light over 3 panel door. This corner marks the southern boundary of the Alston Avenue commercial district.



98. Branson Methodist Church. Circa 1925
This Baroque Revival church, the major landmark in the vicinity, has a complicated floor plan. It is a domed sanctuary with a pressed metal cornice, engaged columns, 3 pairs of double front doors, 25 stained glass windows, and stained glass transom lights. The interior is well preserved. The roofs are both hip and gable end on different wings. The rear of the building is office and class space. Good condition. This is the 2nd building of the congregation. The earlier pre-1913 church building stood nearby until the present structure was erected.



99. 1208 Angier Avenue (Riteway Cleaners).
1913-1937
One-story load bearing brick commercial building. Main facade in 3rd or 4th remodeling. Flat roof. Good shape and a thriving business.





100. 1212 Angier Avenue. 1913-1937
Brick commercial, load bearing masonry building with modern replacement facade, much altered flat roof, numerous stove stacks. In use and good shape.



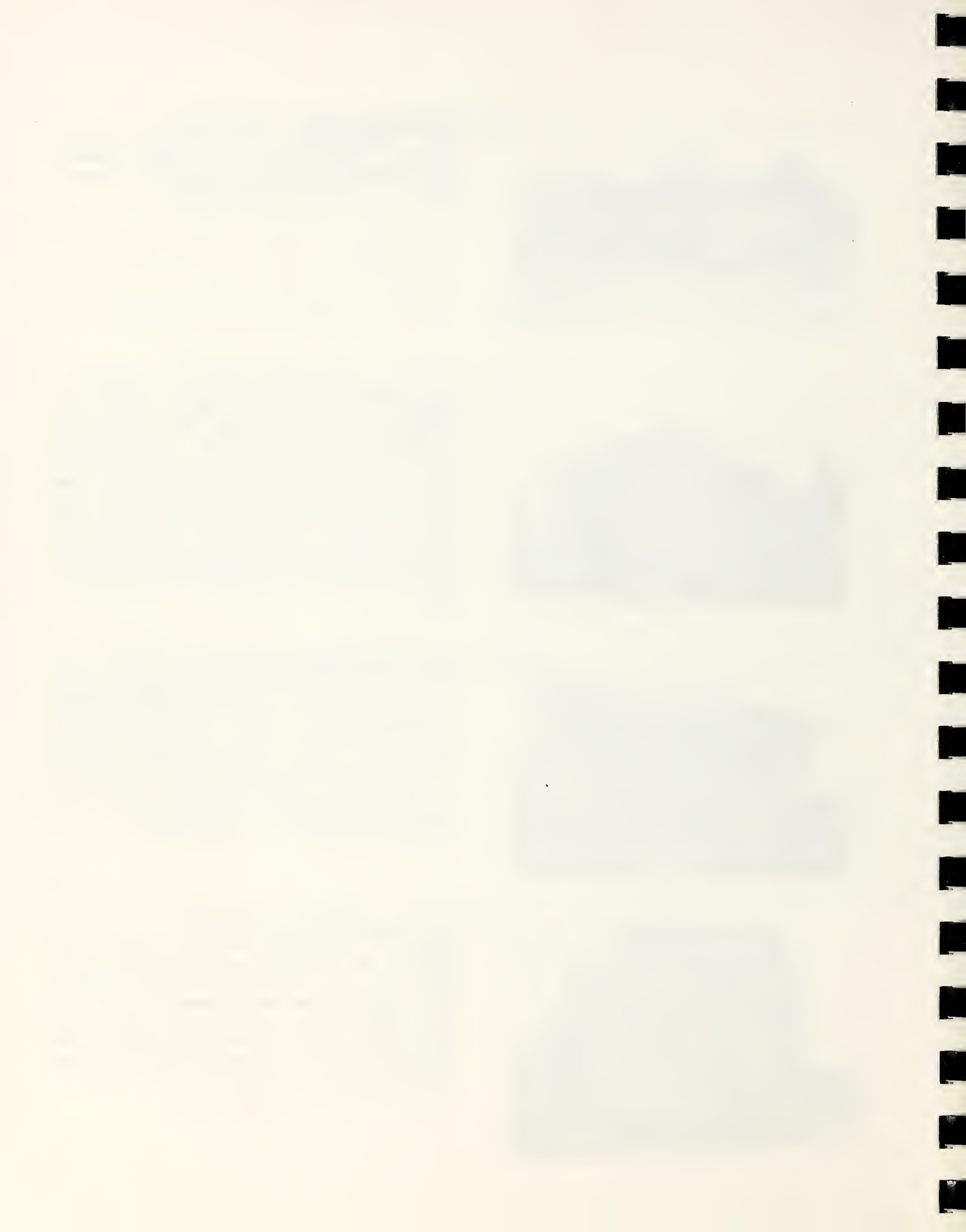
101. 1010,1012,1014 Calvert Street. 1913-1937
Group of three 1-story houses built as duplexes. All have the same form but different roofs and porches. The windows are all similar to each other and may have been salvaged from an older house. The sashes include 4 vertical over 1, 6/6, and 4/4. All have interior chimneys and German siding. Two have front engaged porches, one has a front hip porch partially closed in to provide indoor plumbing.



102. 1015,1016 Calvert Street. Pre-1913
1016 is a "triple A" mill type house with a center chimney, 4/4 sash, German siding, a front shed roof porch with some original turned posts, a 4 light front door, and a rear "ell". The house is in good shape and could be saved if threatened. 1015 is a thoroughly remodelled mill house of similar form which probably closely resembled 1016 prior to alteration.

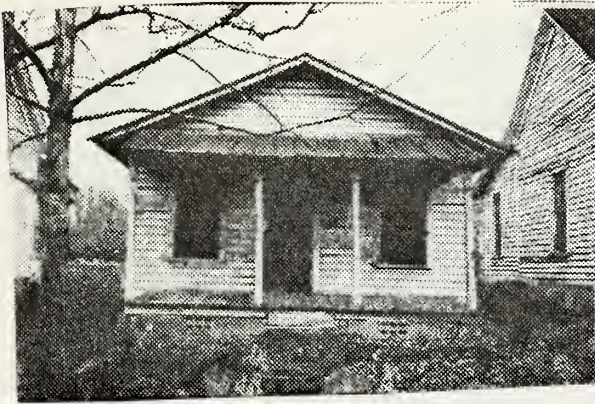


103. 1210 South Holman. 1913-1937
Two-story "cat slide" or "salt box," type duplex, now single family. 6/6 and 4/4 sash and loft casements, center chimney, both original and replacement doors. Hip roof front porch with replacement posts. House needs work but basically sound. One of four identical houses in this block on 1937 map which were probably built for the Morven Cotton Mill about 1922.





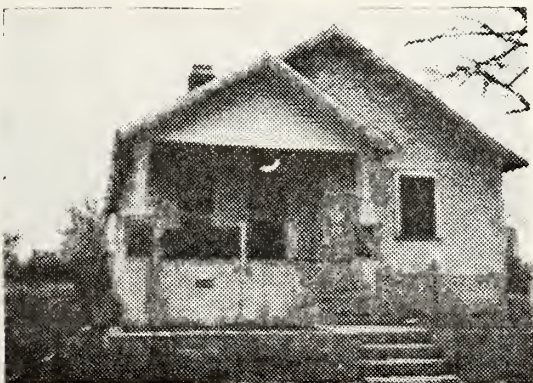
104. 206, 209, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 Laurel Street. Pre-1913 and Pre-1937
Seven mill houses, all but two originally duplexes, with "triple A" roofs, center chimneys, rear shed additions, hip roof front porches, with some original turned posts and sawn brackets, 4/4 sash, and some original paneled doors. Probably built for employees of the Durham Hosiery Mill. In poor to fair condition and may not be worth saving if threatened.



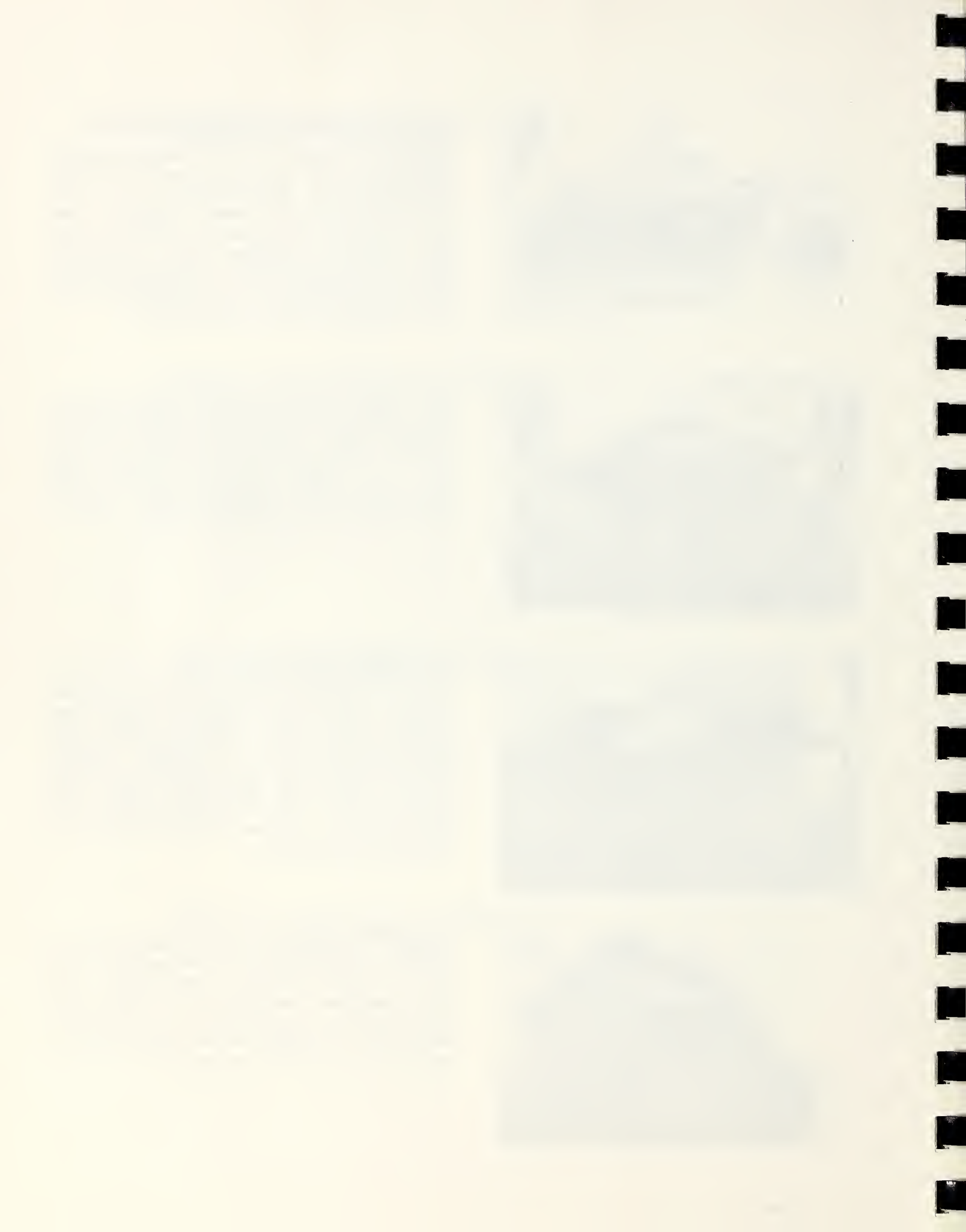
105. 209½ Laurel Street. 1913-1937
This house is a "shotgun" type, probably mill housing with front end gable, center chimney, shed roof front porch, 4/4 sash and a front door with two vertical lights that is probably original. This is the only one of its type on street. Not in good shape and may be past saving.



106. 211 Laurel Street. Pre-1913
This mill house duplex has a "triple A" roof, a center chimney, rear "ell" addition, 4/4 sash, raised paneled front doors, a shed roof front porch with square box-type posts that are probably replacements. The Queen Anne shingle treatment of the gable sets this house apart from the rest of the "triple A" houses on Laurel Street. House is presently vacant and may be unsavable.



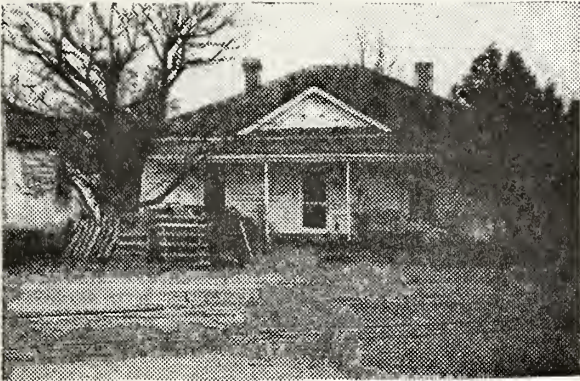
107. 213 Laurel Street. 1913-1937
Bungalow style house, front end gables, an interior off-centered chimney, 6/6 sash and a 6 light front door, an engaged porch with tapering box-type posts rising from brick piers. One of the few nice mantels in area. The house is in good shape and should be saved if threatened.





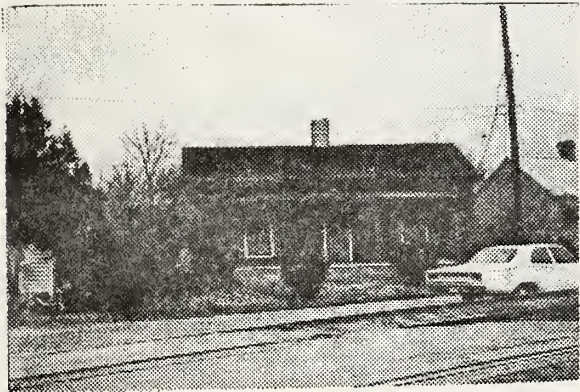
108. 205,207,213,215,303,305 Lyon Street. Pre-1913

Group of six mill houses built for employees of the Durham Hosiery Mill. 205, 213, 215 were originally duplexes, the rest single family. All are rectangular gabled structures with interior chimneys, gabled roofs, 4/4 sash windows, replacement doors, front shed porches. Only 305 retains the original turned porch posts. 213, 215 are set apart from the rest of the row by front weatherboarded cross-gables. 205 is an unusually small duplex. 305 was apparently built soon after 1913.



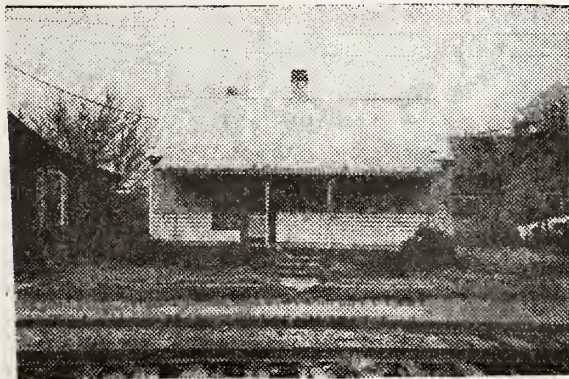
109. 1103,1105 Peabody Street. Pre-1913

Pair of one-story houses with deep hip roofs, two interior chimneys, and a front cross-gable, 4/4 sash. Three bays wide with shed roof porches and plain posts. 1105 has some basketweave lattice infill between the brick foundation posts. Only two of this type in area, probably built as foreman's houses for Durham Hosiery Mill.



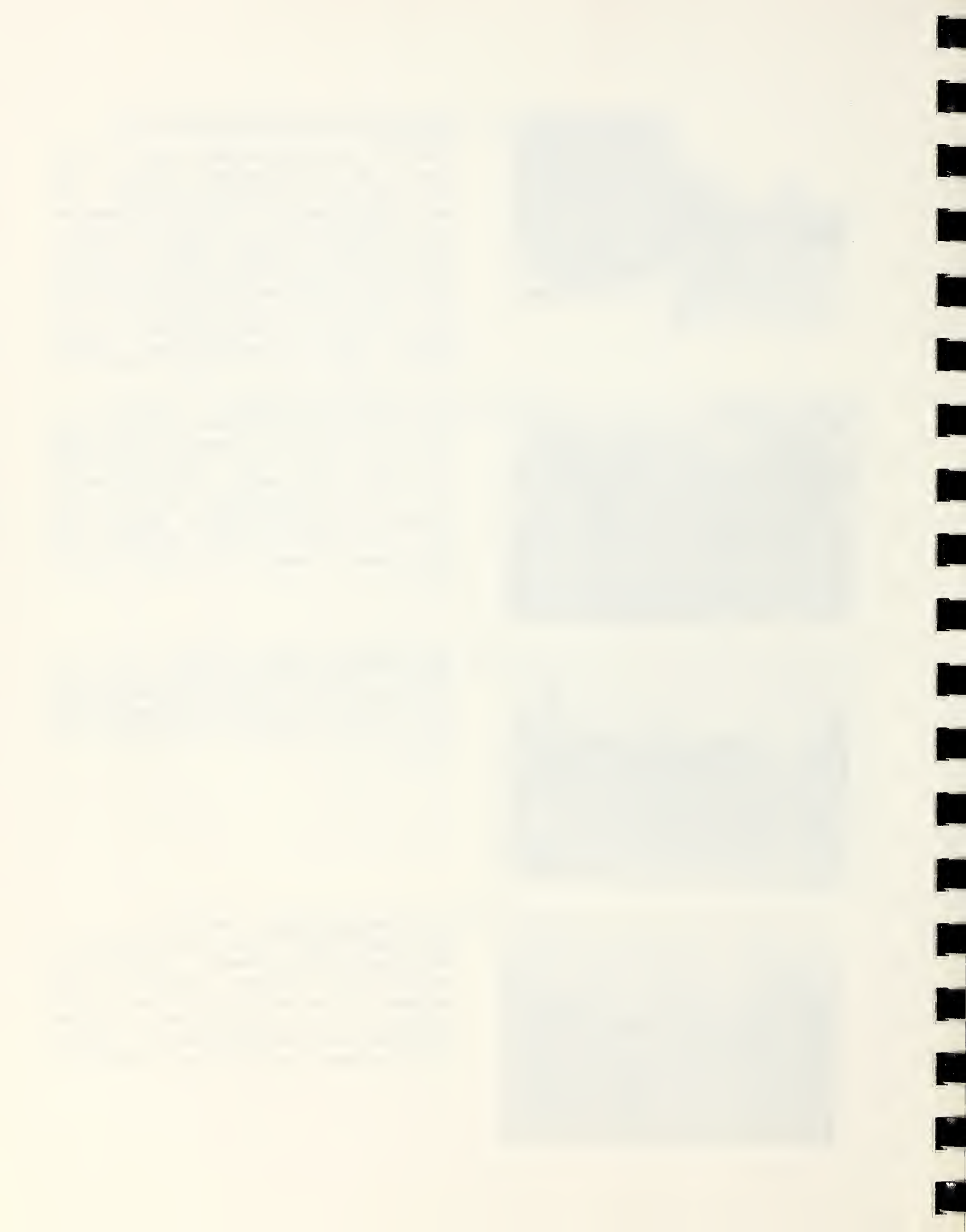
110. 1107 Peabody Street. Pre-1913

This 3 bay, one-story house with plain weatherboard has a standing seam tin roof, full facade porch with replacement posts. The 6/6 sash windows are probably original.



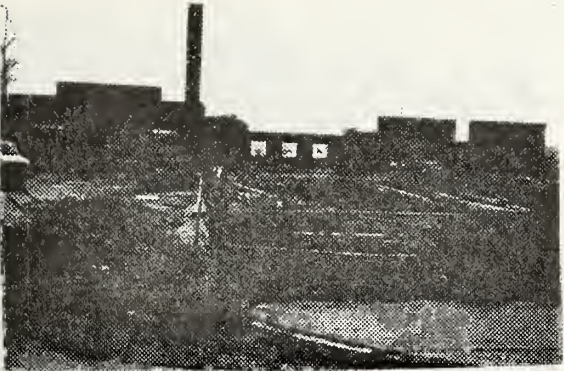
111. 1109 Peabody Street. Pre-1913

This one-story, 2 bay former duplex is definitely a mill house. Centrally located chimney, several original 2/4 sash windows. The walls have the typical German siding. The porch posts have been replaced with plain squared posts, typical of replacement parts in the neighborhood.





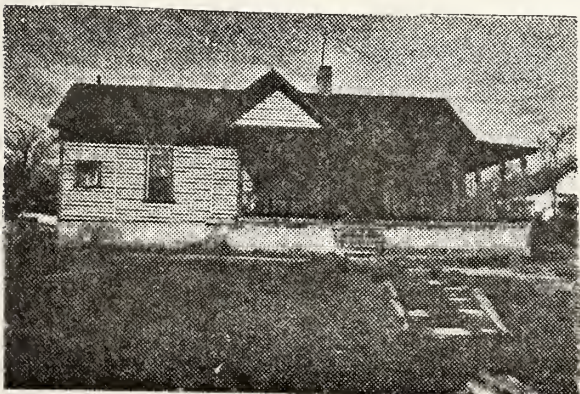
112. 1101 Peabody Street. Pre-1913
This mill foreman's house has a cross-gable, center interior chimney, shed roof, front shed porch with original turned posts, 4/4 sash, original paneled front door, and asphalt shingle siding over weather boarding. Owner occupied, fair to good shape. May be worth saving if threatened.



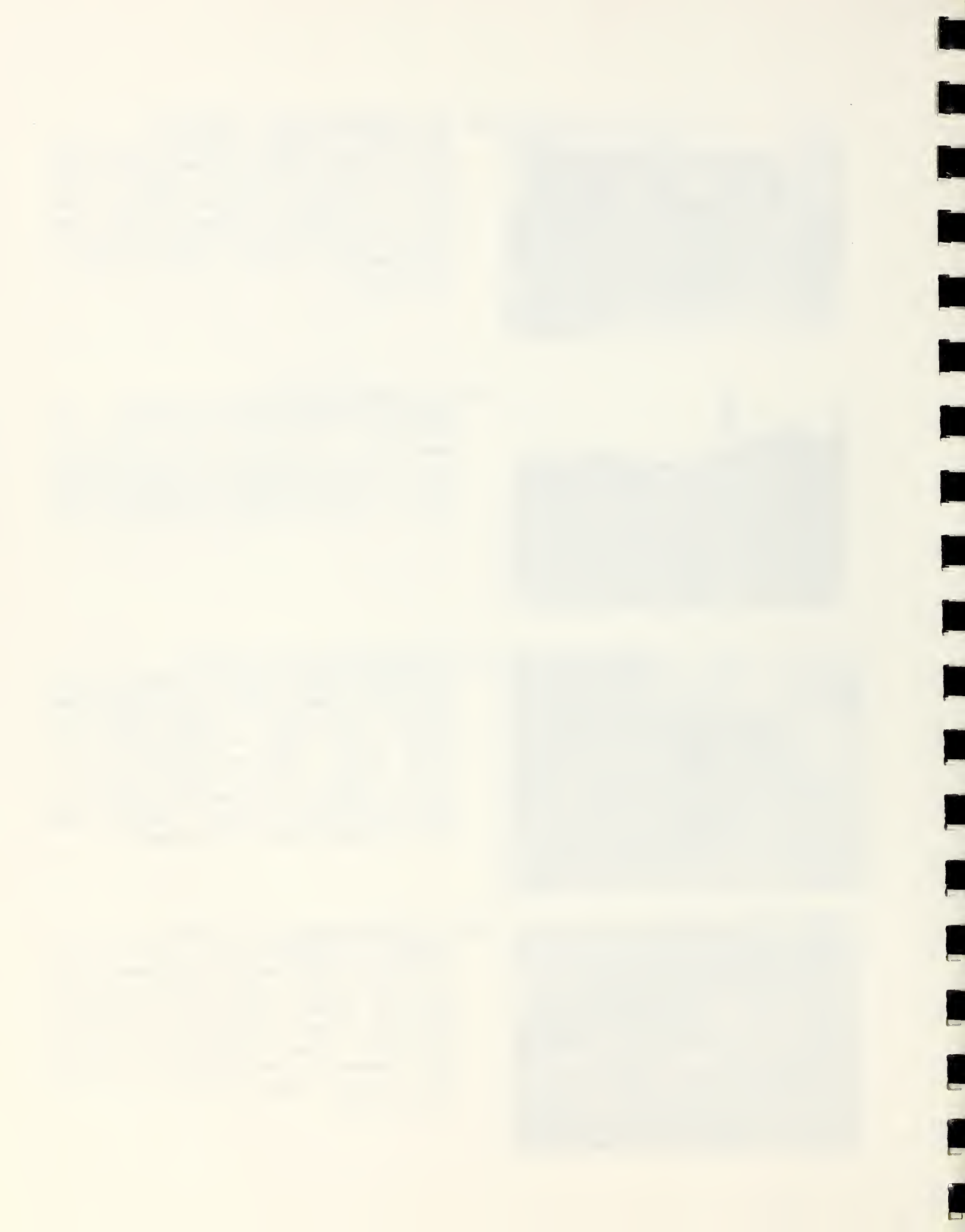
113. Georgetown Silk Mill
South East corner Alston Pettigrew Pre-1937
Destroyed. All that is left is the basement of the building and a pile of rubble. At one time 3 separate structures, all part of the Silk Mill, occupied the site.



114. 205 Stokes Street. Pre-1913
One-story late Victorian gabled house, sash with simple Tudor style glazing and similar front door. Probably not a mill house. This house has been modified at least twice. Additions include an exterior curved single shoulder chimney, a front single bay gabled stoop with iron posts and asbestos siding. In good shape and is worth saving if threatened.

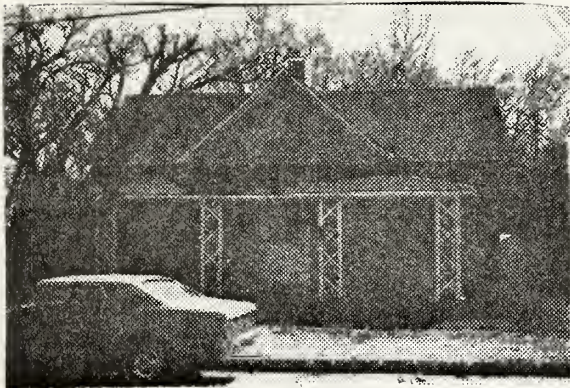


115. 214 Stokes Street. 1913-1937
"Triple A" one-story house with hip roof wrap around front porch with turned posts, placed in awkward relationship to the five bay wide facade and center cross-gable. Interior chimney, 6/6 sash and enclosed back porch. Some reworking of the original appearance has obviously occurred. House in fair shape and may or may not be worth saving.





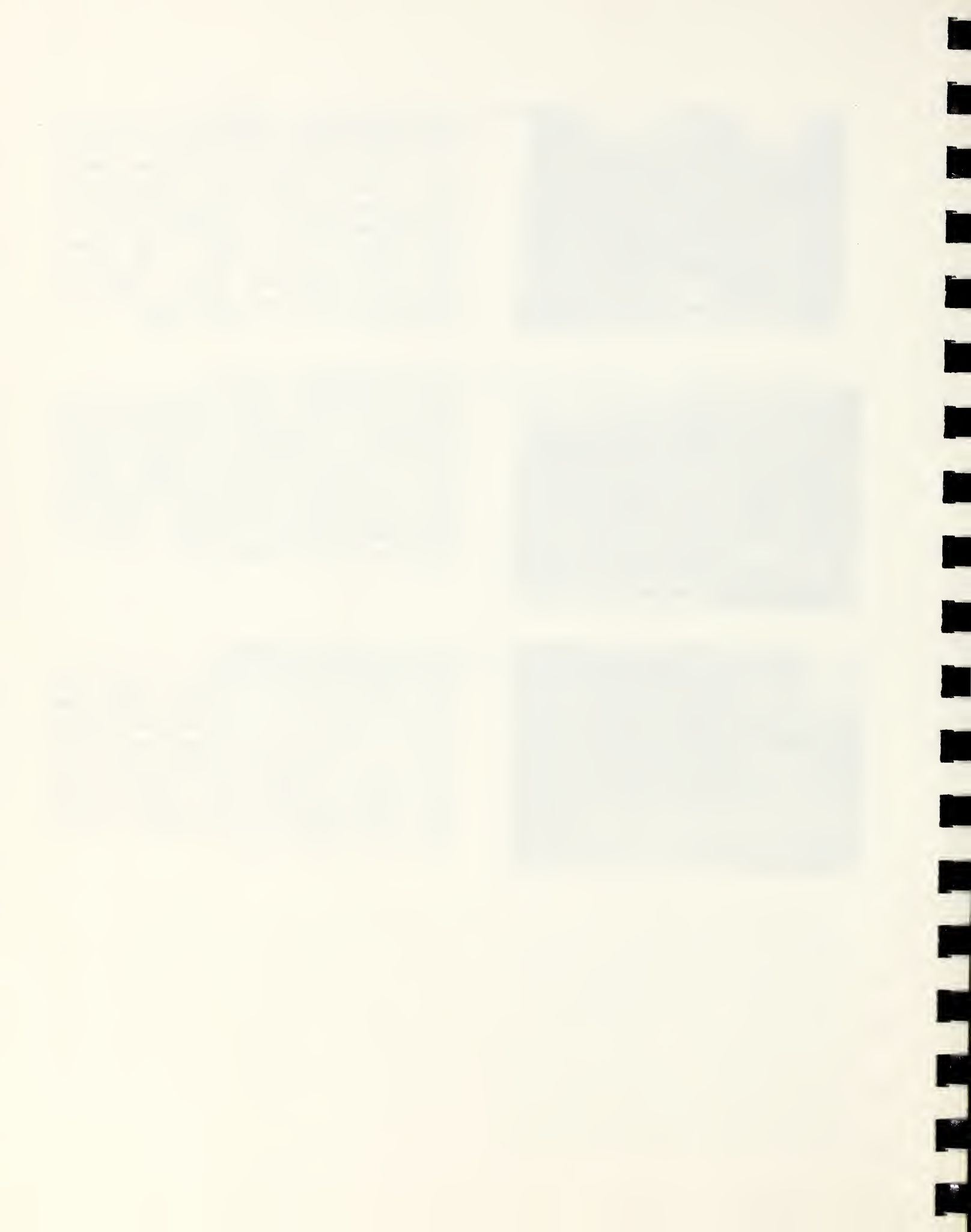
116. 215 Stokes Street. Pre-1913
 Built for owners of nearby sock factory in early 20th century. One-story house with two front cross-gables and side gable ends. 3 of 4 gables have a pebbledash treatment which may be a new imitation of the original finish. Original front door with large vertical light in the upper half, and 2/2 sash windows. The hipped porch has replacement posts. Fits in neighborhood well and should be moved if threatened as it is in good shape.



117. 217 Stokes Street. Pre-1913
 Built for owner of the L and O Hosiery Company next door. Still inhabited by his decedents. "Triple A" one-story house with a central chimney, 4/4 sash windows and the original front double doors. Front hipped porch with latticework posts which are probably replacement. Fits into neighborhood well. In good conditon, should be moved if threatened.



118. L and O Hosiery Company.
219 Stokes Street. Pre-1937
 This single story rectangular frame mill is covered by a pair of gable roofs, set end to street. It has several chimney flues for wood or oil heaters and a rear addition. The 6/6 sash windows and doors are mostly boarded up. Deteriorated generally, now used for storage. A real nice "Ike" poster on rear wall inside. Built as a sock factory.



TEAM 5: Peggy Boswell, Janet Silber, Bill Petrie

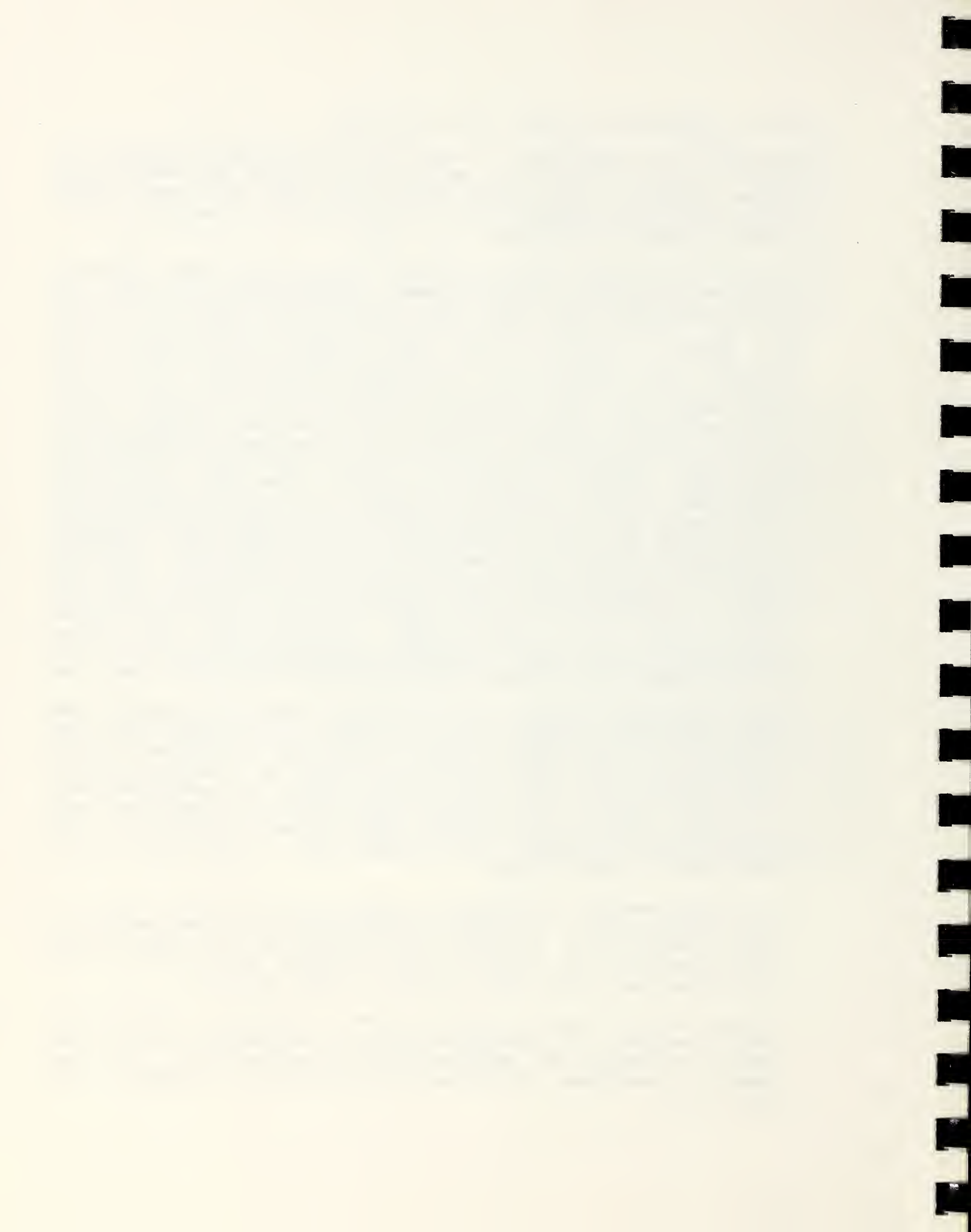
Boundaries: Our survey area is located within the original "Edgemont" district laid out by Julian Carr in 1904 for the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company. Bounded by Angier (south) Morning Glory and E. Main (north), Stokes (west) and Blacknall (east), these five blocks contain an amazing variety of houses and commercial buildings.

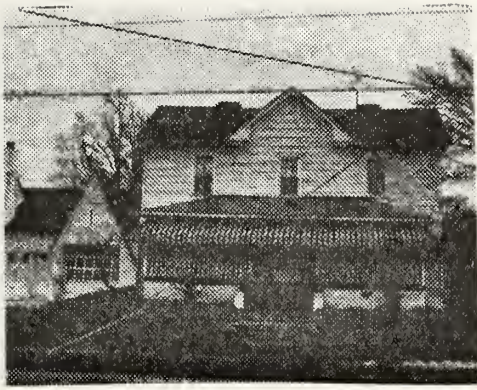
General Description: Originally designed for a working class community, there are surprisingly few mill houses. Although small tracts did exist along South Holman, South Angier, East Main and Stokes Street, today perhaps five mill houses remain, the others replaced by warehouse-type factories. More typical of the area are the many one-story mill-type houses, which apparently were individually built. Sprinkled throughout the district, these vernacular frame dwellings, circa 1900, generally are gabled, 3 bay rectangular houses with center entrances and front porches. Detailing such as decorative sawnwork, Queen Anne windows, and ornate window surrounds, as well as their individual styling distinguish these dwellings from company-built mill houses. Another housing type is the mill-type house which has been extensively modernized. Skillfully re-styled, these homes are typically "bungalized" or greatly enlarged by adding a well-integrated second story. These changes indicate the relative affluence of Edgemont residents between 1915 and 1930, and their continuing pride in their neighborhood. During the twenties many "bonafide" bungalows were constructed, the majority along East Main and North Holman, where the land was as yet undeveloped. Also found within our neighborhood are several larger, circa 1900, two-story dwellings, with more elaborate detailing and elegant Victorian interiors befitting the higher monetary status of their owners. A one-story house with detached kitchen located at 121 Angier is probably a remodeled farm house built in the late 19th century and is quite possible the oldest house in the team 5 area.

Small neighborhood groceries are to be found in nearly every block. These long, narrow frame buildings with front porches were constructed circa 1920, and still serve their original purpose. Tally's Grocery, located at 112-114 South Alston is a two-story gabled structure built as a combination general store and dwelling. Later Tally's Liver Pudding was manufactured here. Several other small factories existed nearby, among them a mattress factory and sausage factory. Interestingly, today many small factories have also chosen to locate in Edgemont, such as Johnson News, Inc. and Central Electric Motor Company on Angier Avenue.

Of the many commercial buildings to be found, the Mill Park Gas station, at the south-east corner of East Main and South Alston, is of the greatest interest architecturally. Among the first generation of gas stations designed as advertisements, this whimsical Pure Oil station, built in 1929, is perfectly intact, and still retains its blue and white coloration.

Although many buildings have been torn down and replaced by scale-less intrusive structures, and although the population has changed in terms of age, race and occupation, this neighborhood within Edgemont remains a well-kept community of handicapped, retired and working people who find Edgemont a good place to live.





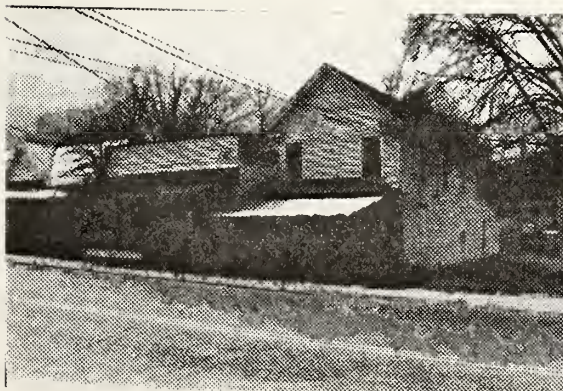
119. 103 South Alston Street. Pre-1913
Large two-story, three bay, "triple A" "I" house with rear twin gables, two interior chimneys and hip roofed porch with Chippendale railing. Symmetrically placed 6/6 and 2/2 windows and original central Queen Anne door. Unusually elegant Victorian interior for the neighborhood. Originally located on adjacent corner lot, moved to present lot in late twenties when Pure Station was built.



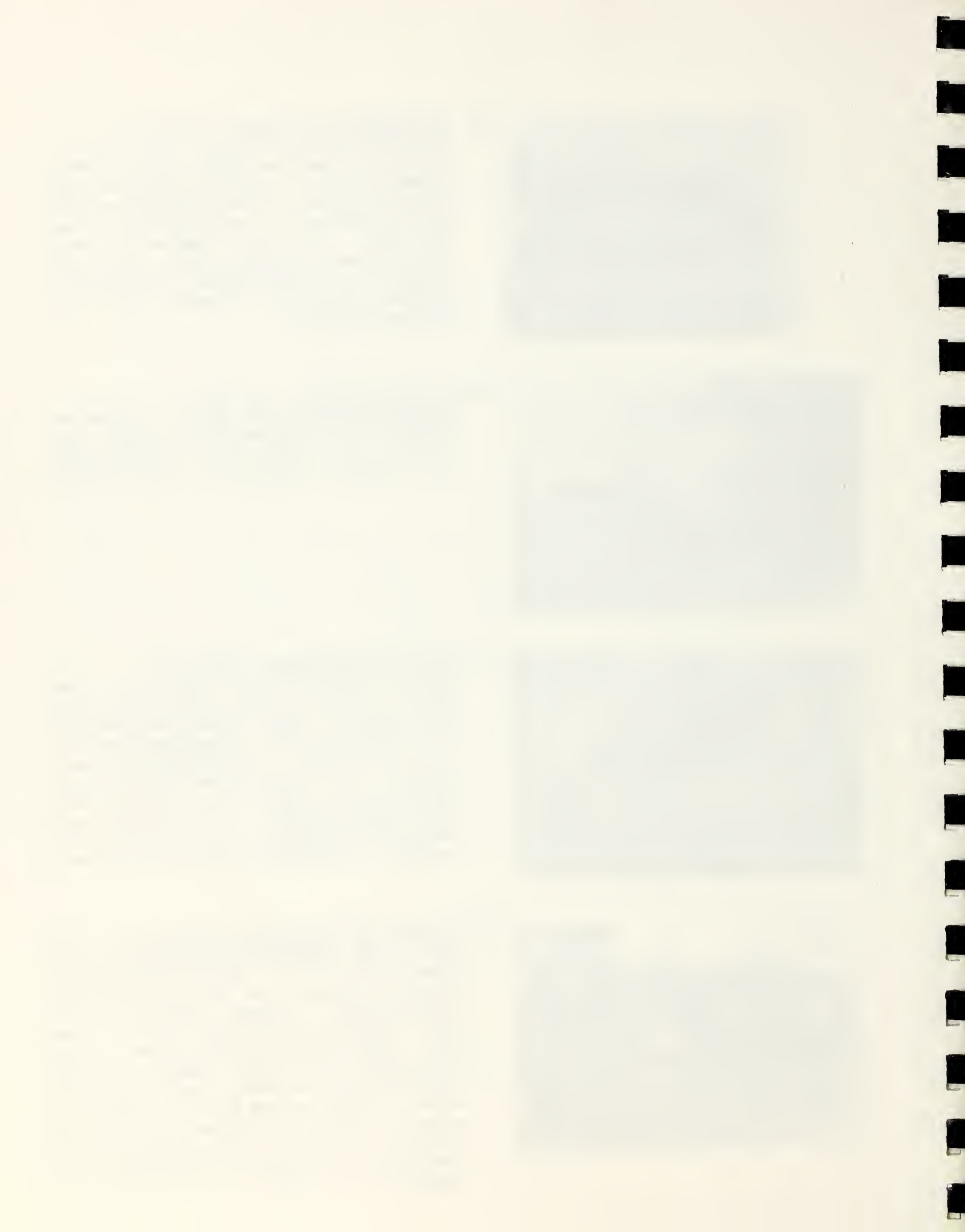
120. 106 South Alston. Pre-1913
One-story gabled mill house remodeled as bungalow, but retains original Queen Anne windows and L-shaped plan. Simple brick store added on north side of structure

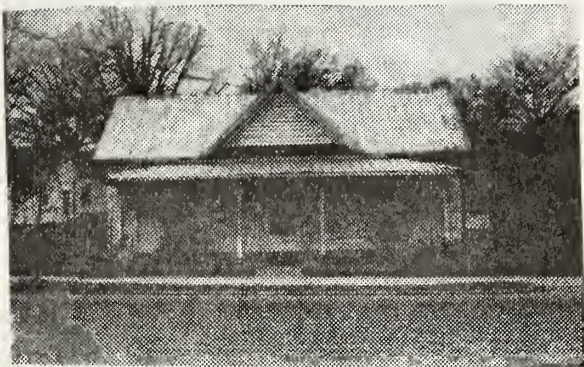


121. 105,108 South Alston. Pre-1913
Pair of houses representative of the dominant house type on this section of Alston Avenue before commercial development began. Typically those dwellings are 3 bay, "triple A" weatherboarded structures with 6/6 front windows and 4/4 side windows, and front hip roofed porches. Other common features include curvilinear sawnwork bargeboard, tulip motif porch brackets, and pedimented window surrounds.



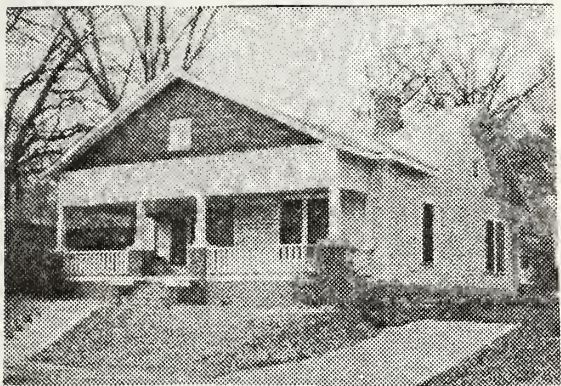
122. 110 and 112 South Alston Street. Pre-1913
This large two-story building was apparently built as a combination general store and house. It later served as a boarding house and more recently Tally's Liver Pudding was manufactured in the rear. The gabled structure faces end to the street, and in the twenties a small false-fronted one-story store wing was added. Porches extend from both stores to street. Original building may be the oldest store in the Edgemont area. Only two-story dwelling/store combination in Edgemont.





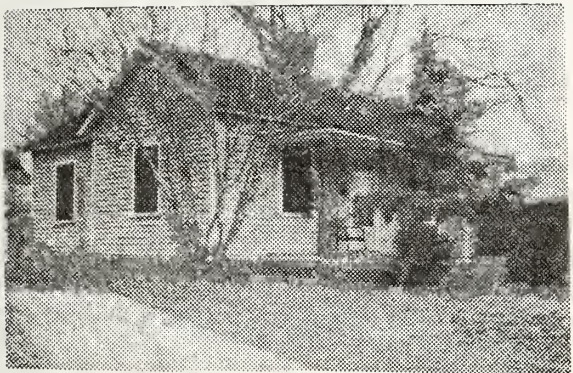
123. 114 South Alston Street, (Utley House).
Pre-1913

One-story "triple A", three bay weather-boarded house built for a Mr. Gaither and his family. Hip roofed porch supported on turned posts with sawwork brackets. 2/2 windows, tin roof and original rear shed kitchen.



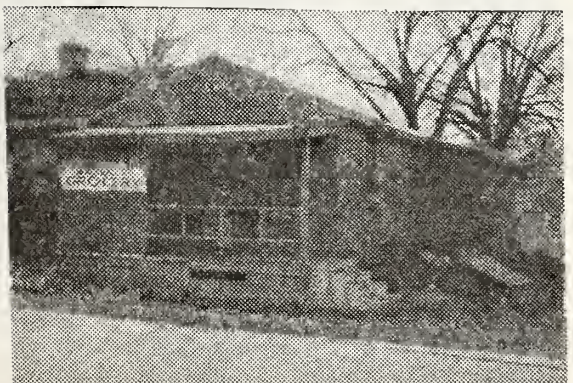
124. 107 North Blacknall Street. Pre-1913

One-story bungalow apparently remodeled from an earlier mill house. Large front porch with wood-shingled gable end, bungalow posts on brick piers with matchstick railing. 4/1 vertical paned sashes on facade, and 4/4 original side windows.



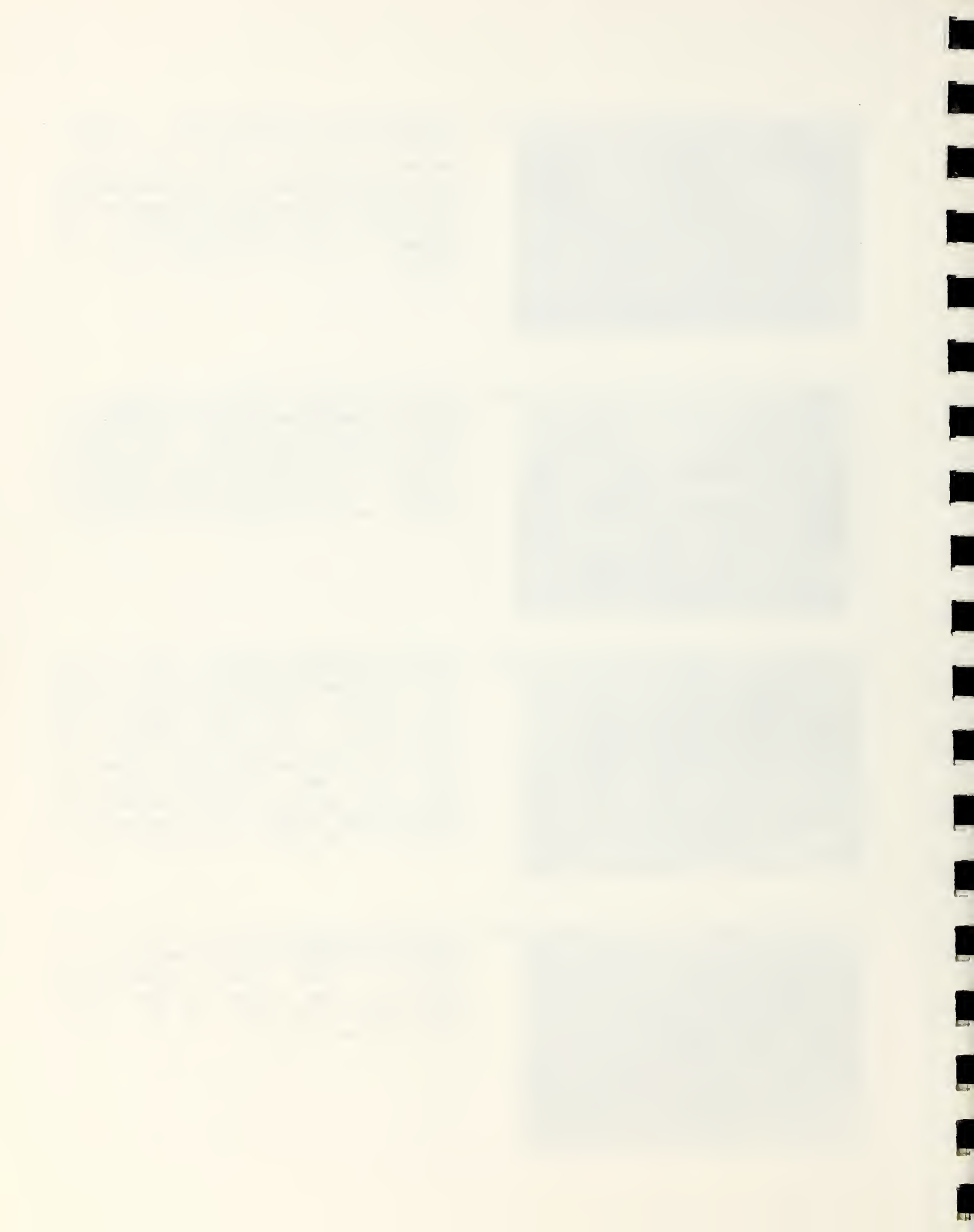
125. 109 North Blacknall Street. Circa 1913

One story three bay gabled mill house with rear addition and center chimney with corbelled cap. 6/6 front windows, 4/4 side windows. A standing seam metal roof caps this weatherboarded house. Front hip roofed porch rests on modern wrought iron posts. One of the group of Golden Belt Manufacturing Company's mill houses constructed on Blacknall and Goley Streets.



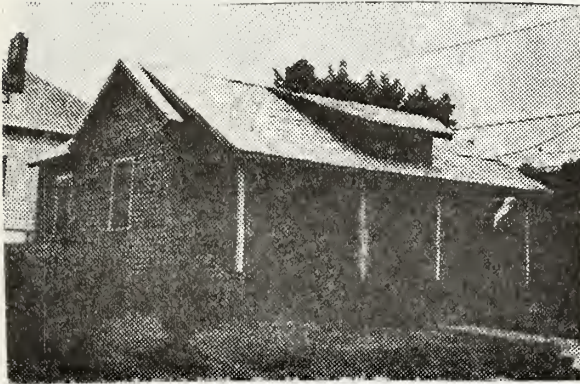
126. 111 North Blacknall Street. 1913-1937

Typical one-story frame neighborhood store similar to other Edgemont neighborhood groceries. Long narrow building faces gabled end to the street and has a partially enclosed porch.

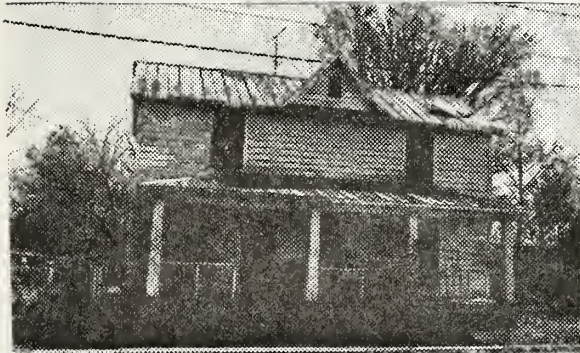




127. 115 North Blacknall Street. 1913-1937
Simple side gabled, one and a half story three bay house with weatherboard. Shed dormer with 2/2 window was probably added when front porch was altered by substitution of bungalow style weatherboarded railings and posts. 6/1 front windows and raised standing seam tin roof.

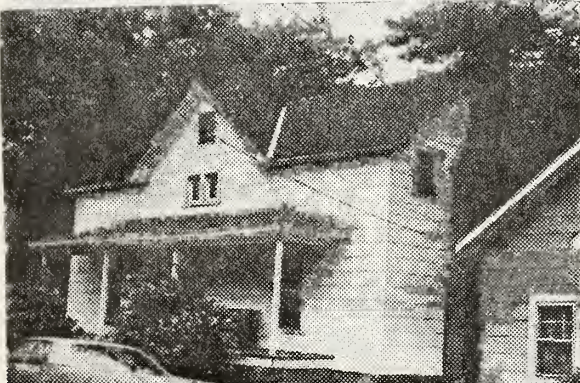


128. 117 North Blacknall Street. Pre-1913
One-story three bay mill house with central interior chimney, 6/6 sash windows. The shed porch and shed dormer roofs originate at the ridgeline of the main gabled structure. Original interior mantels and vertical beaded wainscoting remains. Porch is supported by simple posts and matchstick railings.



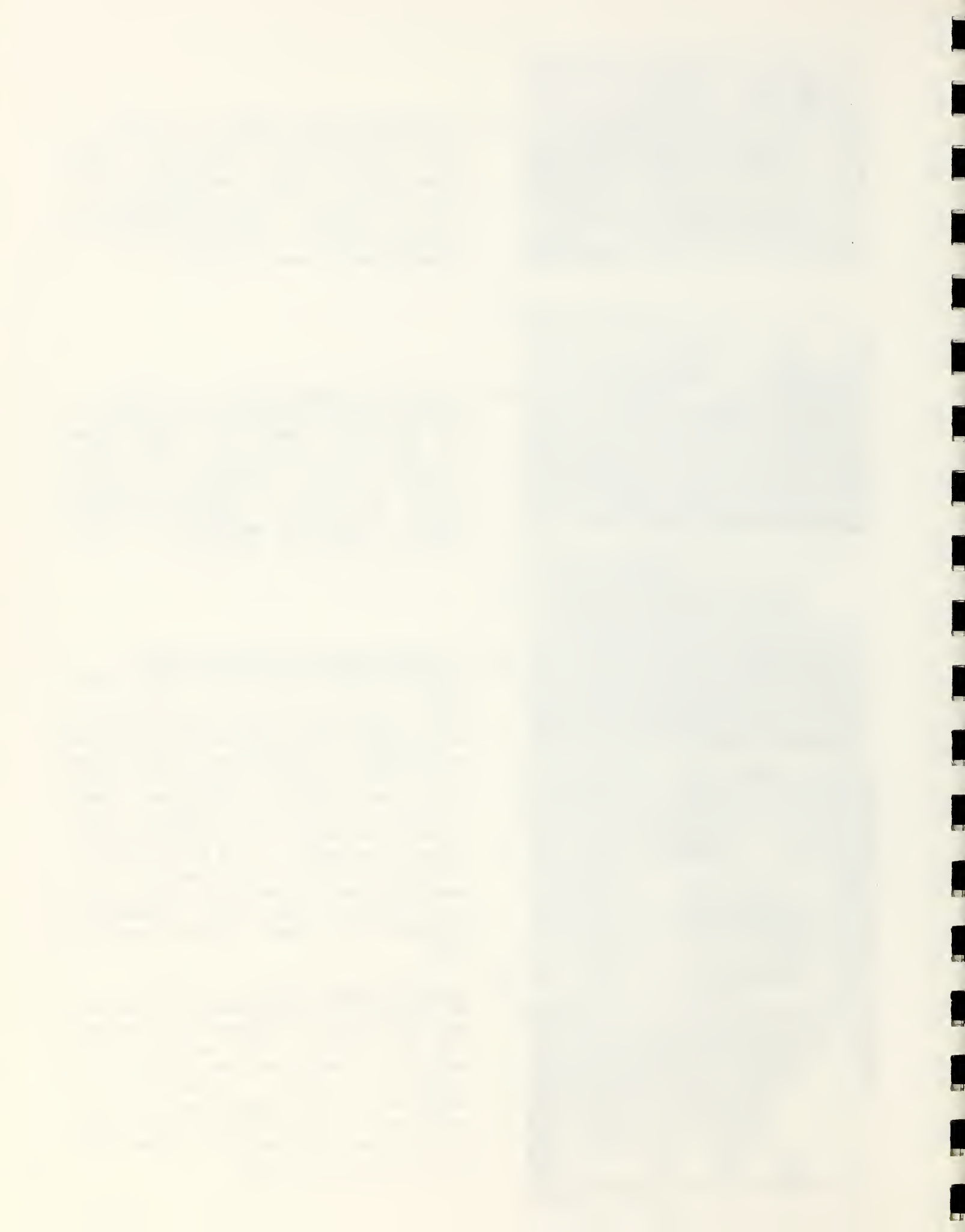
129. 105 South Holman, 112 North Holman.
Pre-1913, 2nd story added between 1913-1937

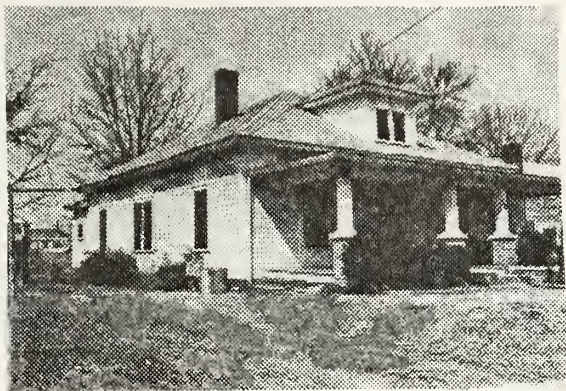
These 2 two-story frame houses located on North Holman are among the largest in the neighborhood. Both houses have attached porches with hip roofs supported on simple posts, and "triple A" rooflines. While the house at 112 North Holman is symmetrically composed of 3 bays with external chimney, the house at 105 South Holman is 4 bays wide with two front entries. Interestingly, these homes are also alike in that they have both been dramatically remodeled from their original one-story form.



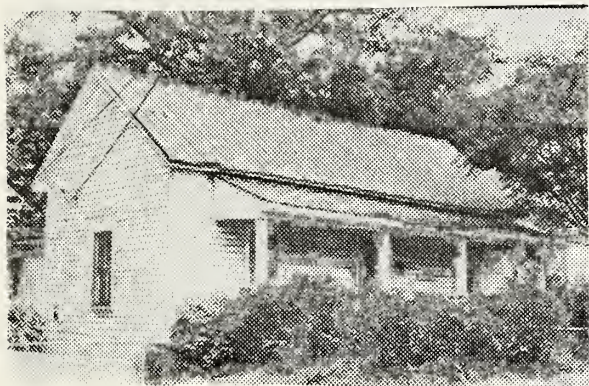
130. 106 South Holman Street. Pre-1913
One-story, three bay frame mill house with central front door flanked by 6/6 windows and rear addition with two back doors, decorative gable end ventilators, and double rear chimneys. Front shed porch supported by four simple posts. Lot is small due to adjacent church parking lot, but features many large, old trees. Back porch enlarged post 1937.







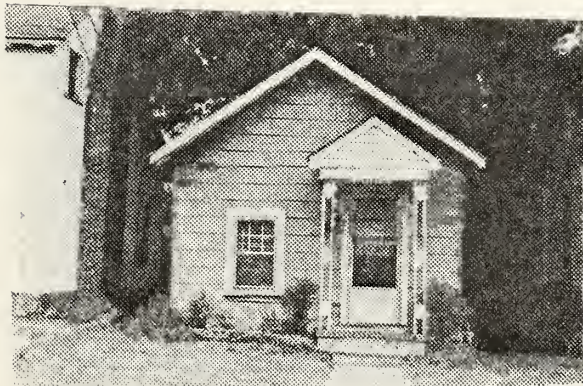
131. 107 North Holman Street. 1913-1937
Hip roofed bungalow with two interior chimneys, glazed front door with one side-light, two window front dormer, and full facade hip roofed front porch. 9/1 sash windows and a rear shed addition. Good condition/typical of neighborhood.



132. 108 North Holman. 1913-1937
Very plain one-story, three bay frame single family house with shed porch with replacement posts. Interesting Queen Anne center door, 2/2 sash windows, original side porch enclosed after 1937 to make two room deep rear addition.

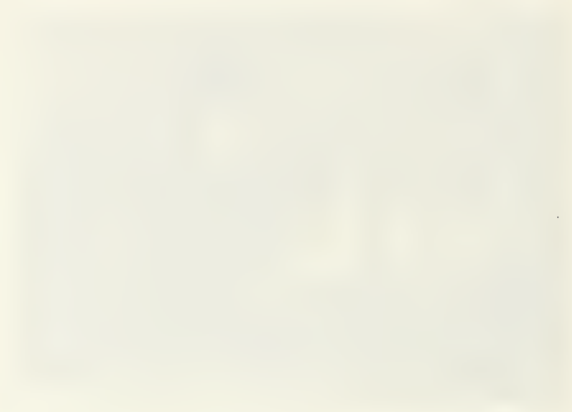


133. 109 South Holman Street. Pre-1913
One-story frame bungalow with hip roof and hip roofed one-bay porch supported by paired Doric posts on pedestals. Three bay facade composed of two sets of paired windows and central paired doors. House on site of an earlier home. House is in excellent condition and is used as a rectory for adjacent church of our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith.

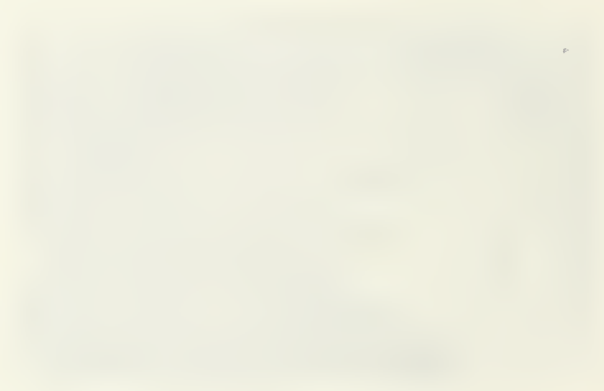


134. 110½ North Holman Street. Pre-1913
Small two bay, one-story narrow store now a single family dwelling. Gabled end faces street. 6/6 sash window and pedimented stoop. Form similar to nearby neighborhood groceries.

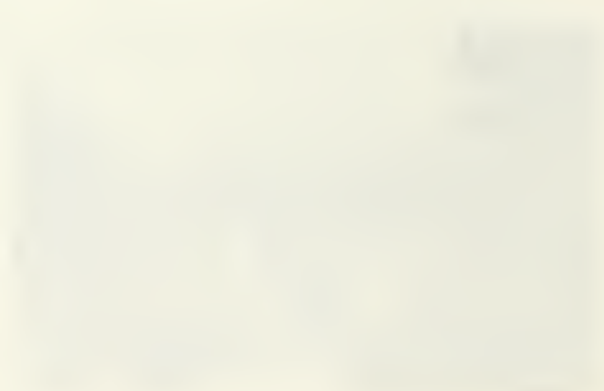
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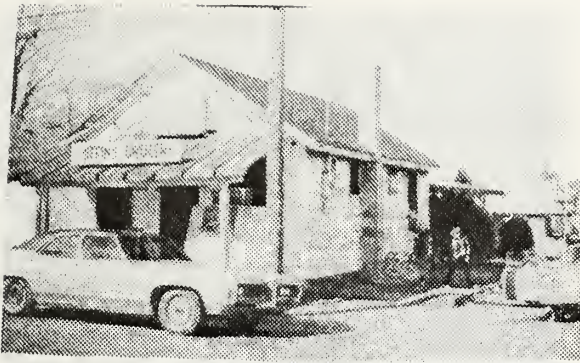


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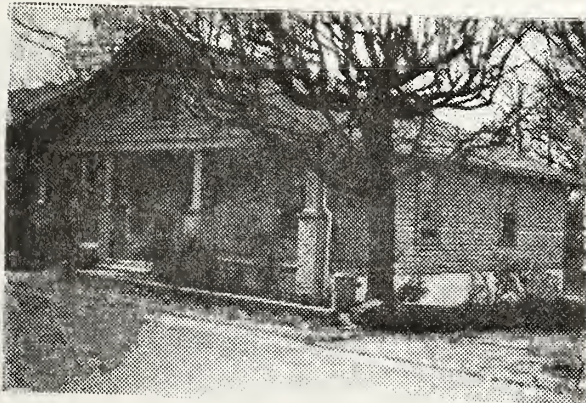




135. 113 North Holman Street. 1913-1937
 Tiny, one-story frame corner grocery. Narrow building with gabled end facing street. Attached shed porch and cinder block side chimney.



136. 115 North Holman Street. 1913-1937
 One-story house with hip roof, front cross gable, central chimney, German siding, 9/1 sash windows, and replacement front door. Apparently front porch was later enclosed and a modern stoop added.



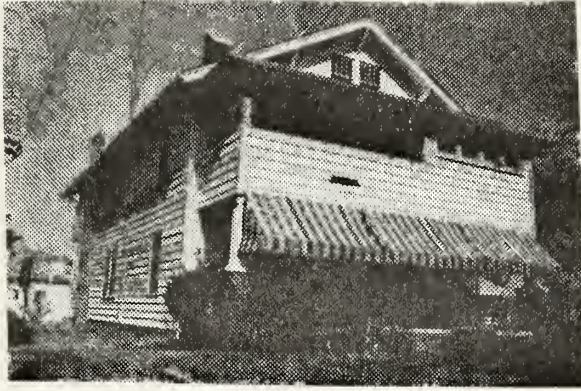
137. 117 North Holman Street. Pre-1913-1937
 One-story frame bungalow with front gable extended to form front porch, supported on Doric posts on brick piers. Two interior chimneys, assymetrical three bay front elevation. House remodeled from older mill house type.



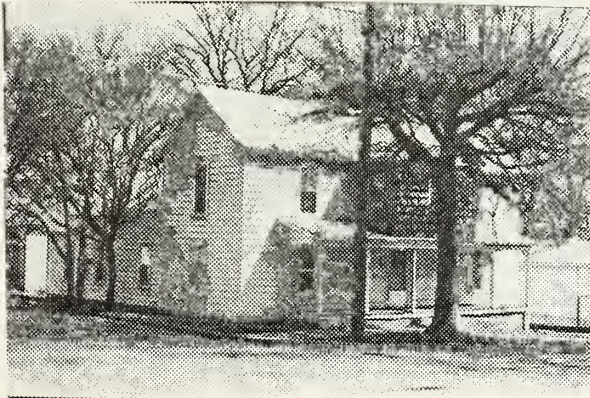
138. Mill Park Gas Station. 1200 East Main Street. 1929
 Whimsical early gas station addresses all streets from corner site. Three sided, painted, skinteled brick one-story building. Steeply gabled blue ceramic tile roof; two exterior end chimneys. Picturesque French chateau image, typical of Pure Oil stations of twenties and thirties. Three parts of building include two garage wings with tin ceilings and angled central office.

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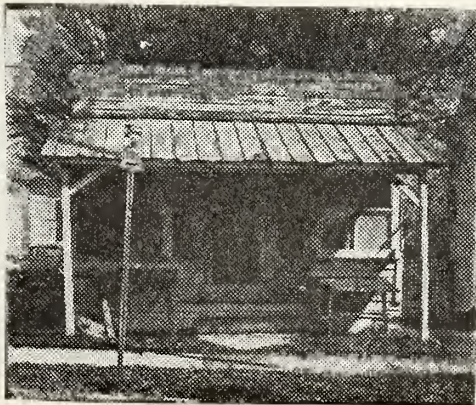
139. 1211 East Main Street. 1913-1937
Two-and-one-half story frame bungalow originally a boarding house, later a parsonage for Edgemont Freewill Baptist Church across the street. Now a single family dwelling, windows and upper half of doors have vertical paned sashes. Original two-story front porch; upper story is sleeping porch. Excellent condition, part of a street with larger and more decorative houses than are typical of the neighborhood.



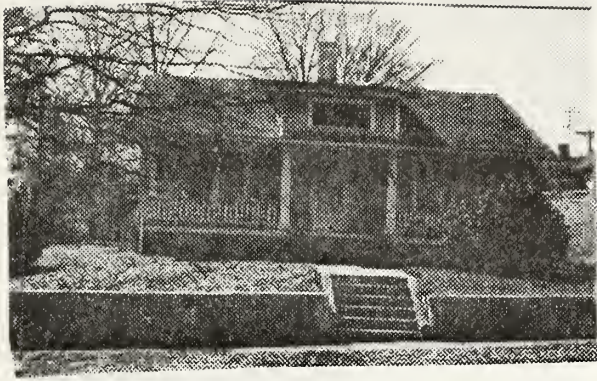
140. 1301 East Main Street. Pre-1913
Two-story frame "triple A" "I" house with many rear additions, 2/2 sash windows, three partially rebuilt chimneys (one exterior, two interior), three bay front porch with turned posts and a few original tulip motif brackets. The original center balcony has been enclosed. This house, formerly used by the Durham Mission, has one of the best preserved and most elegant interiors in the neighborhood, featuring Victorian mantels, newel post, and woodwork.



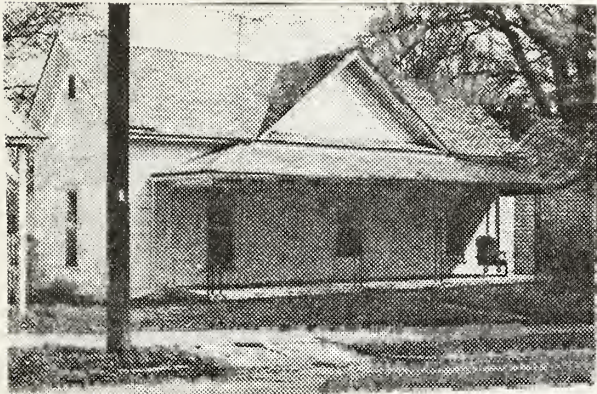
141. 1302 East Main Street. Pre-1913
One-and-a-half story frame house with gabled end facing street and large side gabled dormer. One interior chimney, 6/6 sash windows, three bay front porch with standard bungalow posts and German siding.



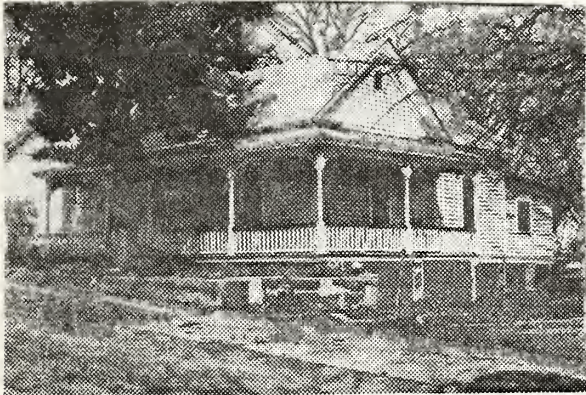
142. 1303 East Main Street. Pre-1913
One-story frame neighborhood grocery with false front and front shed porch. Best preserved of the typical neighborhood stores in the area, for the original storefront with recessed door flanked by bay windows has not been changed. Multi-purpose structure has been used as a beauty shop, barber shop, and grocery over the years. Could be rehabilitated as a functional commercial building.



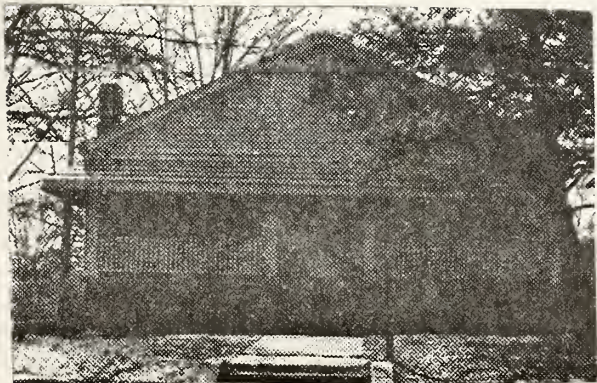
143. 1304 East Main Street. Pre-1913
One-story frame rectangular house with shed dormer, vertical paned windows, three bay front engaged porch with ornate Chinese Chippendale railing, central chimney. Apparently a mill house given a bungalow face-lifting in the 1920's.



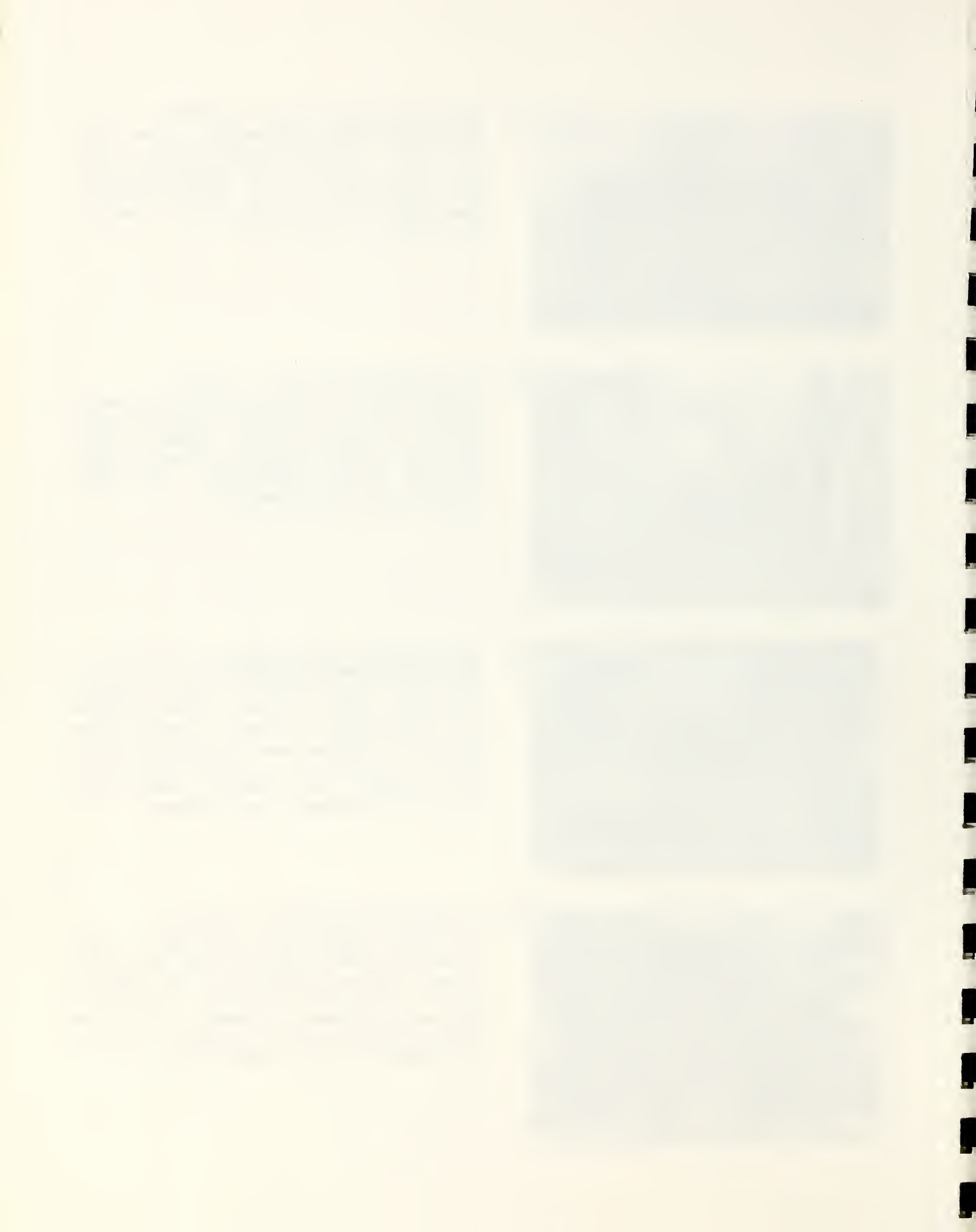
144. 1305 East Main Street. Pre-1913
Typical "triple A" one-story single family frame house, with center door, 4/4 sash windows, interior central chimney, three bay hip roofed porch with two original engaged columns remaining. All other detailing has been removed.



145. 1307,1309 East Main Street. Pre-1913
Both structures are "triple A", three bay one-story single family frame dwellings with wrap-around porches, return cornices and 4/4 window. However these houses differ in that the house at 1309 East Main has a more complex roof while the house at 1307 retains its original ornate porch posts, lacy brackets, and railing.



146. 1310 East Main Street. Pre-1913
One-story, three bay rectangular house with large front gabled porch which features matchstick balusters and bungalow posts. Front picture window flanked by 2/2 sash windows. Probably a mill type house remodeled in the twenties. Situated on a spacious, well landscaped lot.





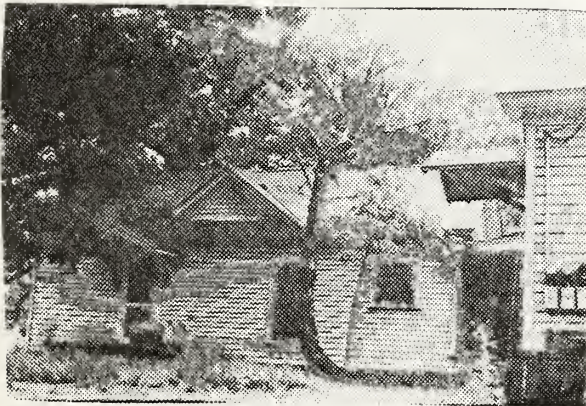
147. 107 Stokes Street. Pre-1913

Unusually large one-story gabled frame house situated on steeply graded lot, front hip roofed porch has two original engaged columns, and replacement posts. Two interior chimneys, 2/2 sash windows and standing seam metal roof with front cross-gable. Only home remaining of four identical homes formerly on Stokes, probably built by the Durham Hosiery Mill.



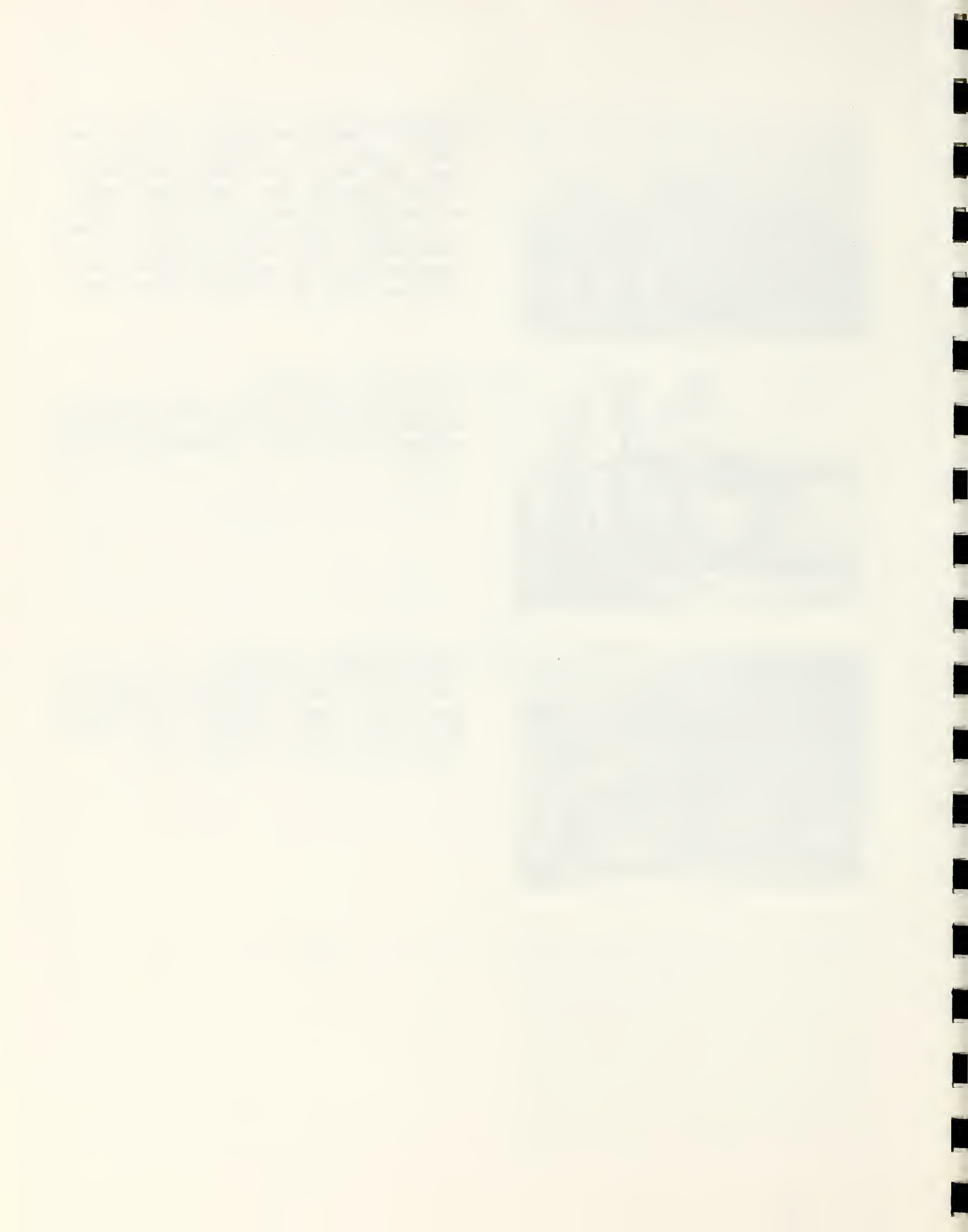
148. 113 Stokes. 1913-1937

One-story frame single family bungalow, set narrow end to street, with stylish engaged front porch. Probably not mill related.



149. 119,121 Stokes. Pre-1913

One-story frame, "triple A" house with two rear gables and a detached kitchen connected by a partially enclosed breezeway. Only house with detached rear kitchen found in the entire inventory area.



Team 6: Maureen Johnson, Bob Johnson

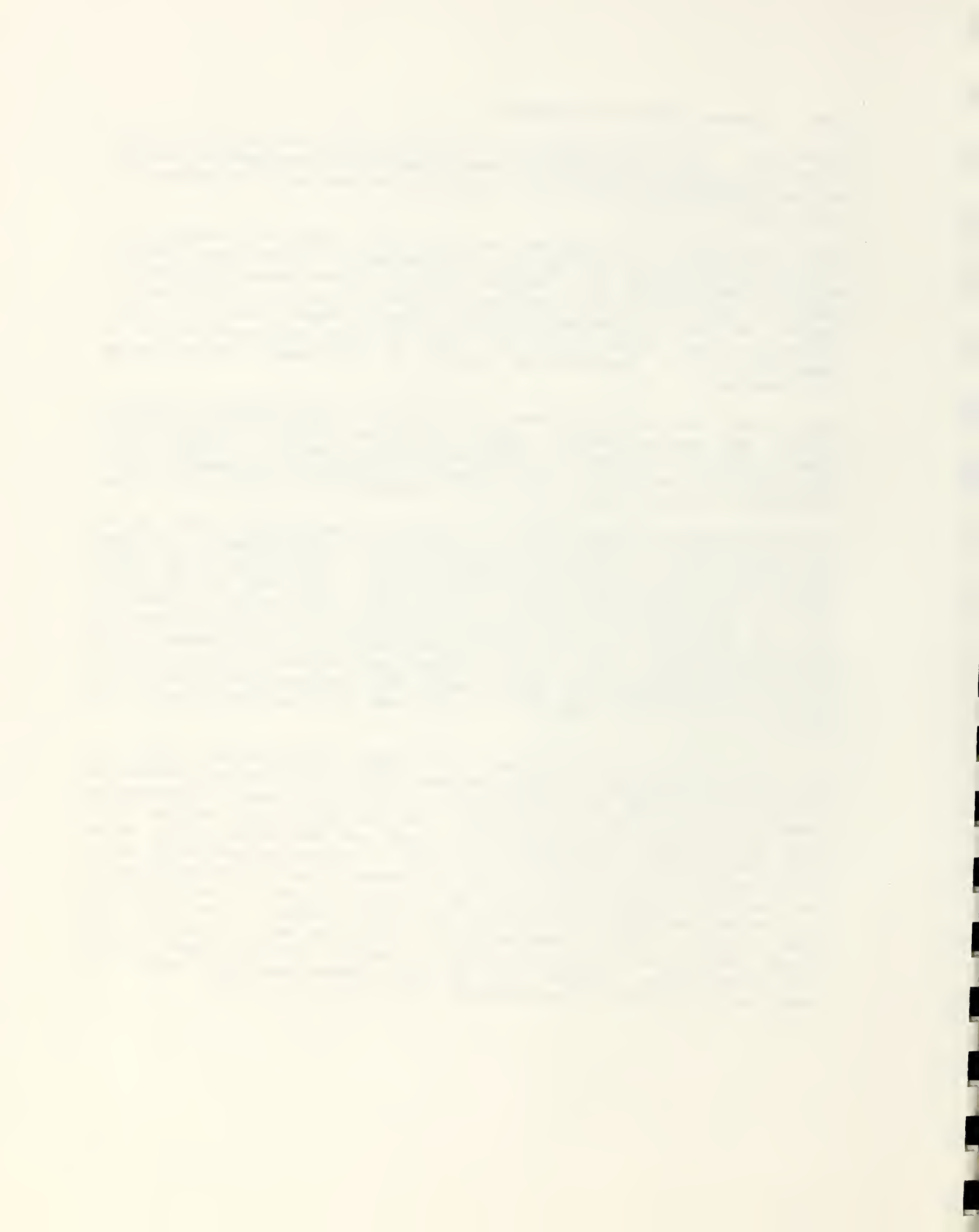
Boundaries: The area bounded by the Southern Rail Road and East Peabody Street to the South, South Holman Street to the West, Clay Street to the East and approximately one block deep to the North is now, as it was originally, industrially developed.

General Description: It includes the ruins of the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, and some of its mill housing, the water tower from the Newport Lumber Company, now a defunct relic, the Greer (Exxon) Distribution Center, S. Swartz and Sons Scrap Metal, McAfee Oil Company, Party Time Ice Company, American Oil Company, Concrete Service Company, Mitchell's Disco Lounge and Paper Stock Dealers Inc. All of these businesses except the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Newport Lumber Company still function.

Young Street, the approximate east city limit in, divides Edgemont from East Durham. This boundary marks a change in building character. Edgemont contains a mixture of commercial, industrial and residential buildings with a dense transitory population. East Durham is predominantly residential with a higher rate of owner occupation and more individualized architectural styles.

The area bounded by Angier Avenue on the North, South Holman Street on the West, Young Avenue on the East and approximately one block deep to the South contains housing of a low socio-economic nature. The houses along Angier Avenue are small and standardized and those in the 1300 block were apparently built for the Commonwealth Cotton Mill about 1893. The row of six identical houses at 1304-1314 S. Holman Place were probably built for the employees of the Commonwealth Cotton Mill about 1922 when the mill was re-organized as the Morven Cotton Mill. They are the smallest mill houses in the entire district, each containing 480 square feet. They are one-story frame gabled structures, three bays wide with a small front porch squeezed along a dirt alley.

The area bounded by Angier Avenue to the North, Young Avenue to the West, Clay Street to the East and including Vale Street, actually East Durham, has houses that are much more individualistic, generally larger (approximately one-half of the houses are two-story), and the neighborhood retains middle class socio-economic characteristics. There are two houses dating before 1913. One at 1805 Vale Street is probably an antebellum farm house extensively remodeled and enlarged. There are several other notable buildings in this section including the only brick home in the area - a one-and-a-half story vernacular Queen Anne house at 1602 Angier Avenue; a two story wood frame eclectic Victorian house with bell cast eaves on a hip roof at 1612 Angier Avenue; and a vigorous eclectic Victorian two-story frame house at 1702 Angier Avenue. Between 1913 and 1937 nineteen homes were added. The chapel and the facade of Hudson Funeral Parlor date after 1937.





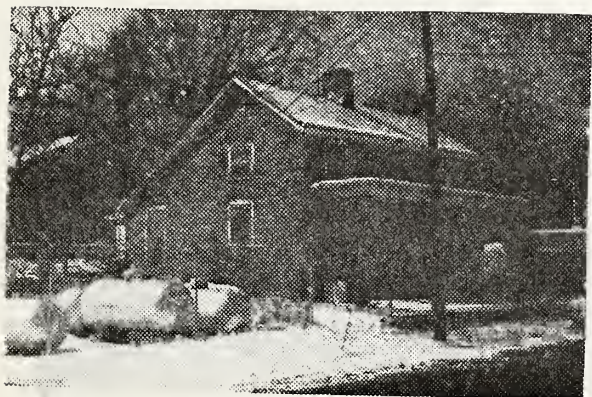
150. 209 South Holman Street and 1302 Angier Avenue. 1913-1937

Tiny one-story duplex mill house with central chimney, two front doors and two windows behind a full facade simple front porch. Unique as the smallest four room duplex in the area of Edgemont, it blends well with its larger neighbors. Not in generally good condition though not severely deteriorated. Apparently built by the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company.



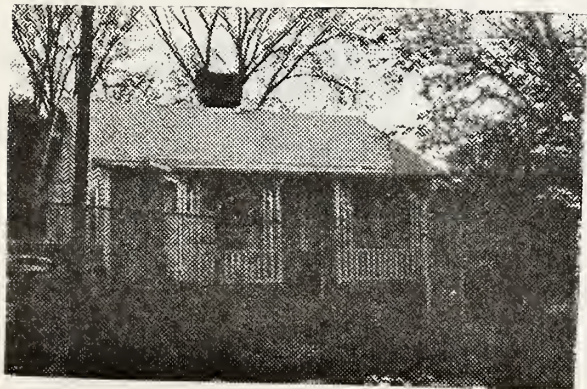
151. 1304, 1306 Angier Avenue. Ca. 1893

These two-story gable end houses with rear sheds, apparently superintendents' houses or rooming houses for the Commonwealth Cotton Mill, have double rear interior chimneys, central front doors flanked by 6/6 windows. 1306 has a simple one story full facade porch (probably original) while 1304 has a one-story central bay modern porch. These houses are a fairly common size and style in Edgemont. Though both are in relatively good shape 1306 shows more care.



152. 1310 Angier Avenue. Ca. 1893

Two-story gable end saltbox duplex with central chimney, two front doors and two windows behind a full facade replacement porch. A fairly common size and style, flanked by commercial buildings which isolate it. Apparently built by the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company.



153. 1310½ Angier Avenue. 1913-1937

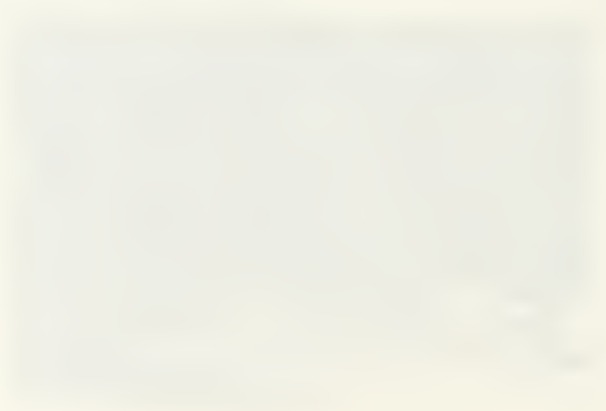
One-story single family house with central chimney, off-center front door with one window to the south of it and two to the north behind a replacement porch. House is common to this part of Edgemont, however its location is awkward because it has no street frontage.

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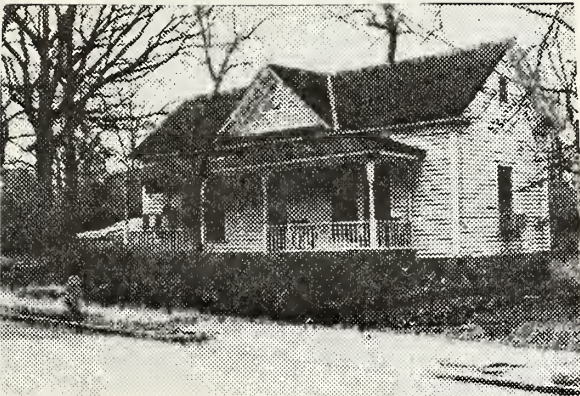
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154. 1400,1404 Angier Avenue.

An oil distributing complex made up of two major buildings: a five bay garage and a four bay office/warehouse; a smaller building behind the office, and several oil storage tanks and pumping equipment. All of the buildings have concrete post and lintel construction with brick infill typical of the period in which they were built.



155. 1406,1408,1508,1510,1512 Angier Avenue.

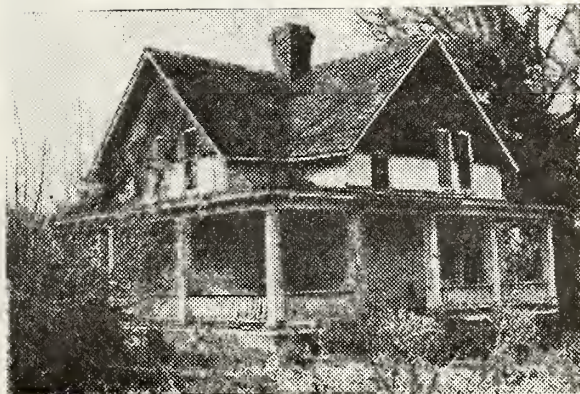
Pre-1913

Group of five single family "triple A" mill houses with rear interior chimney and rear ell, central doors, some original 4/4 windows. 1408, 1510, 1512 have original full facade porches with turned posts and sawnwork detail. 1406, 1508, 1510, 1512 are all in good condition while 1408 suffers neglect.



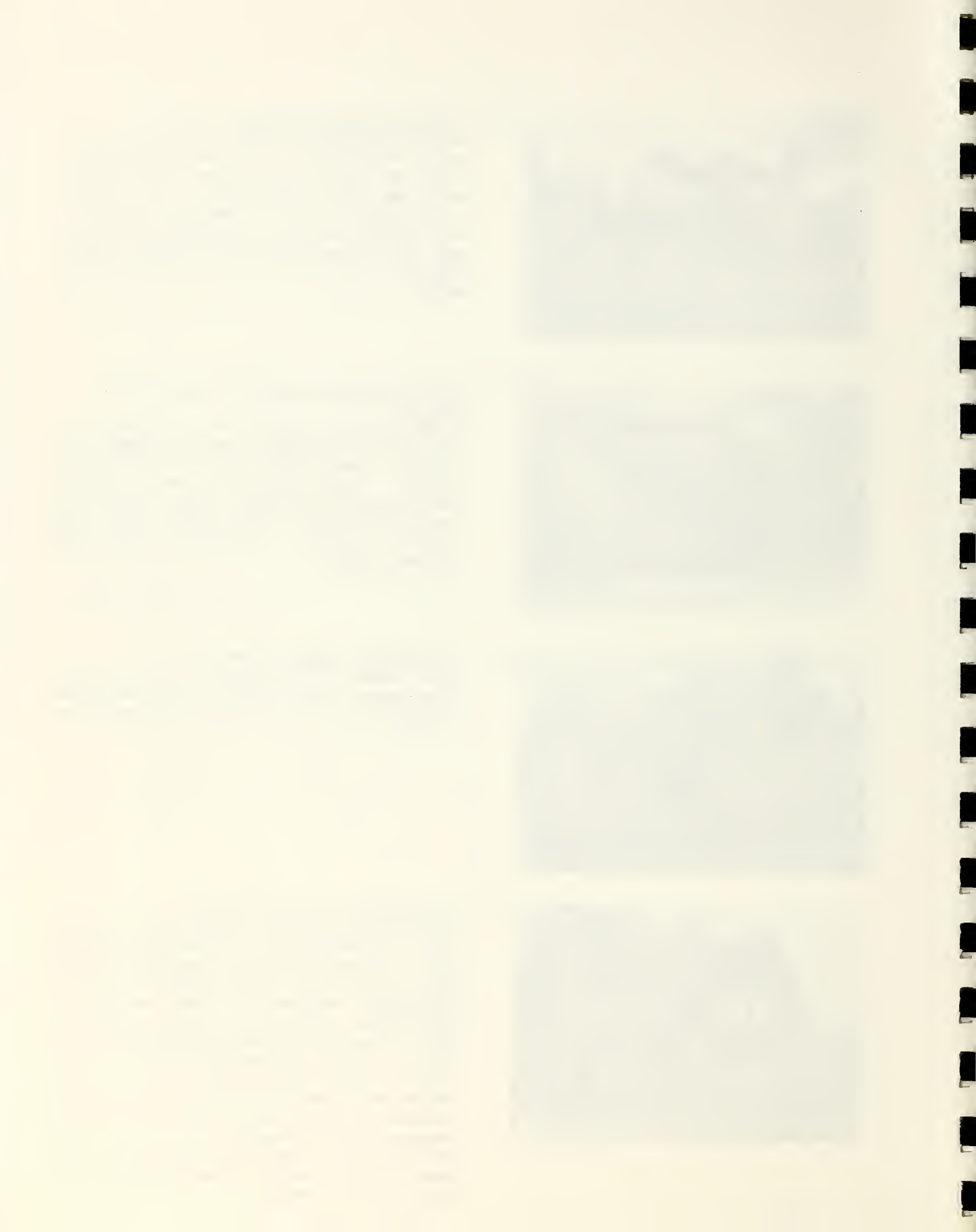
156. 1502 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913

This house is essentially the same as above except that it has an additional bay on the facade which at one time served as a store.



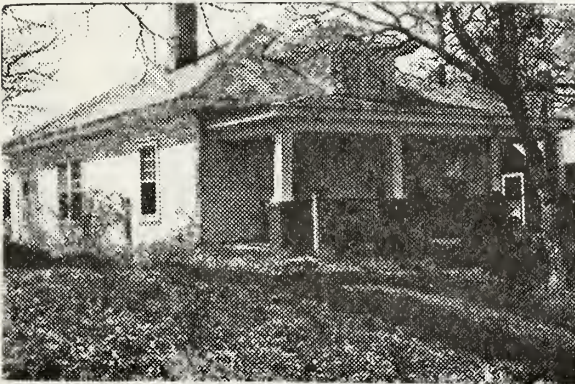
157. 1602 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913

One-and-a-half story brick single family cross gabled house with central chimney has a front door with double vertical lights and a two light transom, a set of double 2/2 windows in front bay, and a replacement wrap-around one-story porch. This is one of the few houses in with area with a style, although hardly ornate enough to be called Queen Anne. All four gables are sided with decorative patterned pressed tin and the large lot has the remnants of a wrought iron fence. Probably built in the 1890's perhaps for the owner of the nearby Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company.





158. 1604 Angier Avenue. 1913-1937
One-and-a-half story bungalow, apparently originally a duplex, with several chimneys, front, rear and side gables and dormers on the sides and rear. It has side by side front doors with triple windows. This style although not extremely common can be found spotted throughout the neighborhood.



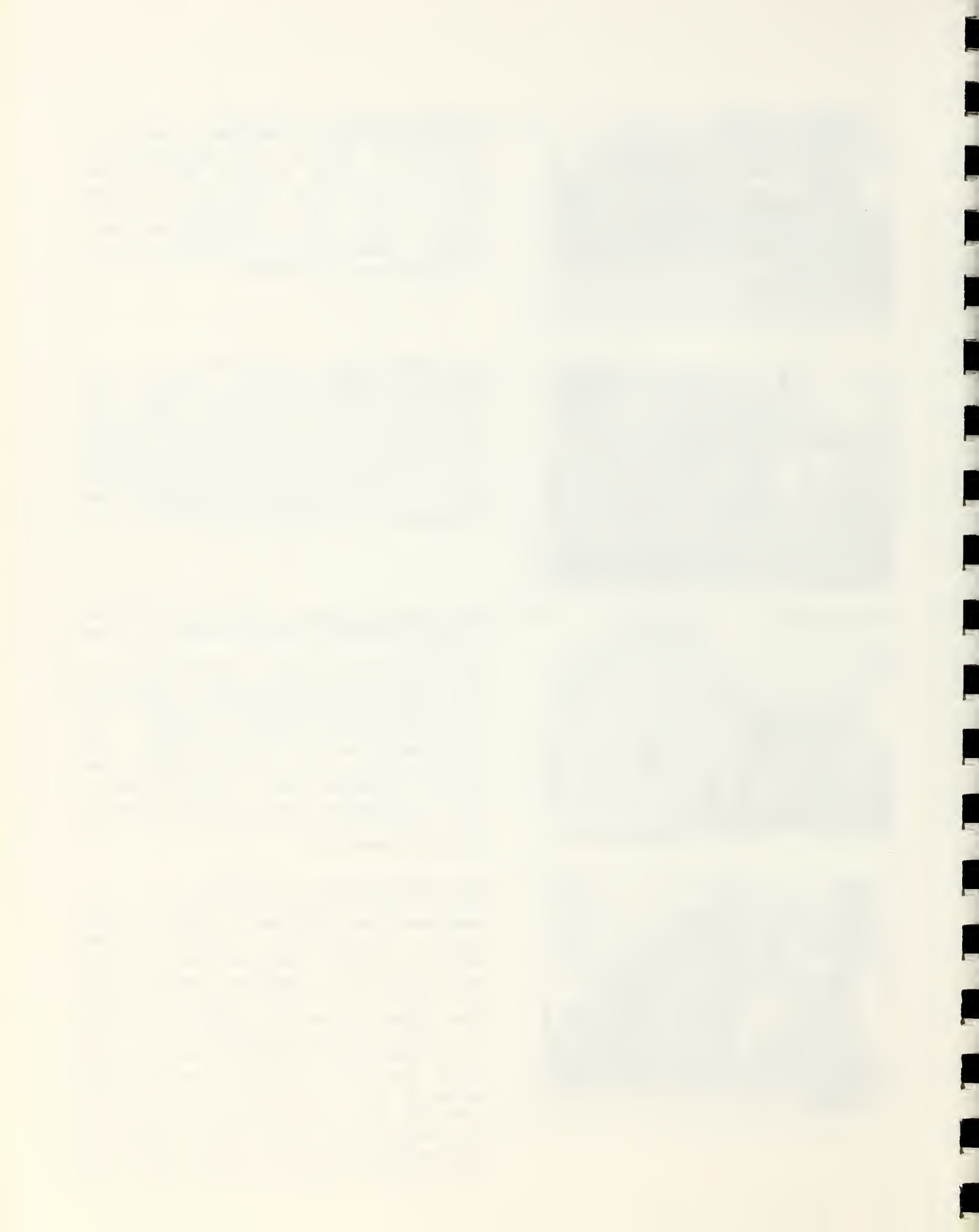
159. 1606 Angier Avenue. 1913-1937
One-story single family cottage with pyramidal hip roof, front vent gable, and two central interior chimneys, central 15 pane door and 10 pane side light flanked by 9/1 windows under a full original front porch. This style although not extremely common can be found spotted throughout the neighborhood. Excellent condition.



160. 1606½ Angier Avenue. 1913-1937 (according to map, possibly older, moved to this location)
One-story single family, "L" shaped house with double vertical pane door and front, 6/6 windows. Shed roof porch in the "L." Centrally located interior chimney. The side windows are 6/9 (Federal style). The building appears to be a very simple Greek Revival farmhouse which does not show on the 1913 Sanborn map in this location which indicates it was moved to this site. Excellent condition.



161. 1612 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Large two-story single family, Italianate-Queen Anne style house with bell cast hip roof (topped with cresting), one side interior and two rear exterior chimneys with decorative corbeling, central front door with 4 pane side light flanked by a tiny window on the west side and a double 4/4 window in a projecting bay on the east side. One-story full replacement facade porch with bell cast hip roof over the entrance bay. The house sits far back from the street on the crest of a knoll, surrounded by old trees, and is unique to the neighborhood. All door and window surrounds are topped by distinctive cur-



vilinear bosses with a central raised bull's eye pattern. The eaves on the main block of the house have Italianate brackets while the false gable in the east side of rear wing supports a complex sawnwork pattern. House is in generally good condition.

162. 1616 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913

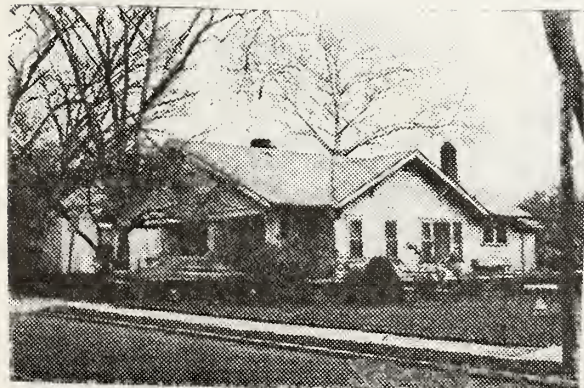
One-and-a-half story single family simple "T" shaped Queen Anne house with central chimney. Two original front Queen Anne doors with round-arched upper glass panels. In the east bay and in the projecting west bay are 9/1 Queen Anne type windows. Full facade replacement one-story porch. Distinctive pattern shingle work decorates gables, and an intricate circular vent with star pattern is in the east gable. Large corner lot also contains small wood frame store building circe 1900, moved from front to side.

163. 1702 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913

Two-story single family Queen Anne house with hip roof with front, side and rear projecting gabled bays, central and rear chimney, central front door with large beveled glass light and single side light. Majority of windows 1/1 with circular, semi-circular and rectangular stained glass windows, small engaged front balcony, hip roof wrap-around porch with broken pediment with same decorative shingle work displayed in other gables. House is in good condition, is very distinctive, and retains much integrity.

164. 1706 Angier Avenue. 1913-1937

One-story single family bungalow with front and side gables and two interior chimneys, central 15 light door with 2 ten pane side lights flanked by 8/1 triplex window units under an engaged full facade porch. Fair condition.



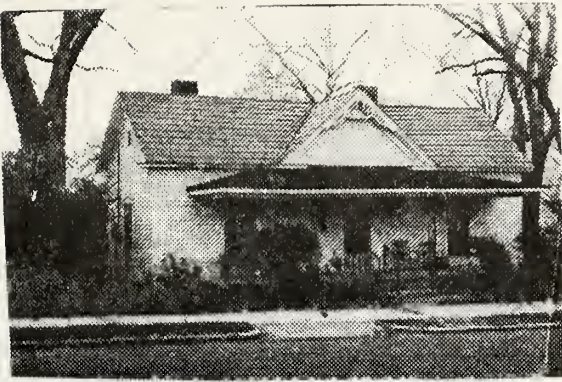
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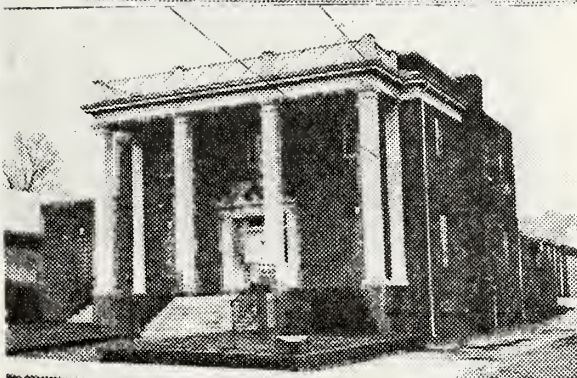
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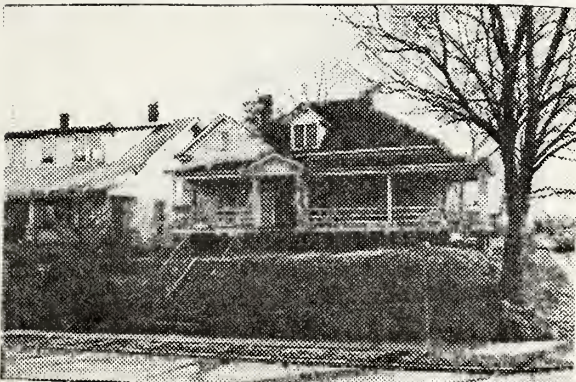
165. 1708 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One story, one family "triple A" with two interior chimneys, central door with large light flanked by 2/2 windows under full facade hip roof porch with replacement posts. Front gable displays decorative sawnwork common to this area. House is in good condition and typical of the neighborhood.



166. 1800 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913, Post-1937 facade.
Contemporary two story brick Colonial Revival funeral home overbuilt around a one-and-a-half story single family frame, Victorian house with some stylistic pretention. Only visible remains of the original house is the interior staircase.



167. 1806 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
A three bay, one-and-a-half story duplex with a projecting front gabled wing containing the southern bay. The high deck on hip roof is pierced by two interior chimneys and a front facing gabled dormer. A wrap around hip roof porch, supported by turned posts, with a small gable over the front steps. The two front doors are set into the central bay, decorated with raised horizontal panels and single panes of glass. There are two hip roofed wings to the rear, each with a small back porch.



168. 1808 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
A three bay, one-and-a-half story bungalow with end gables, engaged full width front porch, three bay wide shed roofed dormer bracketed by two interior chimneys. Front porch supports are paneled wooden posts supported by uncovered square cut stone bases separated by a baluster. The porch's foundation is similar stone.

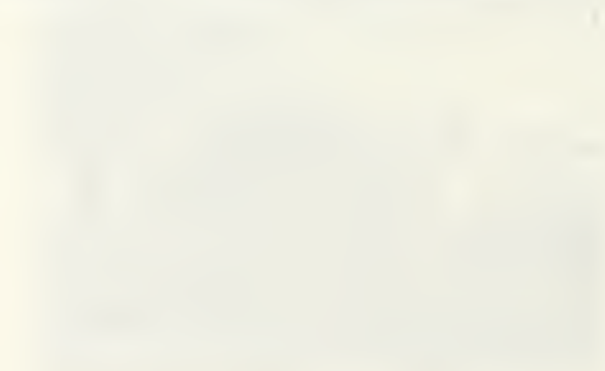
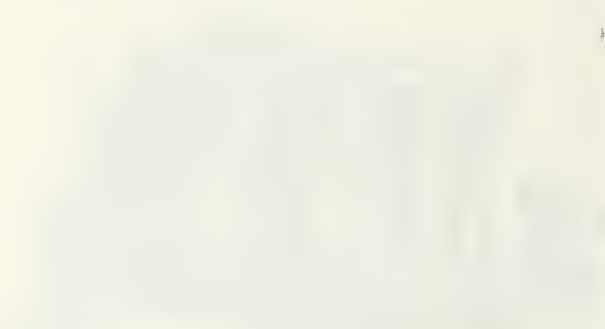
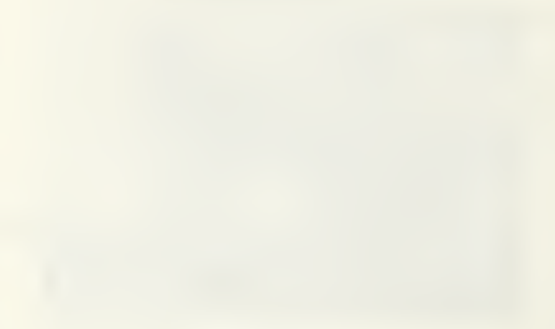


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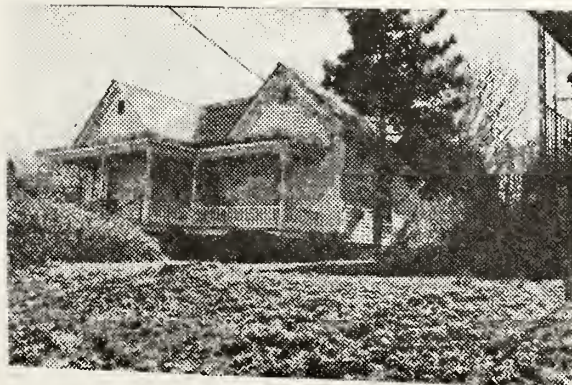
169. 1810 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
 A three bay, two-story "L" shaped house with a one-story gable wing at the Southern end of the facade. A porch with frame posts on brick pedestals supporting a heavy lintel and hip roof. Scroll work bargeboard decorates the front and south facing gables, adding interest to the top of this well kept home.



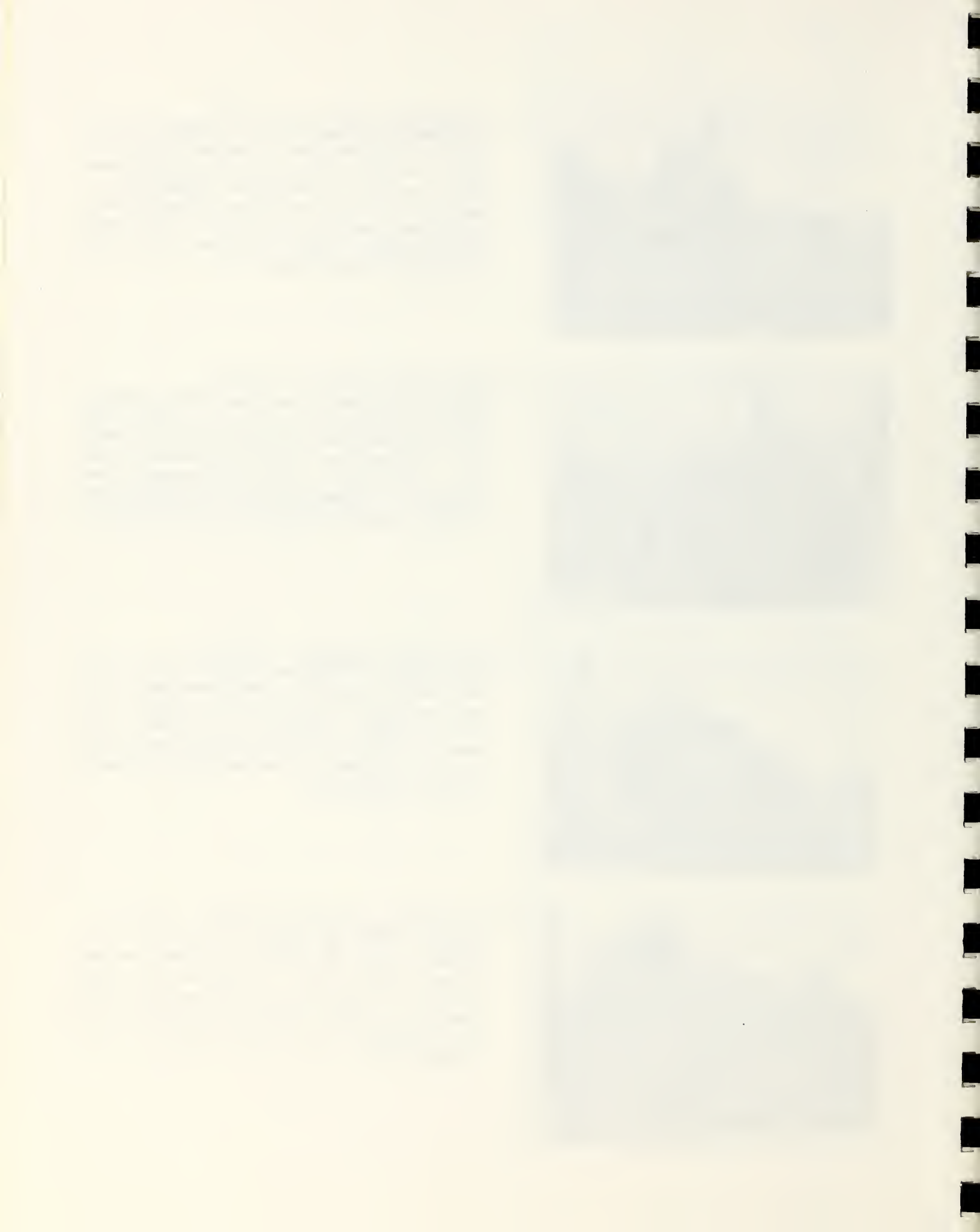
170. 1900 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
 One-story German sided frame single family house. High deck on hip roof, with staggered and pedimented projecting front bay. 1/1 sash windows with replacement front door. Attached front porch probably not original; bungalow style brick posts and wooden turned balusters. Good condition.

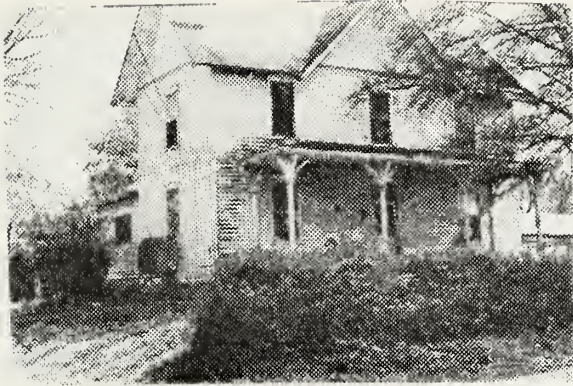


171. 1902 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
 Two story, "L" shaped frame single story, one family, German sided house with projecting right bay capped by a gable. 1/1 sash windows, glazed and paneled front door. Attached hip roofed wrap-around porch supported by wooden Doric columns. In fair condition.

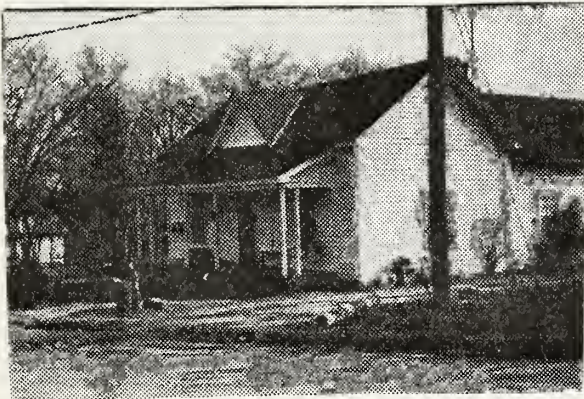


172. 1904, 1906, 1908 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
 Three similarly shaped three bay, one-story single family "F" shaped houses. Front porches are all hip roofed, supported by original turned and bracketed posts at 1906. These three homes are in good condition and viable parts of their neighborhood.

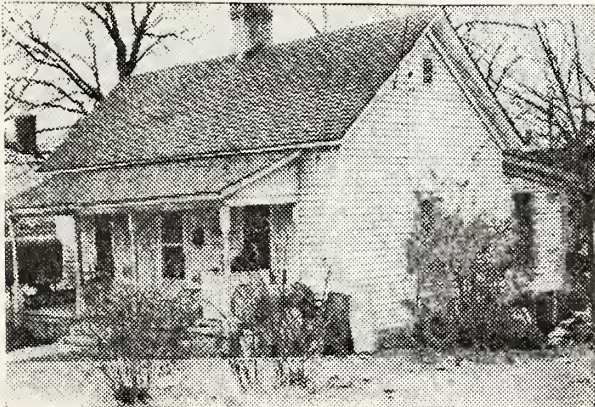




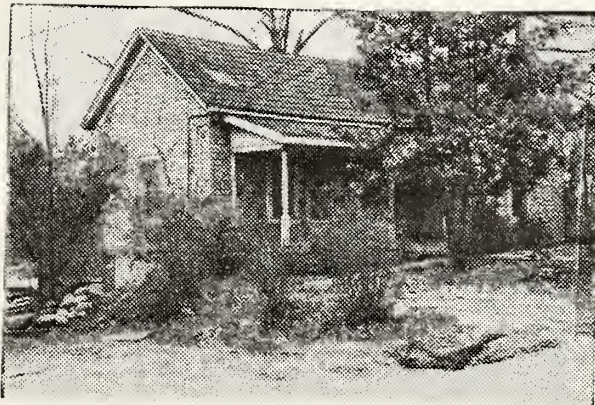
173. 409 Clay Street. Pre-1913
Two-story, gabled, single family type "triple A" house with two rear interior chimneys. Central door with three light transom flanked bay, 4/4 windows all of which have pointed arch lintels with center bosses. Stylish roof, full facade original porch with chamfered posts and large ornate brackets. House is in poor condition and is surrounded by industrial buildings.



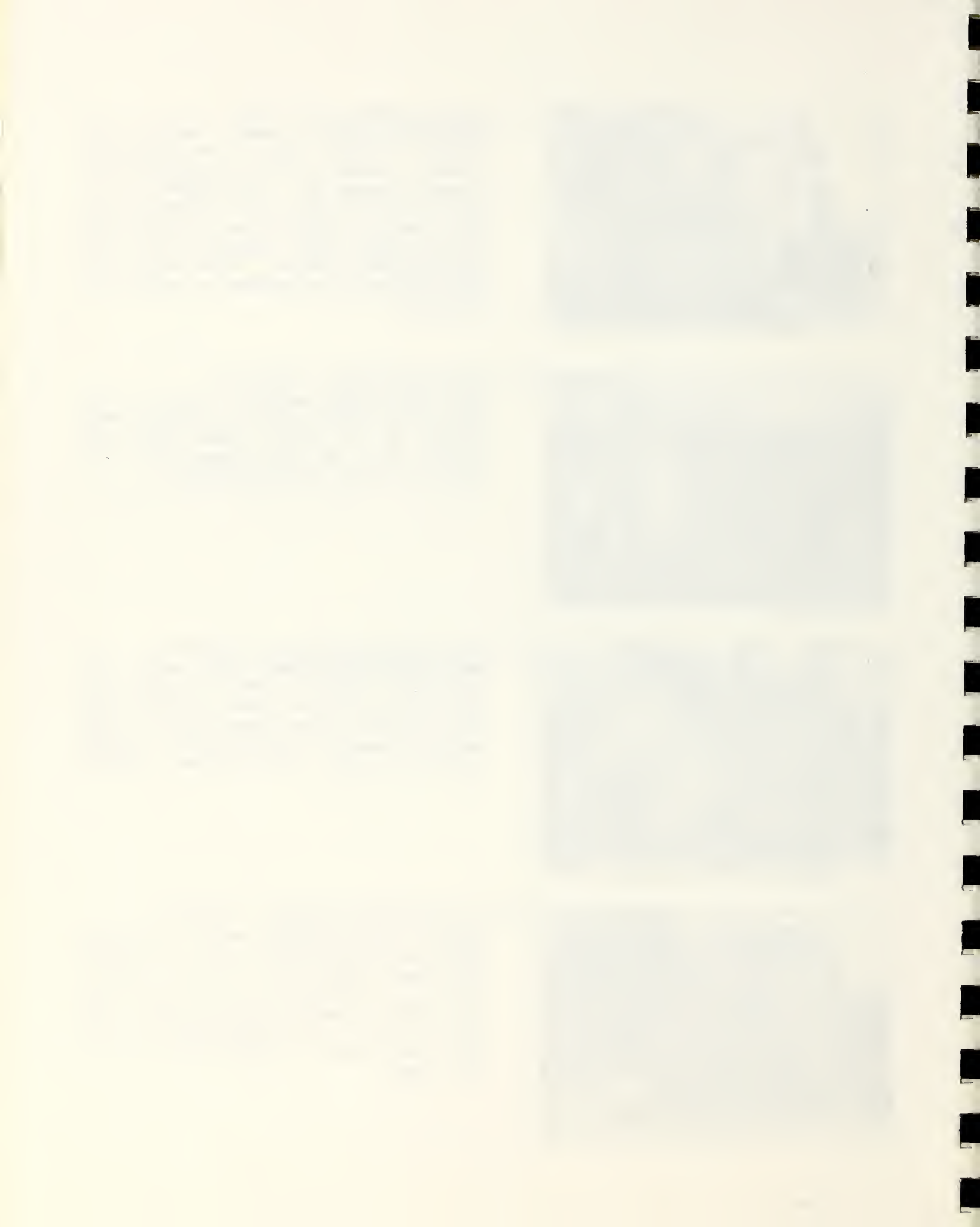
174. 1410 Cross Street. Pre-1913
One-story single family "triple A" mill house with central chimney, central door flanked by 4/1 under a shed roof full facade porch. A very common house style and size, in very good condition.

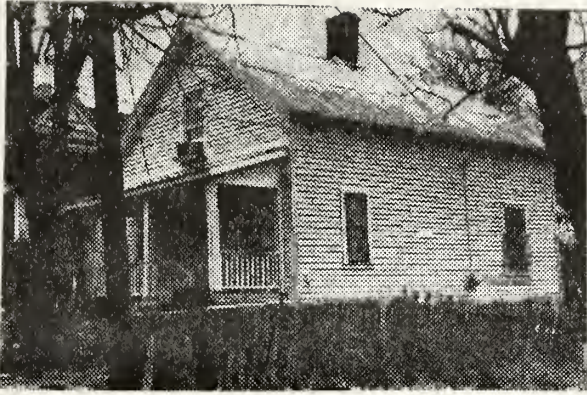


175. 203 South Goley Street. Pre-1913
One-story single family side gable mill house with central chimney, central door flanked by 4/4 windows under a full facade shed roof porch with turned posts. Style and size common to neighborhood. In good condition with much original fabric.

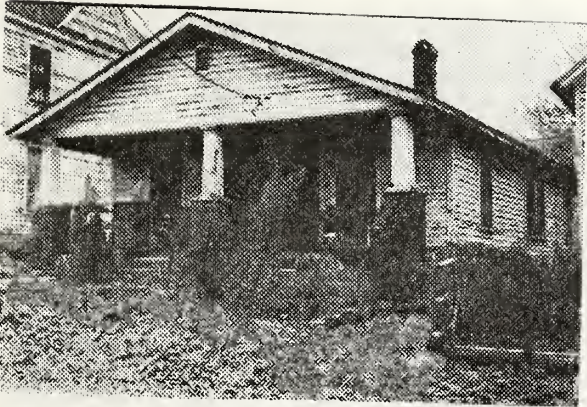


176. 205 South Goley Street. Pre-1913
Single story, single family, "L" shaped house with gable roof, central chimney. Replacement front door in "L" corner, double 2/2 windows in north bay, single 2/2 window in projecting south bay, front shed roof porch with turned posts. Style and size common to neighborhood and in fair shape.





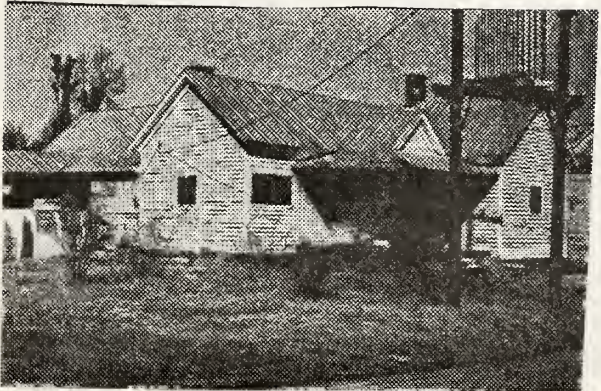
177. 206 South Goley Street. Pre-1913
One-and-a-half story, single family, front gable mill house with central chimney, front door on north side and 2/2 window on south side under full facade shed roofed porch, central 4/4 window in gable. House while not unique is not common in the neighborhood and is in fair condition.



178. 208 South Goley Street. 1913-1937
One-story duplex front gable mill house with two interior chimneys, two central 15 pane glass doors flanked by 4/4 windows under an engaged porch. Not unique but not common, in fair shape.



179. 210 South Goley Street. Pre-1913
Large two-story, "T" shaped house with gabled roof with two interior chimneys and a front door with side light flanked by 4/4 windows. Single story full facade porch with hip roof. Its size sets it apart. Poor condition.



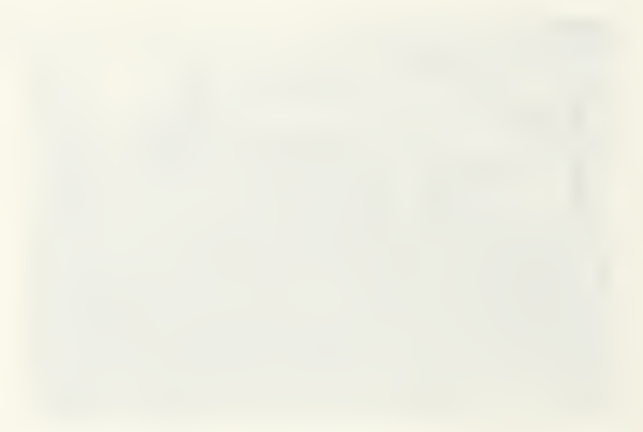
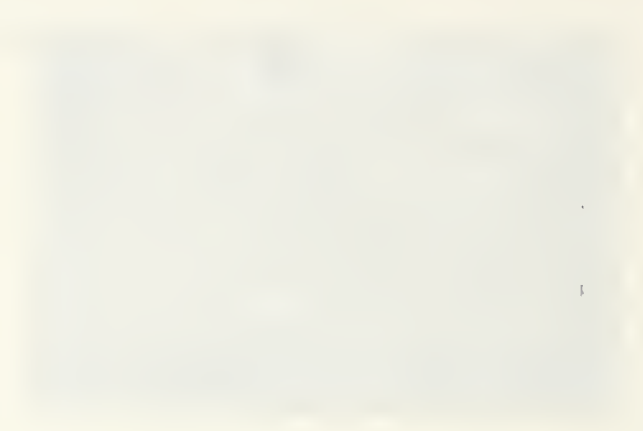
180. 212 South Goley Street. Pre-1913
One-story, single family, "L" shaped house with two interior chimneys, central door in "L" corner. House style is common but very little of original fabric remains (replacement windows, porch posts etc.). Now used commercially.

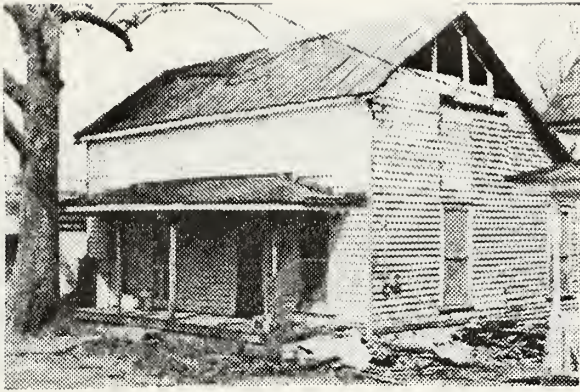
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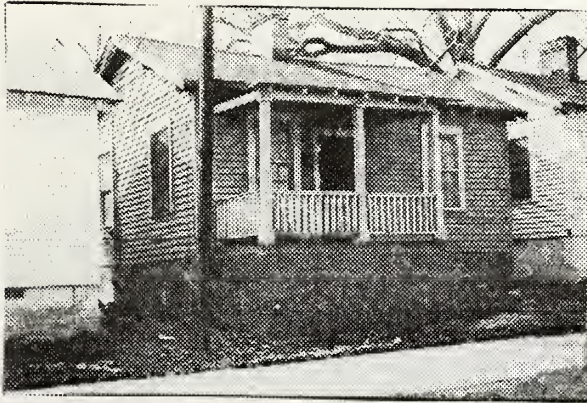
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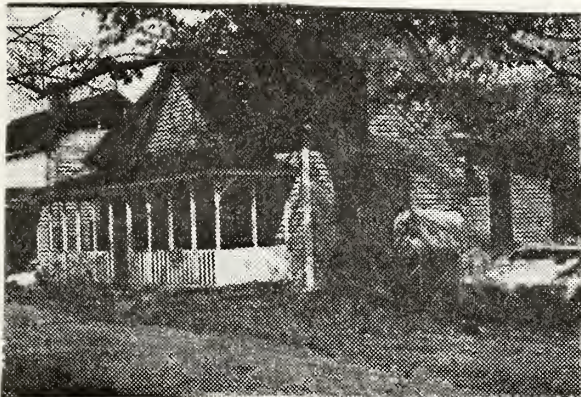




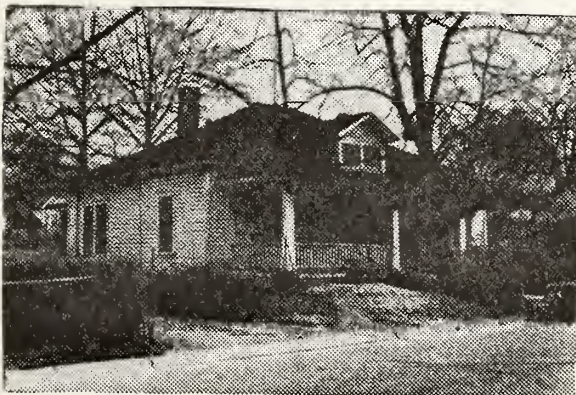
181. 1303 South Holman Place. 1913-1937
Two-story duplex side gabled mill house with central chimney, central pair of paneled doors flanked by 4/4 windows under a one-story hip roofed porch. Larger than most duplexes in neighborhood. Only remaining one of a row of mill houses. Apparently built by the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company.



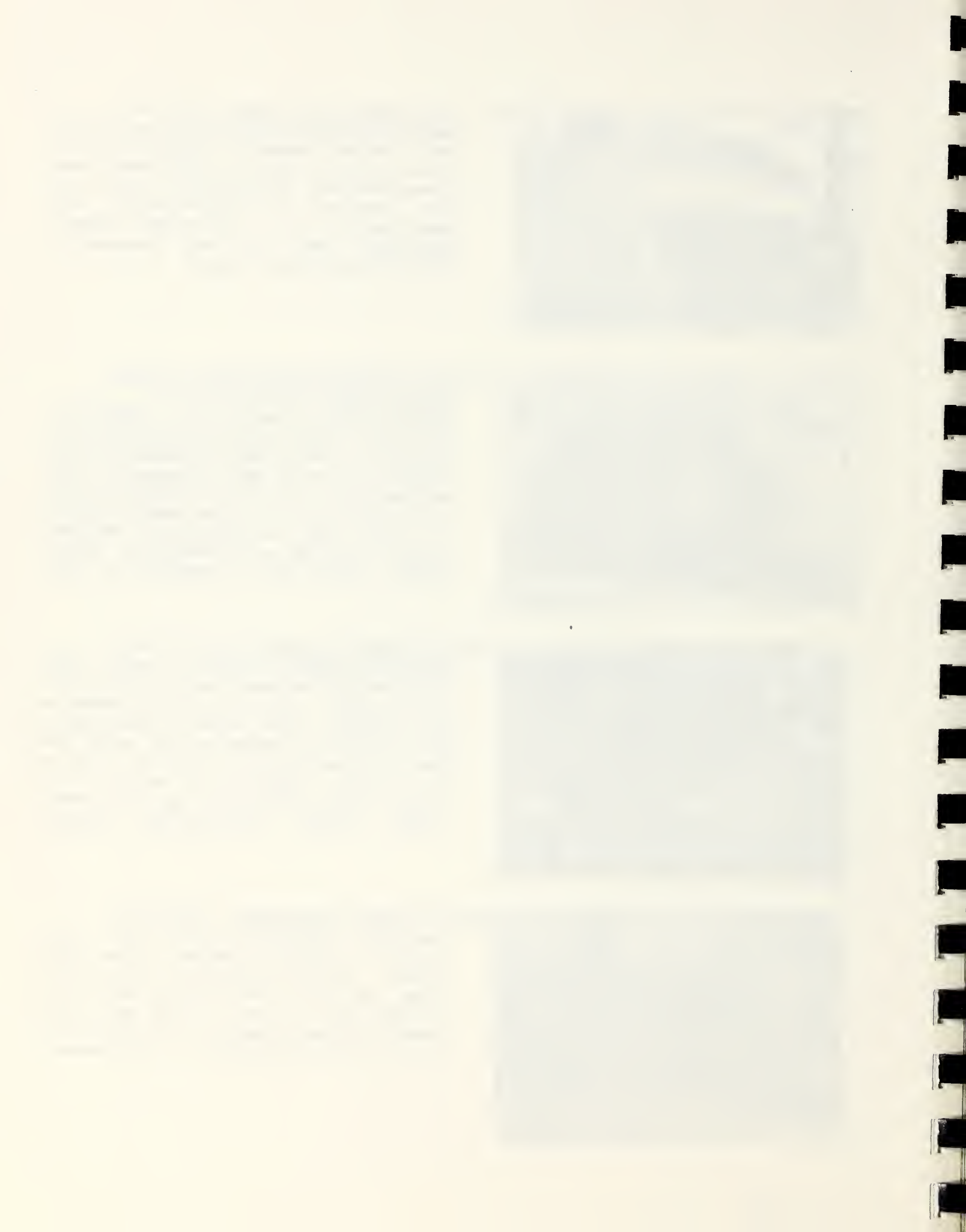
182. 1304,1306,1308,1310,1312,1314 South Holman Place. 1913-1937
A group of six small, single family one-story side gable mill houses with central chimneys, central door flanked by 6/6 windows, all with small apparently original porches. All are in moderately good condition (1312 is in fine shape) and 1314 is being used as Pentecostal Holiness Church. Perhaps mill housing for nearby Morven Cotton Mill, organized in 1922.

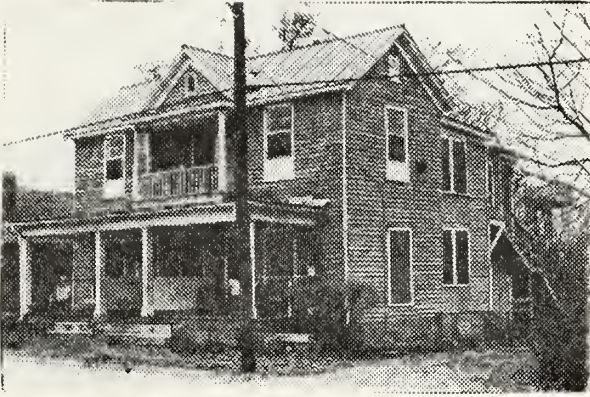


183. 1305 South Holman Place. Pre-1913
One-story duplex, "triple A" mill house with central chimney and hip roof full facade porch. House style is common to the area but looks large in this setting due to size of houses across street and the fact that it is situated so close to the street. Building is in fair condition. Apparently built by the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company.

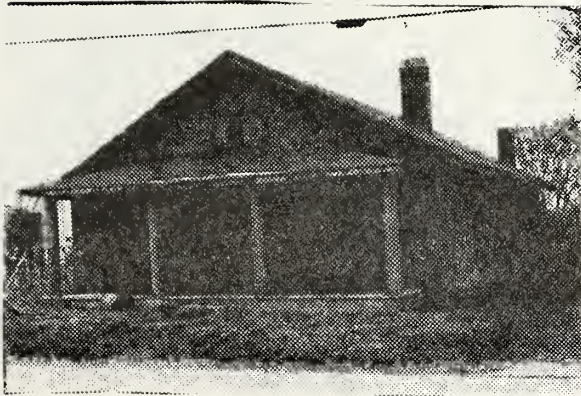


184. 207 South Plum Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family hip roof house with two interior chimneys and front dormer. Central 15 pane door with 10 pane side lights on either side flanked by 4/1 windows under a low hip roof full facade porch with Doric posts. This house is in good condition and blends in neighborhood.

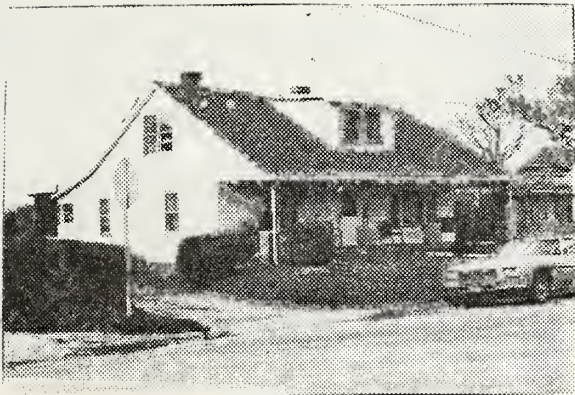




185. 300 South Plum Street. 1913-1937
Two-story single family (originally, now triplex) "triple A" with three interior chimneys, three front doors (two added later) and two 4/4 windows under full facade, one-story porch which supports partially engaged central bay balcony. 2nd story windows have apron-like exterior treatment. There are arched vent windows in attic in three gables. House has been substantially enlarged with at least three additions in rear. Similar in size and style to others in neighborhood but with more decorative elements. Fair shape.



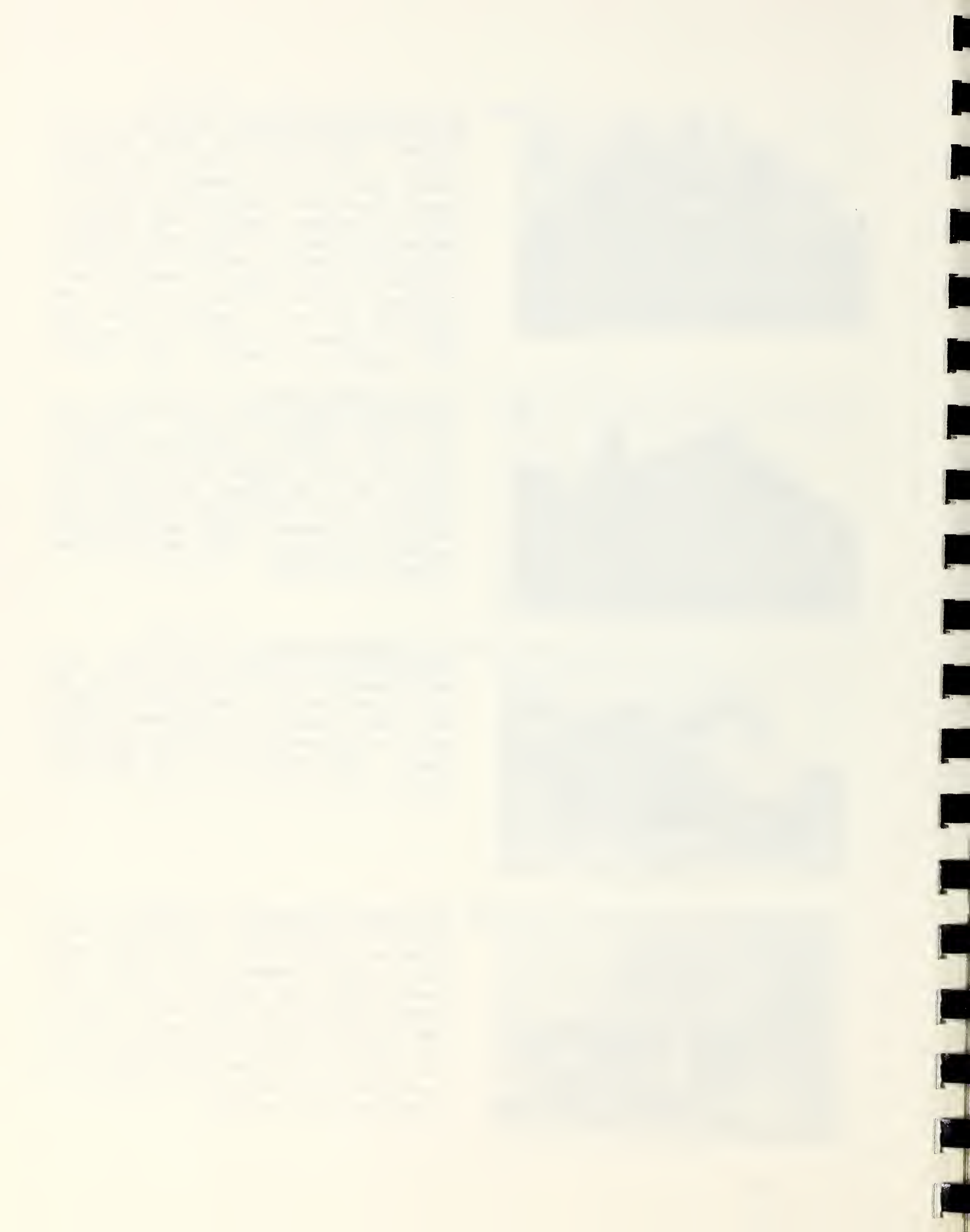
186. 304 South Plum Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family front gable house with three interior chimneys. A central front door flanked by a 4/1 window under a hip roof full facade porch. What is notable about this house is that a one-story hip roof cottage stood on an alley behind this house in 1937 has been connected to its rear. The rear structure appears to be older.



187. 306 South Plum Street. Pre-1913
One-and-a-half story, one family side gable house with two interior chimneys and Dutch dormer on front and central replacement door flanked by replacement windows under an engaged porch, with replacement posts. This house is in very good condition with very little original fabric.

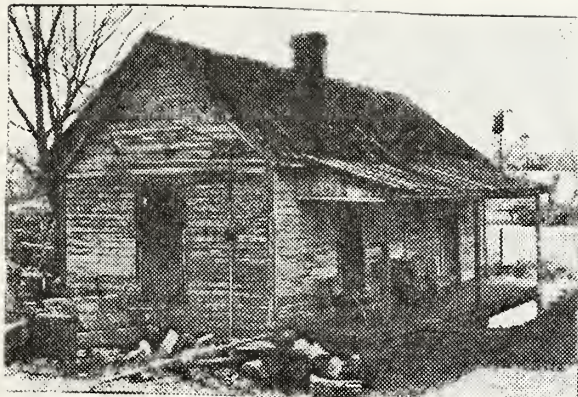


188. Vale Street Extension. Probably Pre-1913
Center of block or alley between South Plum and Cross Street. One-story gabled end building, probably originally a small house which was moved to this site. Central chimney now cement block. What is now the rear has central door flanked by 6/6 windows (this was probably the original front). The present front now has two cross and bible doors which appear to be from some other building.

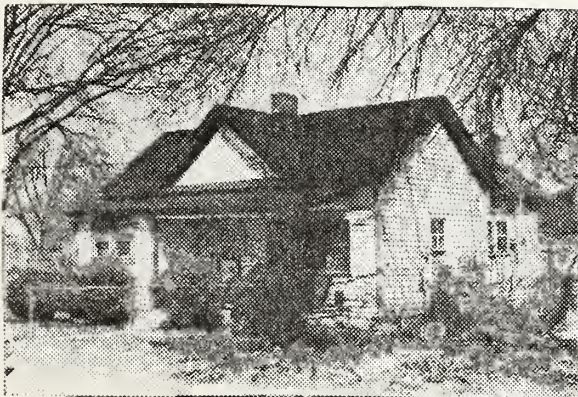




189. 1601 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family "triple A" with central chimney with central paneled door flanked by 2/2 windows under full facade shed roof porch with turned posts. Common size and style. At the dead end of a street the house still retains its privacy but unfortunately has a cement plant on its west side and is in poor shape.



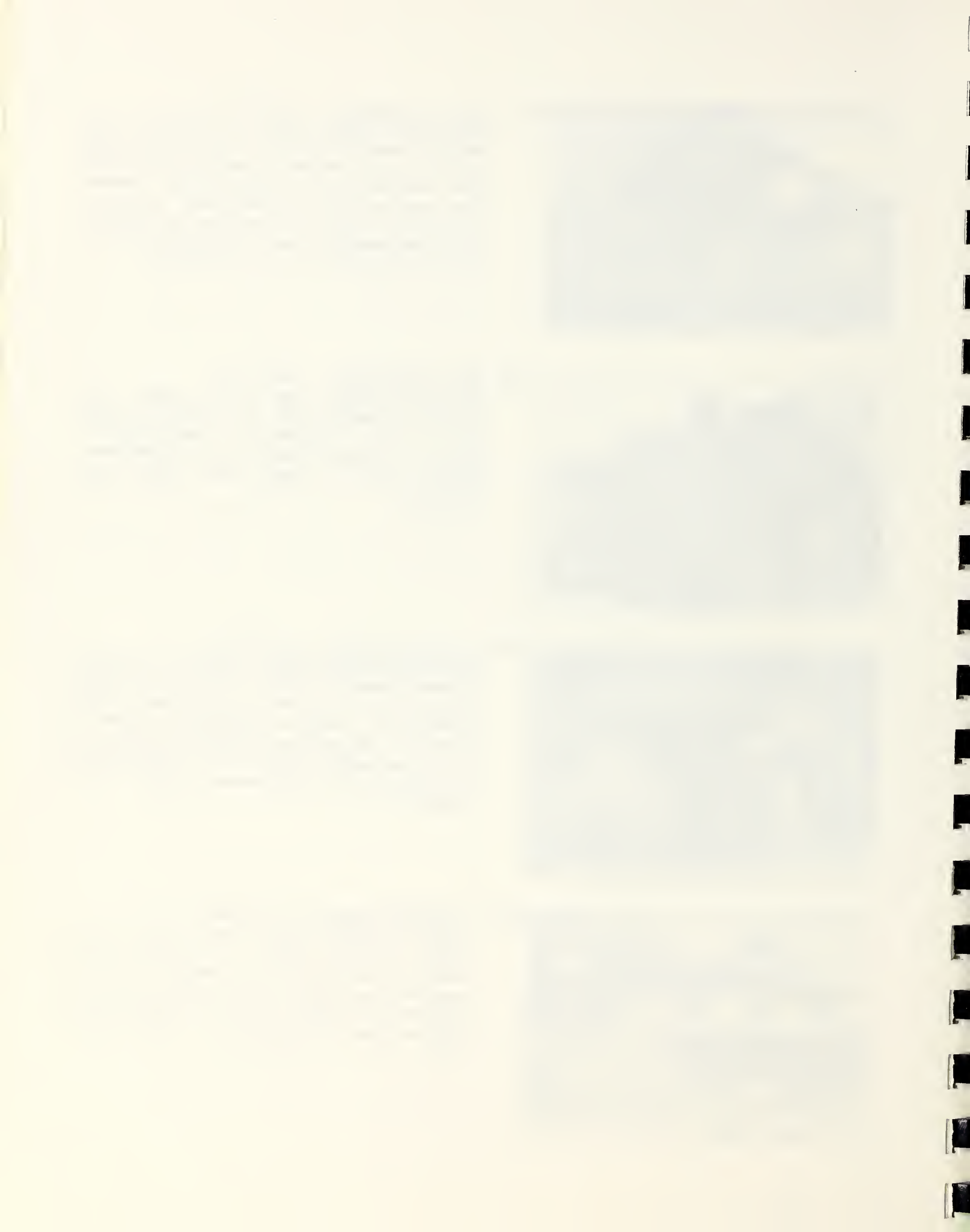
190. 1602 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family mill house with central chimney with two paneled doors under a full facade shed roof porch. Style and size common to neighborhood. Cement plant on west side, very poor condition.

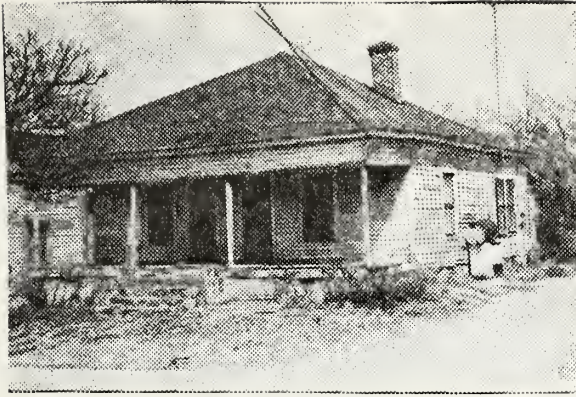


191. 1701 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family "triple A" central chimney house. Unusual cross and bible door with four lights in the cross section flanked by large replacement window on east side and enclosed section of porch on west side under original full facade shed roof porch with replacement posts. Fair condition.

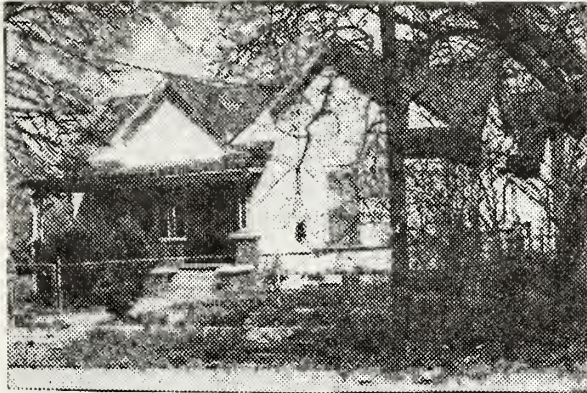


192. 1705 Vale Street. 1913-1937
Large two-story single family house (possibly boarding house), hip roof, rear interior and exterior chimneys. Central paneled two light door flanked by 4/4 windows under hip roof full facade porch with original turned posts. Good condition.

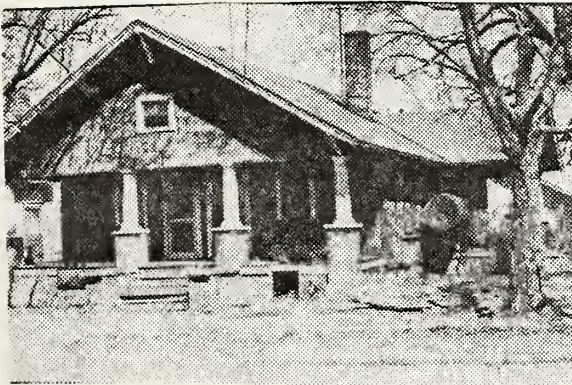




193. 1707 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story duplex with high hip roof, two interior chimneys. Central front doors do not match, flanked by 2/2 windows under full facade engaged porch. Fair condition.



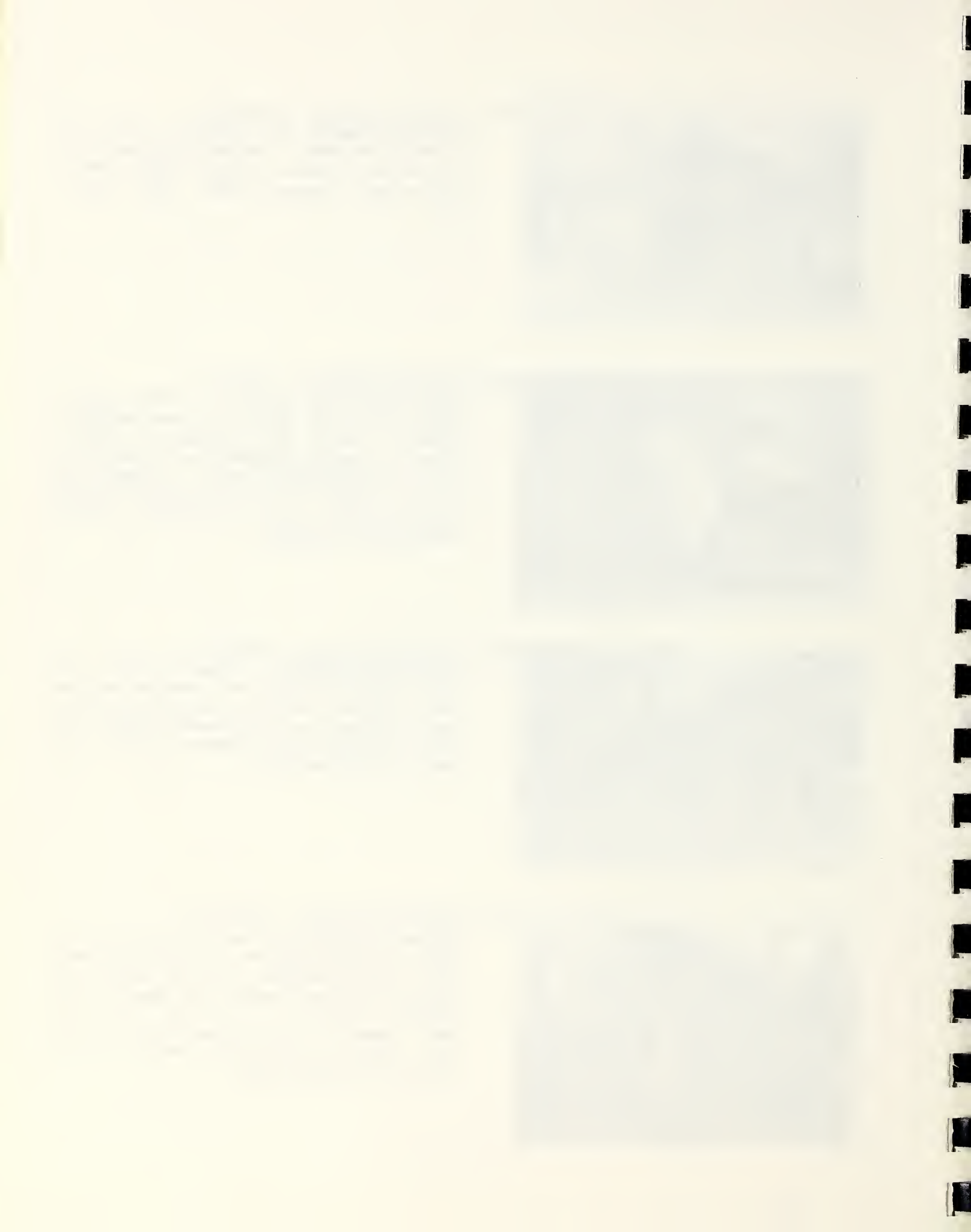
194. 1711 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family profusely gabled house with two interior, one exterior chimney. Front door nestled in corner where bay projects under low hip porch in "L" with replacement posts. Simple 2/2 windows doubled to west of door - single in projecting bay. Alterations have compromised integrity.



195. 1713 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story originally single family now duplex bungalow with two interior and one rear exterior chimney. Two central front doors flanked by 4/4 windows under full facade engaged porch echoed by east side porch. Fair condition.

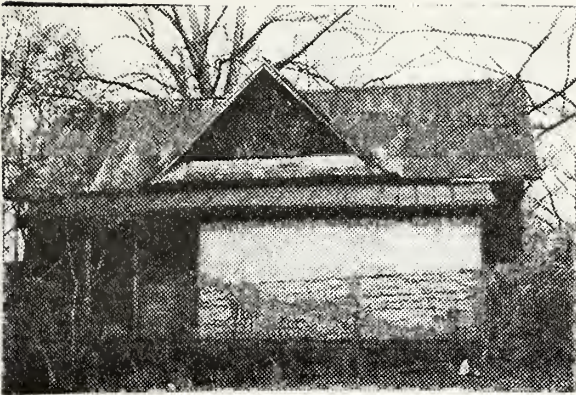


196. 1804 Vale Street. 1905-1913
One-and-a-half story one family cat slide house with Dutch dormer in front and rear, two interior chimneys. Central front door with 9 lights flanked by double 12/1 windows to west to 1 to east, all under full facade attached shed roof porch. Good condition Colonial Revival style unusual to neighborhood.





197. 1805 Vale Street. Pre-1913
Two-story single family, "triple A" with two central chimneys. Central door with large light flanked by 2/2 windows under a full facade hip roof porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Similar sawnwork can be seen in front gable. Apparently built in mid 19th century. Evidence of this include late Greek Revival interior doors and indication of original exterior end chimney. This house was known as the Cheek Farm which records show was subdivided in 1905.



198. 1805½ Vale Street. Pre-1913
Small one-story "triple A" house now being used as storage for 1805 Vale which is in front of it. Quite a bit of original fabric including decorative shingle work in front gable. Not well kept.



199. 1808, 1809, 1810, 1817 Vale Street and 402 Clay Street. (Corner of Vale). 1905-1913
A group of two-story single family gabled houses (some T's, some L's, and one "triple A"), with interior chimneys with central doors flanked by a 2/2 window sash on each side under one-story hip roofed full facade porches. These houses are all large and would also fit in a rural setting. 1808 and 1810 preserve the most original fabric. 1808, 1810 have original turned porch posts with brackets, 402 Clay Street has original Doric porch columns.



200. 1811 Vale Street. Pre-1913
One-story single family multi-gabled house with central interior chimney. Central front door in "L" formed by projecting bay flanked by 2/2 windows under full facade hip roofed porch with replacement posts. Condition poor.

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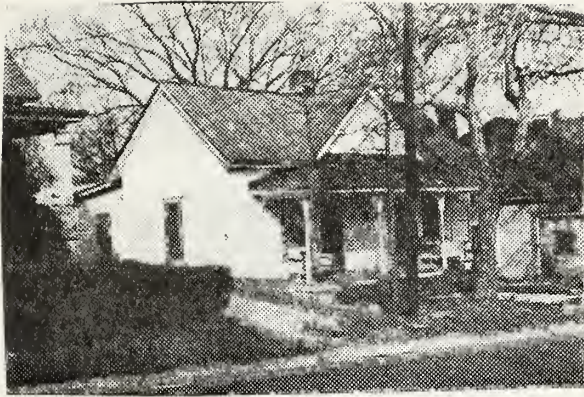
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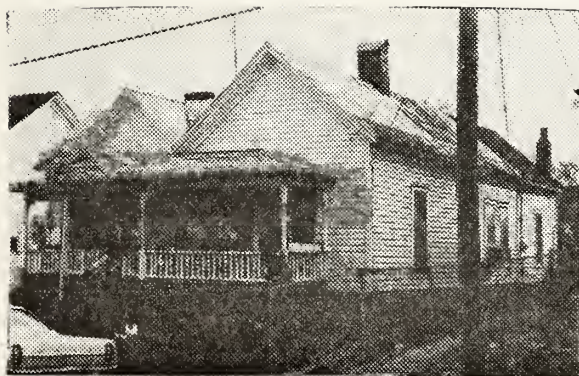
201. 1813 Vale Street. Pre-1913
One-story, "triple A" house, originally duplex, now single family with central chimney. Two central doors have paneling and large upper light with 2/2 windows to either side. Full facade hip roof porch with original turned posts and brackets. Front cross-gable covered with wood shingles. House is in fair condition and is smaller than neighbors.



202. 1814 Vale Street. 1913-1937
Two-story single family house with high hip roof with front and rear projecting gabled bays and one central chimney. Front door nestles in "L" with 6/6 windows in projecting bay in the west. Simple hip roof porch with original well-proportioned Doric posts. Poor condition.



203. 1815 Vale Street. Pre-1913
One-story single family house with high hip roof with front, side and rear gabled bays. (From front it appears to be "triple A"). Central door with 1/1 window in bay to east. Replacement front porch with enclosed west bay. House has been brick veneered leaving little original fabric visible.



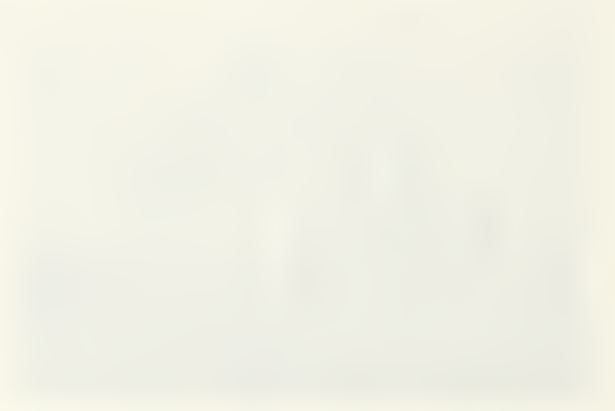
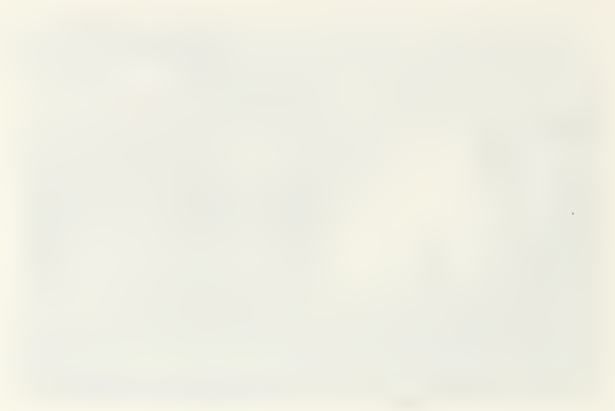
204. 1816 Vale Street. 1913-1937
One-story single family double front gable house with two interior and one rear exterior chimney. Central door in "L" flanked by 2/2 windows (one in projecting bay) under hip roof porch which undulates to take in full facade. Original turned posts and sawnwork trim which includes delicate tear drop pendants. House is smaller than many in neighborhood but fits in.

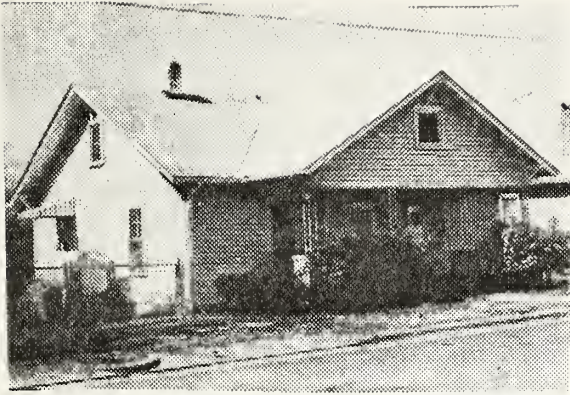
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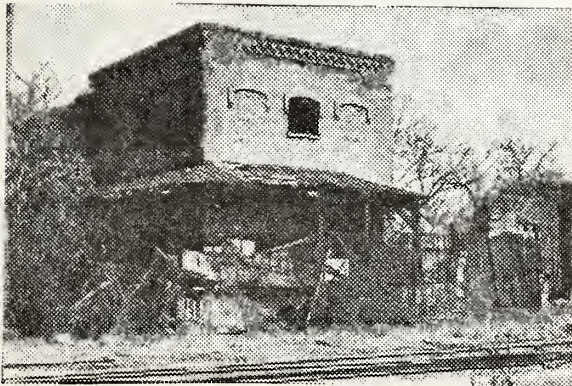




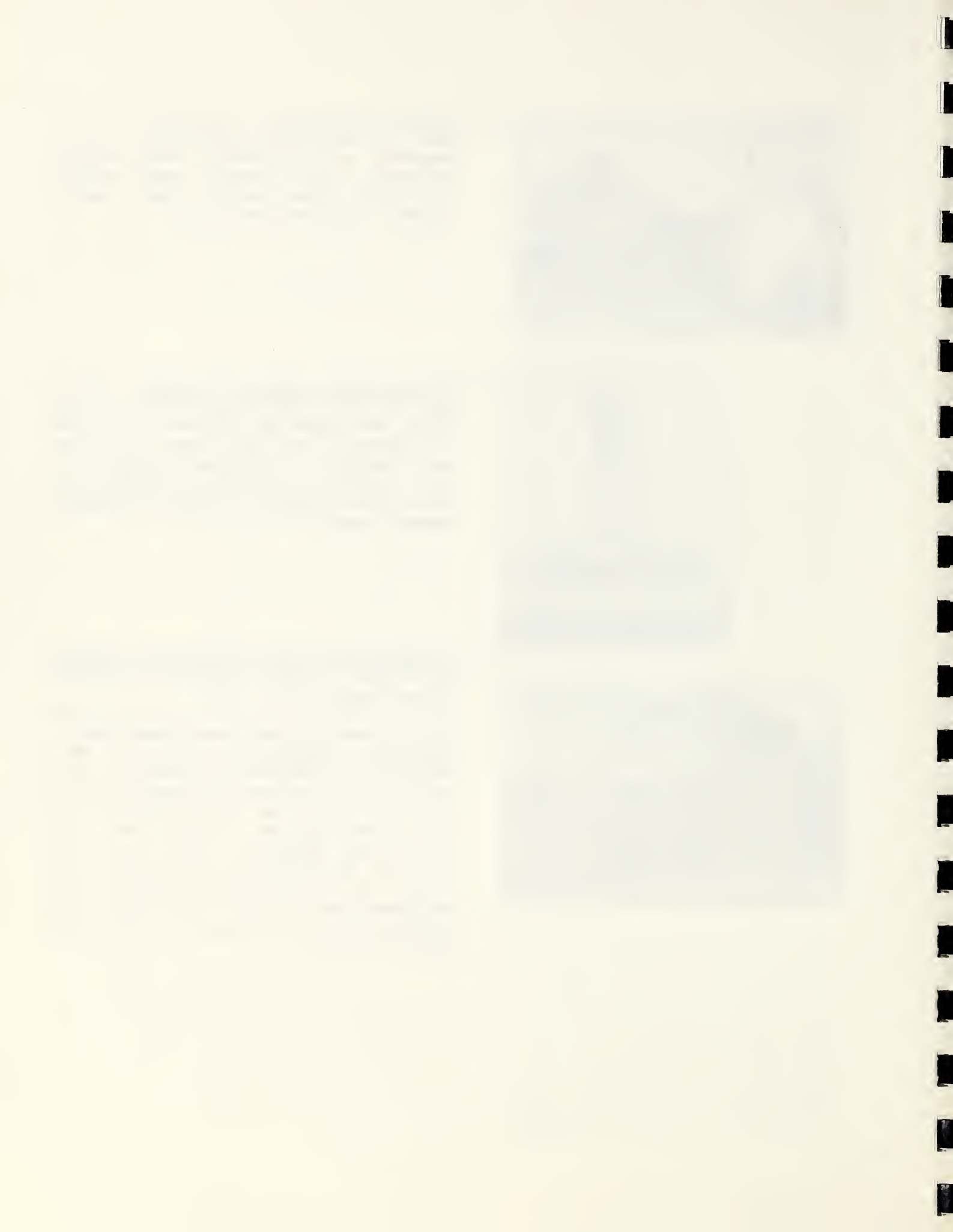
205. 204,206 Vine Street. 1913-1937
 Pair of small one-story single family bungalows with exterior and interior chimneys. Central paneled doors, variety of window types under front gabled porches. Extremely well kept.



206. Newport Lumber Company Water Tank. North Side of Rail Road Tracks Between South Holman and South Goley Street. Pre-1913
 A cylindrical water tank with conical top and hemispherical bottom supported by steel trusses. A significant early water tower which formerly was part of Newport Lumber Company.



207. Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company. North East Corner of Peabody and South Holman Streets. Ca. 1893
 The mill buildings are now in ruinous state, however, they were described in Handbook of Durham N.C. published in 1895, as follows: "The main building is 100 X 50 feet, two stories and basement, and is built of brick. Has a wing 30 X 50 feet. Has a new addition 40 X 75 feet, two stories and basement." The office, probably the 30 X 50' wing, still relatively intact, is constructed of orange-red brick in Romanesque Revival style, with segmentally arched openings and decorative brick cornice.



Team 7: Kim Walton, Jim Carter

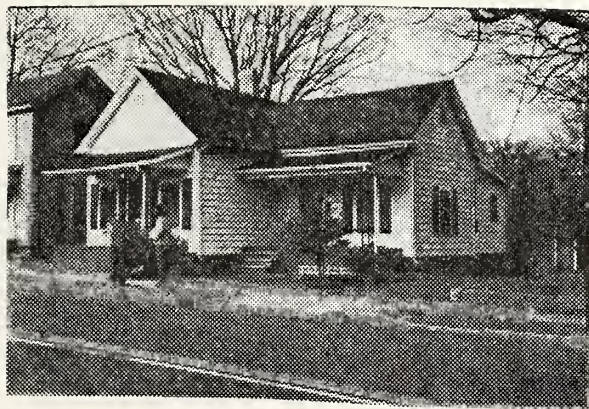
Boundaries: North and South Blacknall Street, East to Angier Avenue and Main, including 1400 block of Morning Glory to South Plum.

General Description: 3½ block area of mostly plain 1 and 2-story houses with a sprinkling of gently elaborate larger homes, showing the transition from the mill-related housing of Edgemont to more affluent East Durham. Only 1 small house was built after 1937, and two-thirds of the houses were built before 1913. The other one-third were built between 1913 and 1937. The majority of the post-1913 houses are in the block flanked by Morning Glory, Goley and Blacknall. These 12 identical mill houses, built circa 1914-1920 for Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, are very plain one-story L-shaped houses, 3 bays wide, with center doors, 2/2 sash windows and shed porches. The other half of the block consists of an assortment of the pre-1913 house type that was either built by or possibly bought up by Golden Belt.

One of the highlights of this area is a 2-story "triple A" house at 1401 South Blacknall Street. Though in poor condition, it still commands this end of the street. From the western end, 110 Young Avenue, a 2-story house with Queen Anne decorative treatment, shows that this area indeed has its own style.



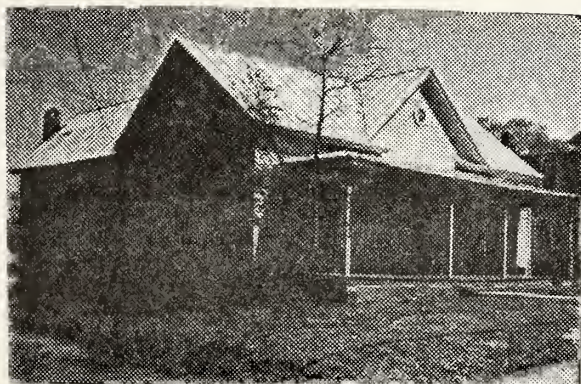
208. 1401 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Two-story single family "triple A" I-house with interior rear chimney, center door, 4/4 windows with possibly original shutters on 2nd floor, full facade shed with replacement posts. Although in poor shape house is significant as the largest house on the block and one of the few with twin gable rear wings in this area.



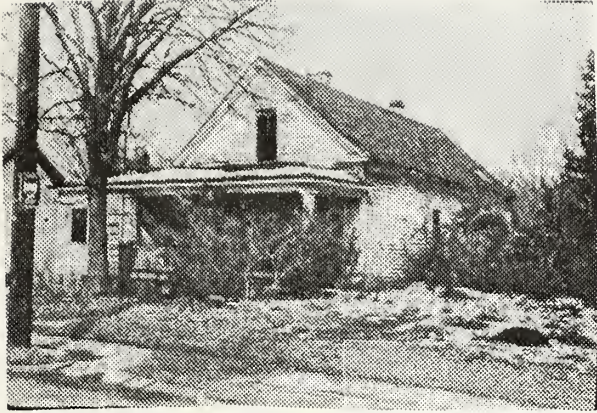
209. 1403 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One-story L-shaped frame store and dwelling combination. Front gable wing was once the store, and has a center door and replacement windows. Dwelling in side wing with a door and window. Each section has own shed porch. This house is in excellent condition and is unique in neighborhood.



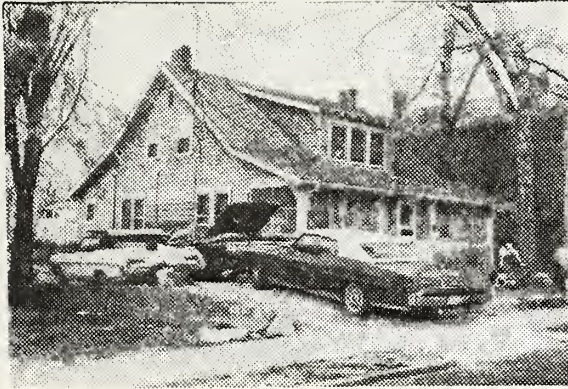
210. 1405 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One-story single family house with extending front gable end, 3 bays wide with center door, interior chimney and an original porch with turned bracketed posts that undulate along the full facade. House fits comfortably into the scale of the neighborhood. In very good shape and needs little or no work.



211. 1407,1507,1509,1605,1609 and 1617 East Angier Avenue; 107 South Goley. Pre-1913
One-story 3 bay "triple A" frame houses with center hall plans, interior chimneys, full facade shed or hip roof porches with same turned and bracketed posts. This seems to be a mill associated plan though not part of any one mill complex. This house type sets the tone of this section of Angier Avenue and most houses are in good shape.



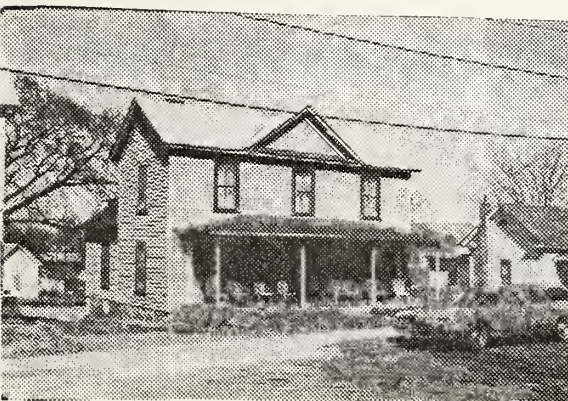
212. 1409 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One-and-a-half story front gable house with some classical trim, 3 bays wide, side hall with glazed door, 2/2 sash windows. Two interior chimneys. Porch is one bay less than full facade. Unusual house for area, larger than general scale, and in very poor shape at time of survey.



213. 1511 East Angier Avenue. 1913-1937
One-and-a-half story bungalow, 3 bays wide, with engaged full facade porch, vertical 4/1 windows, front dormer with 3 lights, and 2 interior end chimneys.

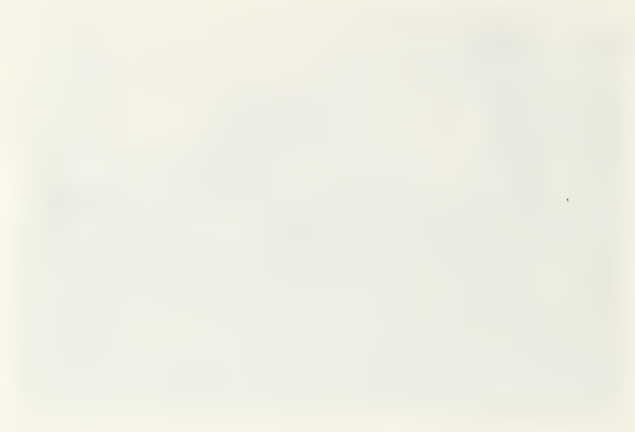


214. 1513 Angier Avenue. 1936
Two-story, 5 bay apartment building, H-shaped with front gabled end. The 3 center bays each contain an entrance with a small classical gable stoop. Only "modern" apartments in area, contrasting nicely with surroundings. Very good shape.

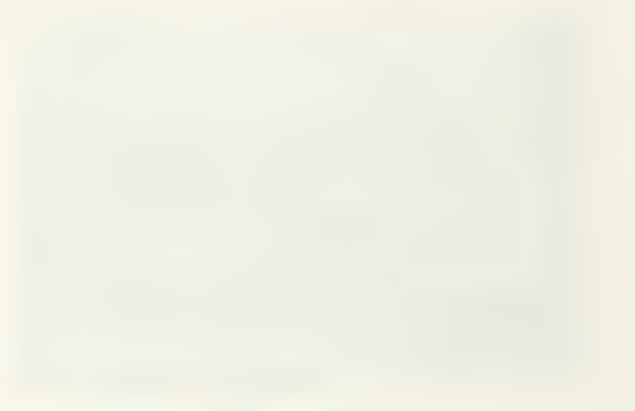


215. 1601 and 1615 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Two-story 3 bay "triple A" I-houses each with rear exterior single shoulder chimney, 2/2 windows, hip roofed full facade porch with heavy classical posts. Back wing has porch with possibly original turned posts. Simple and very typical of area. Fair shape.

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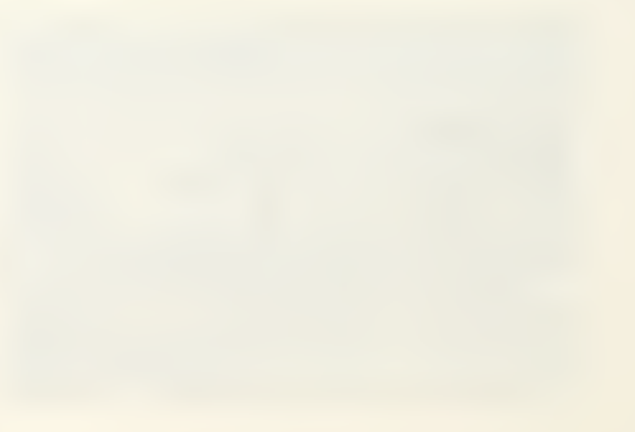
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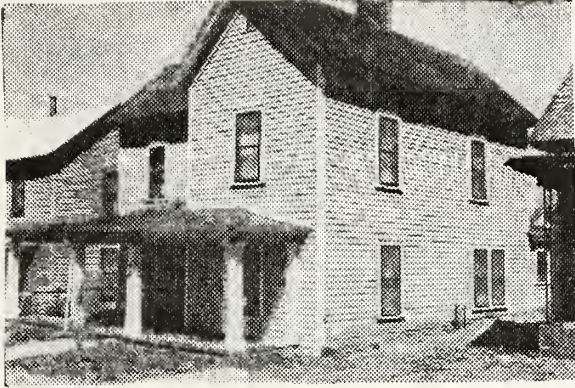


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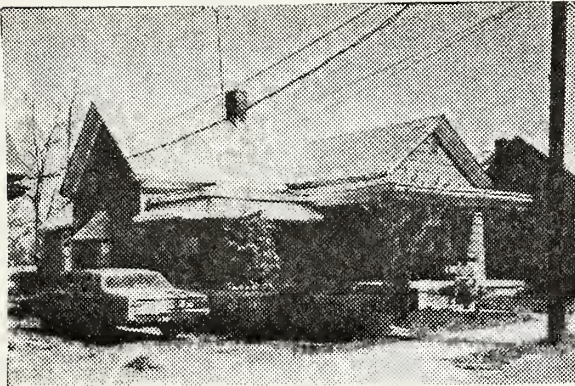


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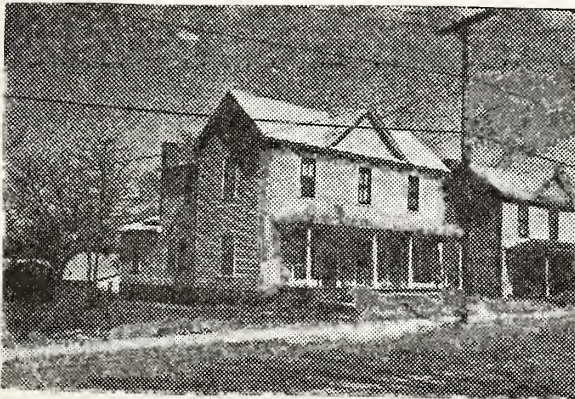




216. 1603 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Two-story 3 bay house with front projecting gable wing, interior chimney, 2/2 windows, deep hip roofed porch across full facade with heavy classical posts, probably not original. Fair shape. Simple and very typical of area.



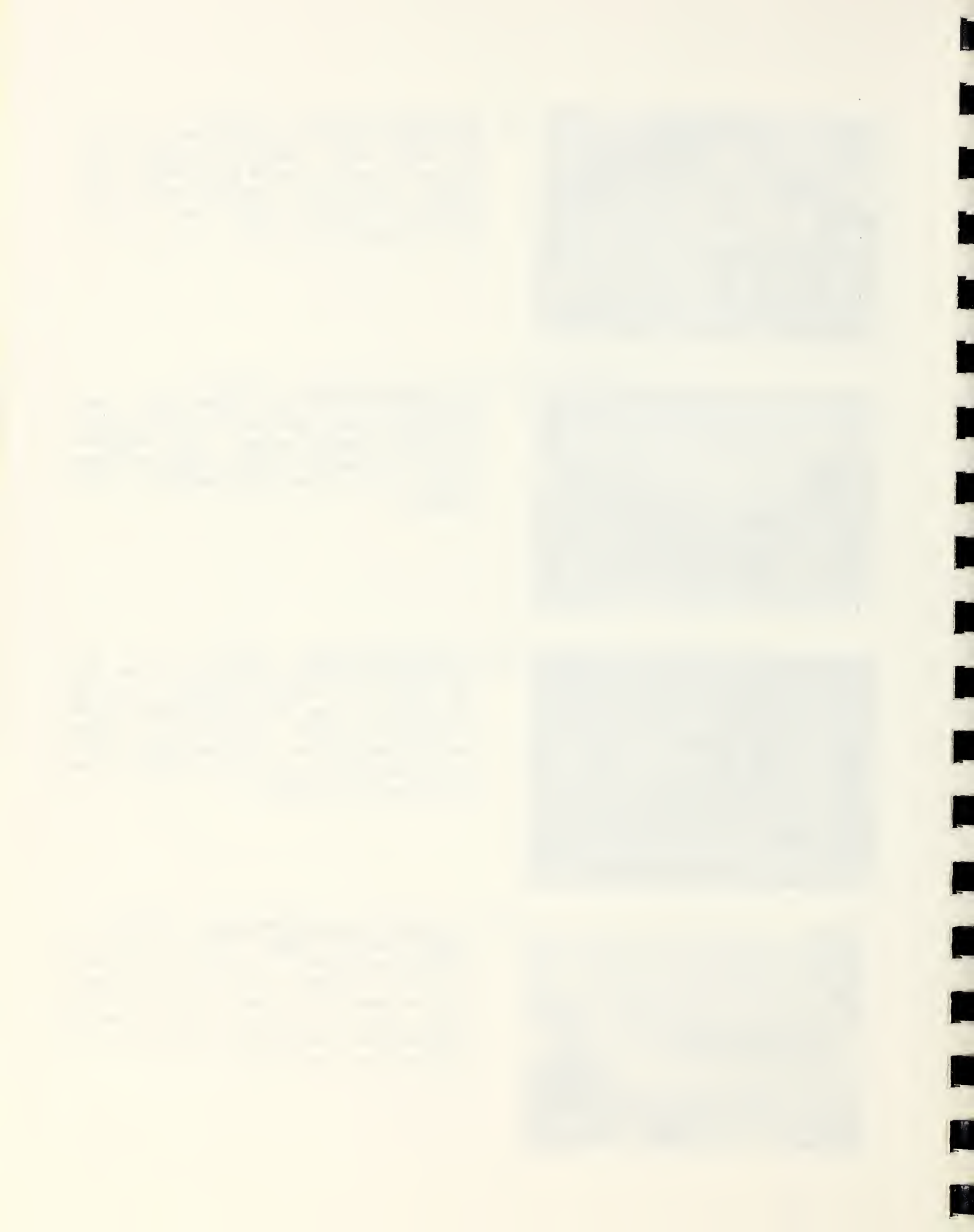
217. 1607 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
One-story, 3 bay wide house with front projecting gable wing and hip roofed porch following facade shape. 4/4 windows, interior chimney. Was typical of area before it was extensively remodeled. Good condition.



218. 1613 Angier Avenue. Pre-1913
Two-story 5 bay "triple A" triplex with 1st floor rear exterior chimney. 2/2 and 4/4 windows, and hip roofed front porch with Doric columns. Very similar to other two-stories in area, but the only triplex in neighborhood. Good condition if not all fabric is original.



219. 104,106,108 North Blacknall. Pre-1913
Single story, single family "triple A" mill type houses. All probably L-shaped but have rear shed additions. All have 3 bay facades covered by a shed roof front porch, interior chimney. 106 is unique because the front gable is located on the left side of the facade.





220. 103,105 South Blacknall. Pre-1913
 These two houses are nearly identical. Each is a one-story duplex "triple A" house with rear shed additions. Interior center chimney, tin roof, four bay facade (2 doors, 2 windows), covered by a full front porch with hip roof. 105 still has original front porch with turned posts.



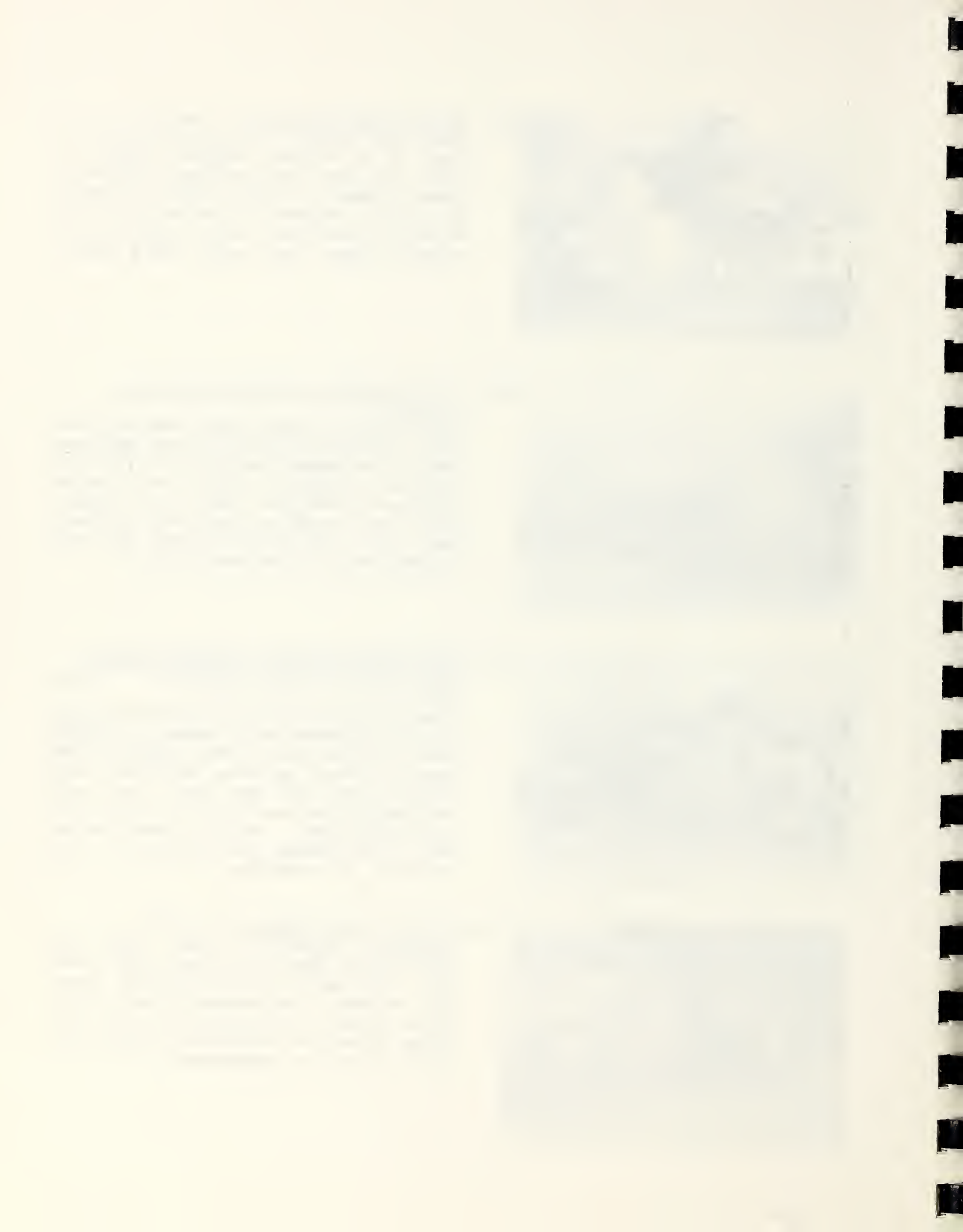
221. 1411 East Main, 103,105 North Goley.
 Pre-1913
 Single story single family dwelling with front projecting gable wing with additions making the general shape a U. 1411 and 105 are L-shaped. All have interior chimneys, three bay fronts with center doors and remodeled hip roof porches. Houses are the same material and were probably built by the same builder.



222. 107,115 North Goley, 1404,1406 Morning Glory, 110,118 North Blacknall. Circa 1915.
 Large group of single story single family plain, L-shaped mill houses, probably built for the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company. Each is three bays wide with center door, and shed roof over porch continuing the same line as main roof. 4/4 sash windows. Built at same time but have a few changes over the years. Generally in fair condition.

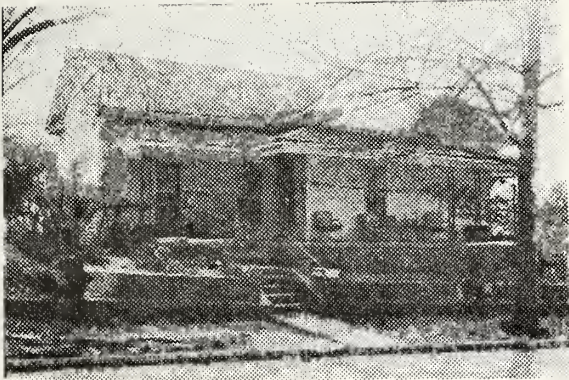


223. 1401 East Main Street. Pre-1913
 One-story "triple A", frame center hall plan, single family dwelling. Full width hip roofed porch with replacement posts. 2/1 windows, replacement front door. Corner site, and was probably one of the first houses on the block. Good condition. Typical of neighborhood.

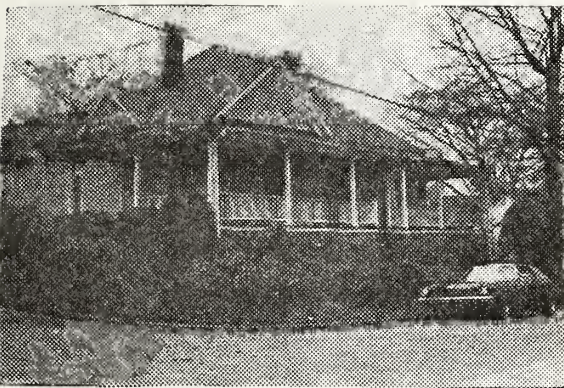




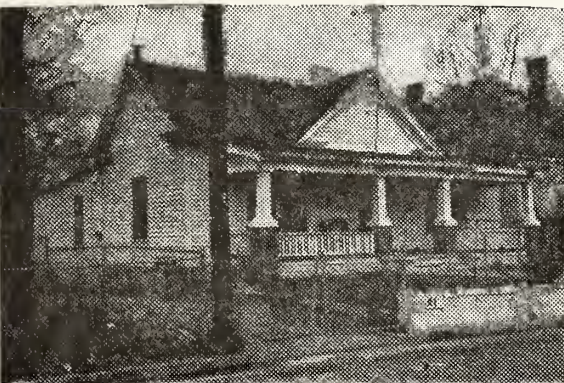
224. 1402 East Main Street. Pre-1913
5 bay, one-story house with 4 bays sheltered by a shed porch and the 5th bay in cross gable end. Standing seam roof, 6/6 windows, some original posts and sawnwork, and a false gable centered over porch. This house fits the general scale and style of its neighborhood. Good condition.



225. 1506 East Main Street. Pre-1913
One-story, 4 bay house with center projecting cross gable, hip roofed porch following facade with two original pilasters remaining. Eave returns on all gable ends and 2/2 windows. A very nice house, fancier than most and in good shape.

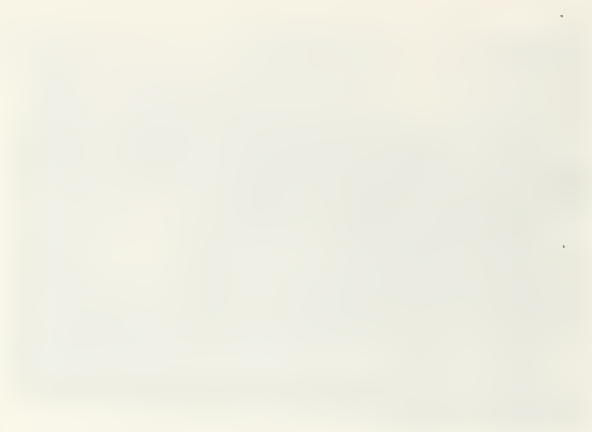


226. 1510 East Main Street. 1913-1937
Single story, high hip roof house with a front gable to one side and a smaller false gable on the side of that. The porch with original Doric columns and plain railing wraps around three sides. Main front door has one side light with matching panels. This house is somewhat pretentious for this neighborhood and is in good shape.

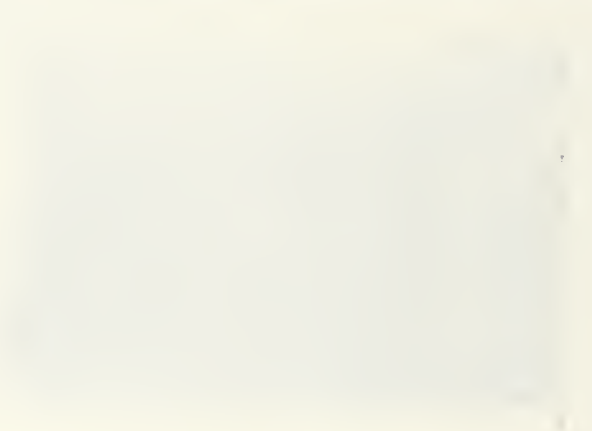


227. 102,106 South Young Avenue. Pre-1913
One-story "triple A" L-shaped houses, 3 bays wide, with shed porches with replacement posts and eave returns. Interior end chimneys, 2/2 sash windows, and single large paned doors with 3 horizontal panels. Very typical of neighborhood, both in fair shape with several additions.

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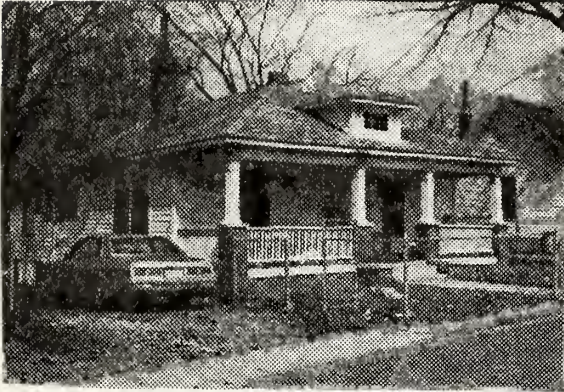


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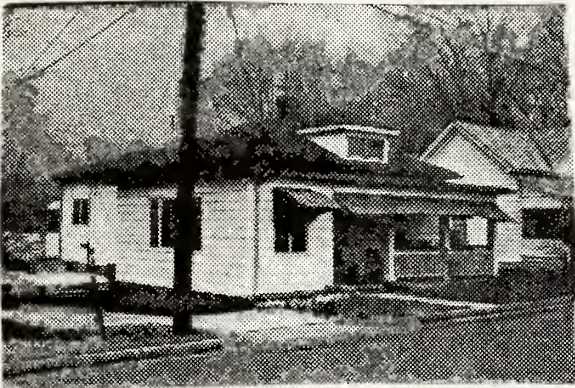


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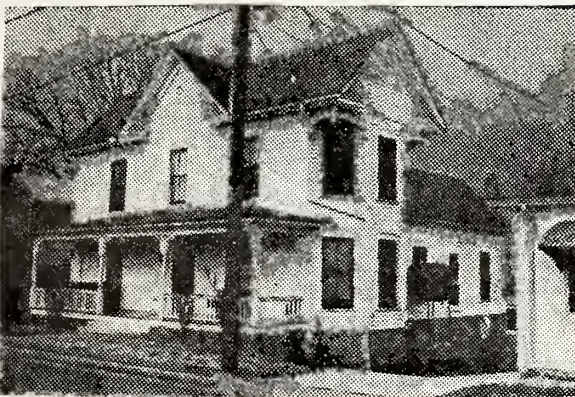




228. 104 South Young Avenue. 1913-1937
One-story 3 bay house with engaged porch under a low hip roof with two interior chimneys and 2/2 windows. Only engaged porch on street, but is very typical in size and scale to neighborhood. Good condition.



229. 108 South Young Avenue. 1913-1937
One-story low hip roof house with hipped dormer, 3 bays wide with one bay of porch enclosed, fits street scale. Extensively remodeled.

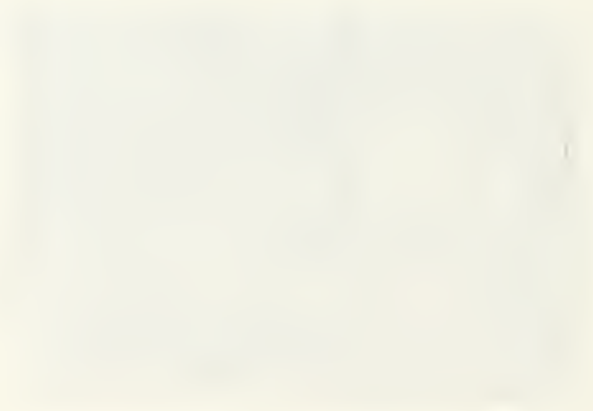
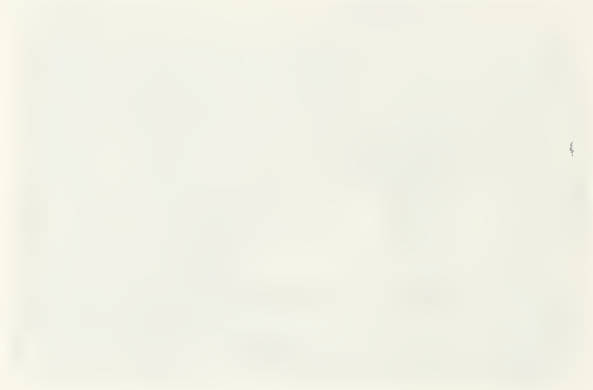


230. 110 South Young Avenue. Pre-1913
Two-story, 3 bay I-house with pedimented lintels on doors, 2/2 windows. Original front porch with turned bracketed posts. Exterior rear single shouldered chimney. North gable end is Queen Anne, two-story bay with curvilinear brackets outlining the eave line. This house was moved from corner lot. Only house with Queen Anne features in neighborhood. In very good shape and 100% original fabric.

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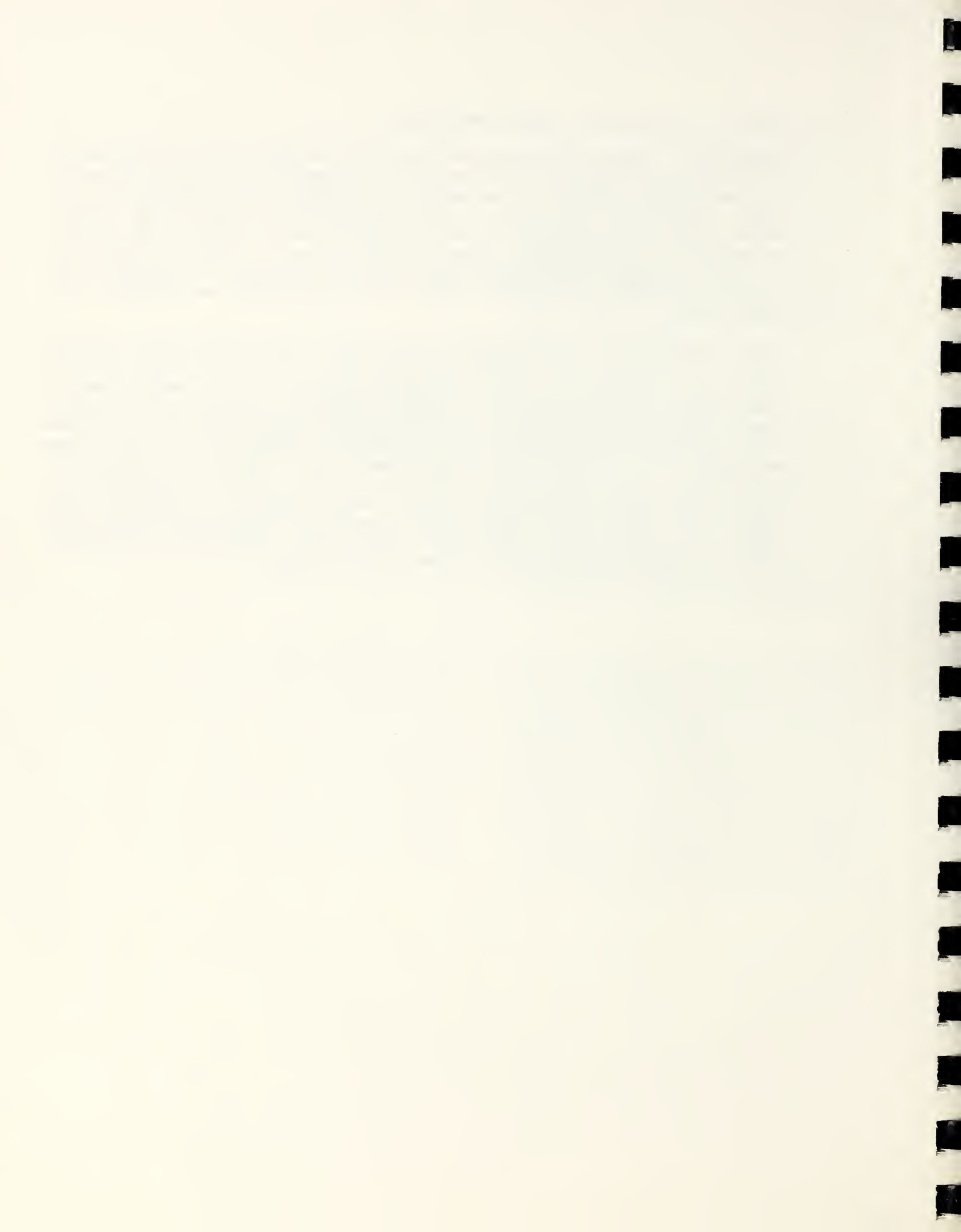
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Team 8: Karin Kaiser, Hurley Humphries

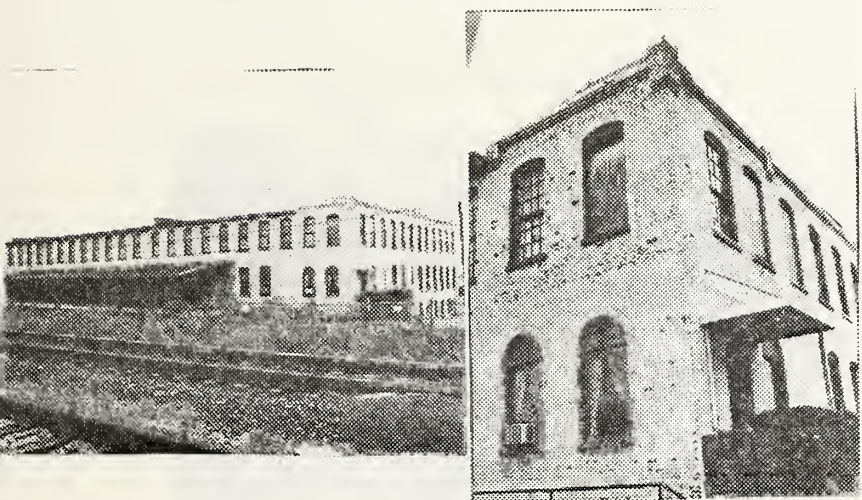
Boundaries: This section comprises the entire original mill village called "East Durham," bounded by Pettigrew Street on the north, Scoggins Street on the east, Sowell Street on the west, and roughly by Lawson Street on the south. The core of the area is the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham's earliest textile mill, and supporting housing. Also in the area are two distinct and independent groups of houses, one on the east edge and one on the west edge. The entire area is now intersected by Interstate 40, which was superimposed over the earlier streets of Bowen and Hackney in the early 1970's.

General Description: The housing in the mill village falls into distinct subgroups, defined not only by its physical location but by architectural form, detail and style. The houses were built in groups, usually rows, in identical or similar handfults at varying intervals in spurts of mill expansion. The earliest mill houses were constructed adjacent to the mill between 1884 and their first appearance on the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1898. These early houses were built with the broad side to the street and various shed or ell sections on the rear, thus would have offered a familiar farmhouse profile to employees arriving from country farms to settle the fringes of the city. Over time the mill house lost its vertically accentuated rectangular form set parallel to the street and evolved into a compact gable front bungalow, making more economic use of the street frontage.



"East Durham"

231. Mill: (Former) Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company. 1884 and later. Expansive textile manufacturing complex. With original 1884 4 story brick building and stair tower have been destroyed, but ten later structures remain. A 1-story wing of the original building was remodeled at early date into 2-story structure with lighted basement which now constitutes the main building. Piercing the parapeted 1/5 American bond brick walls are segmentally arched, multi-pane, wooden sash windows in the work areas and round arched 1/1 sash in the office space. Complex in original use until 1930's, later owned by Mead Container Company, now vacant. Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company was the first among the three other nearby mills which together formed the nuclei of the East Durham and Edgemont communities.



Main block with office are in corner. The multitude of windows and raised basement illustrate the dependency of the early mills upon natural light and ventilation. The loading platform is a later addition. Viewed from the rear, the successive expansion programs are clearly shown in the varying story heights, window openings, and massing. The low pitch gable is the predominate roof type, although at least 2 buildings have monitors and others are flat or shed roofed.

232. Pre-1898 Mill Housing: Harnett, Reservoir, Middle Streets: 509, 511 Reservoir Street. Ca. 1884?

Possibly the oldest surviving houses in the mill village. Both houses are 3 bay 1½ story frame structures which originally had exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders, and one-to-five common bond.



Only 511 has survived in recognizable form. This house retains 6 inch wide heart pine flooring, and has an unusual 9 light upper story window hung as a casement. The entire interior has been gutted.





515,609-624 Reservoir Street,609-620 Middle Street. Pre-1891.

These two streets contain 17 board-and batten houses, both single family and duplexes. These were originally a single unit, but are now separated by the I-40 Expressway.

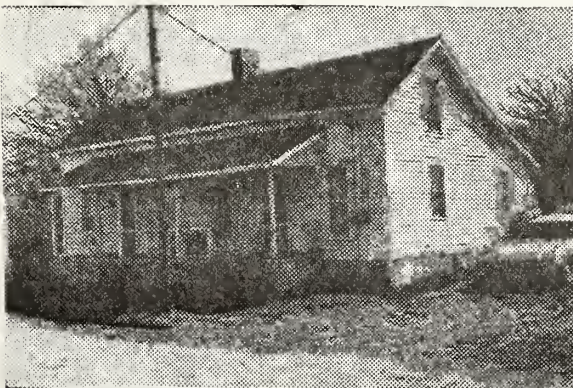
17 of the original 31 houses in this group are still standing. A portion of this group is shown in an inset of "East Durham" on the 1891 "Bird's Eye View of Durham." The houses south of the expressway form an isolated and tightly-knit community with a strongly rural feeling. The houses are set close to the street in parallel rows with deep back yards allowing ample space for gardens between dwellings and rows of earlier outhouses. All houses retain original plans and most materials. They now however show considerable variation in wear, weathering, ornament, and the individuality of the tenants' lives.

Typical of the single family type is:



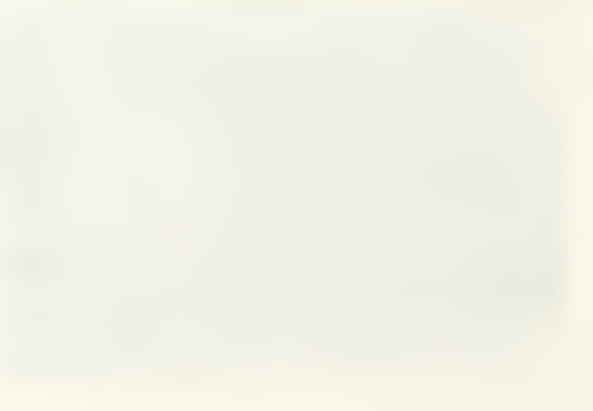
611 Reservoir Street.

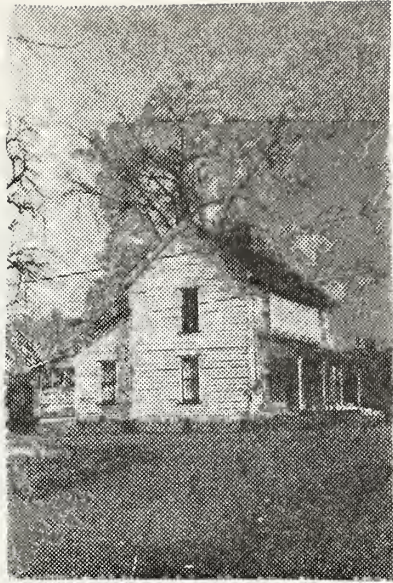
This mill house type is a strongly vertical, gable-roofed, 1½ story single family house with molded board-and batten, original 4/4 or replacement 6/6 sash, raised 4-panel doors, central chimney, front shed porch probably once with chamfered posts, and rear shed or ell wing. The shed roofs create an interesting variation on the saltbox silhouette. Each house has a small entrance hall which opens into a narrow beaded pine sheathed room on either side.



610/610½ Middle Street,515 Reservoir Street.

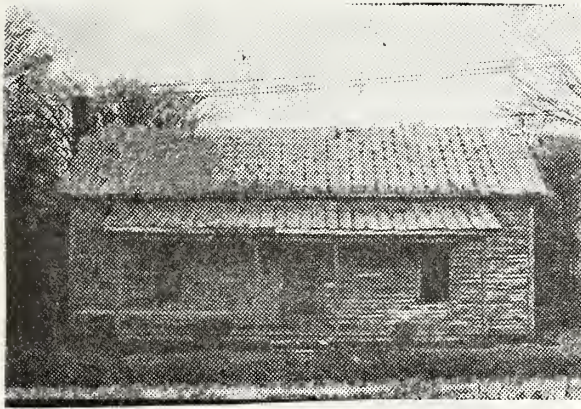
The two 1½-story duplexes in the group follow the familiar form and styling of the above mill houses but with differences in facade proportions, the presence of chamfered porch posts, and the use of German siding as original exterior wall covering. Each unit of the duplexes contains one main room, one bedroom, and one shed room. 515 Reservoir is on the 1898 Sanborn Map.





509,510,511,513 Harnett Street. Pre-1898
All originally built as duplexes but now single family residences. Two are 1½ stories, 2 are 2 story. All are exceptional within the mill district for their relatively fashionable millwork. 510 Harnett is representative of the group: a 2 story 4 bay structure with gable roof, central chimney and rear shed. It features a box cornice, raised panel doors, 6/6 sash windows. The scalloped sawnwork brackets, inverted "picket fence" gable end porch siding, and chamfered porch posts are especially surprising for a "company house."

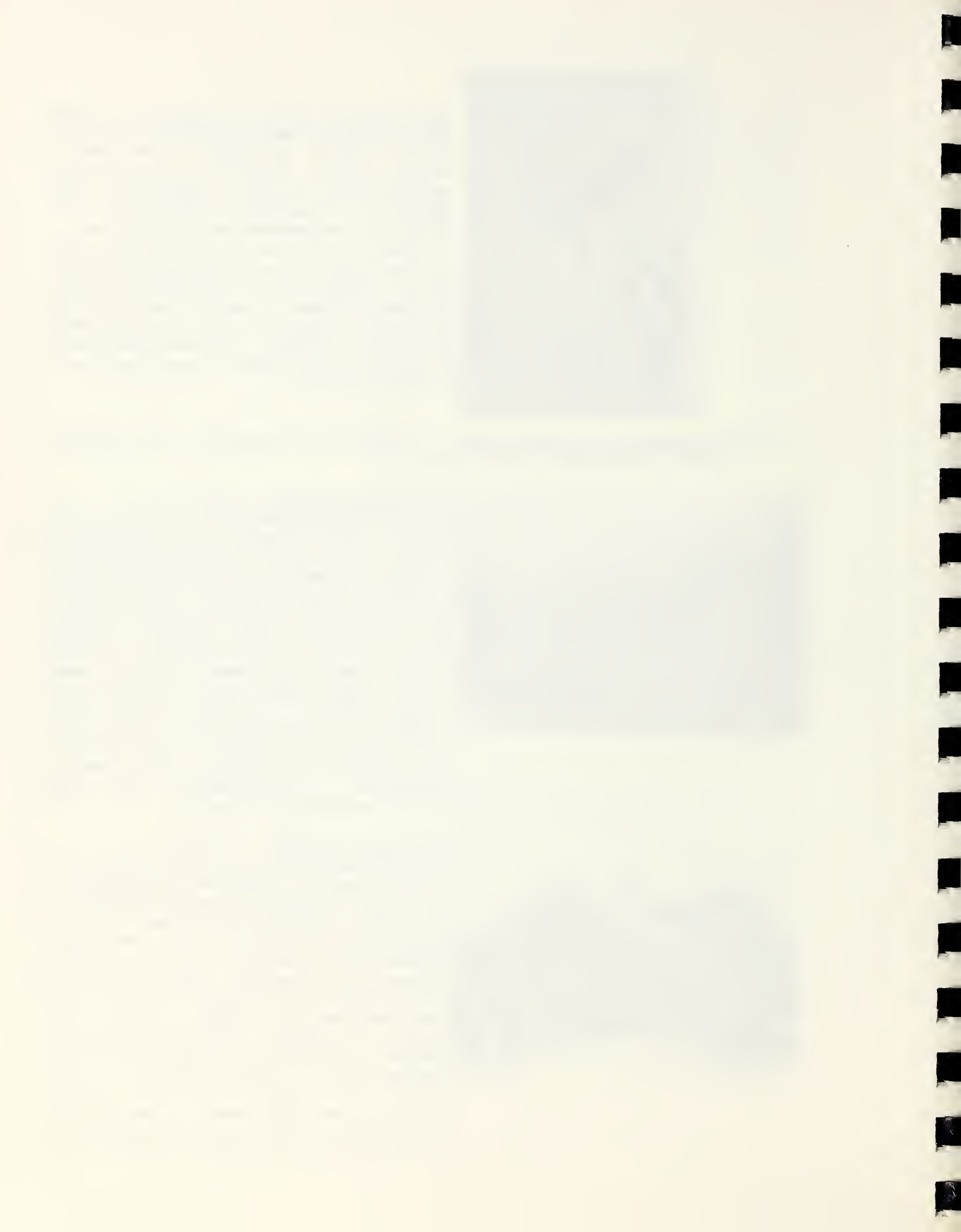
233. Early Houses of Uncertain Date. (These were not mapped on the 1898 map, but may have already been constructed)



507 Scoggins Avenue. Pre-1913
Simple, nicely detailed, 1 story frame house with elongated 3 bay facade and center hall plan. Incorporates elements of earlier Greek Revival with contemporary Victorian period styling. Notable characteristics include one of earlier pair of free standing single shoulder, stepped base, exterior end chimneys, 2-light transom over replacement raised 4-panel doors, random width porch ceiling boards, raised 2-panel interior doors, simple chamfered and beaded mantels, wide heart-pine floorboards, and wide flush sheathing in rear ell. Believed to be farmhouse predating or contemporary with Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company.



506 Harnett Street. Pre-1913
Standing on a lot formerly occupied by a small commercial complex, this pre-1913, one story, L-shaped, gable structure is the only original brick house within the district and one of two in the entire Edgemont-East Durham area surveyed. Pierced by segmently arched window and door openings, the walls are laid in 1/5 American bond with traces of white paint used to highlight the mortor joints remaining. Patterned tin shingles cover the gables which were once bridged by a corner porch. The interior has been remodeled but wide mouldings remain. Two diagonal hearths and a parlor also remain and are served by the central chimney of this



unique four room house. Because the brick are similar to those used in the factory, this house may be contemporary with it.



614 Scoggins Avenue. Pre-1913

Single story, frame house with picturesque massing. Primary focus on full facade hip-roofed porch with classical columns and wide moulded cornice. Somewhat altered interior and exterior, however, both form and detail give this house a relative degree of distinction within the context of the standard mill housing of the surrounding area.



613 Harnett Street. Pre-1937

Isolated at the end of a small dirt lane is this 1 story, L-shaped "triple A" frame dwelling. It has the fairly typical features of mill housing: German siding, 6/6 sash windows, plain detailing and narrow board interior sheathing. Notable for the district, however, is the unique location of the corbelled interior chimney.

234. Pre-1913 Mill Houses (probably constructed between ca. 1900-1913)



508-512 Bacon Street, 1705 Gillette Street. Group of three identically built, 1 story, 4 bay frame mill houses remain of the original four on Bacon Street. Unlike the normal door spacing of the Gillette Street house, these doors were placed within 3' of one another, one now filled in on each house. 1705 Gillette Street is the only example remaining of the original five once wrapping the corner of Gillette and Bernice Streets. Each house has paired front doors, narrow 4/4 sash windows, and originally had a full facade shed porch, removed when the street was widened.

235. Pettigrew Street Group

This widely-spaced group of mill houses introduced roof interest in "triple A", cross gable, shed dormer, and projecting bay forms. These new forms, together with a focus on front gable ventilators, appear in an area where detail is generally lacking. Six of an estimated 13 original houses still stand.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the sampling process and the statistical techniques employed to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the findings from the study. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed in the data, as well as the implications of these findings for the industry.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research. It acknowledges that while the study provides valuable insights, there are still several factors that could influence the results and that further investigation is needed.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the report by summarizing the main points and reiterating the significance of the findings. It also provides a final statement on the overall quality and reliability of the research.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and a bibliography. It cites all the sources used in the study, ensuring that proper credit is given to the original authors and that readers can locate the information if needed.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices. These include additional data, charts, and tables that provide further detail and support for the findings presented in the main text.

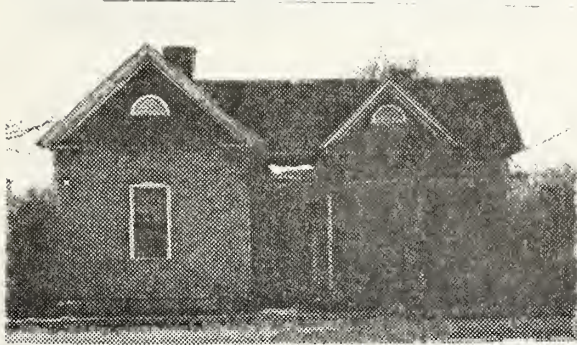
8. The eighth part of the document is a final section that provides a brief overview of the entire report. It serves as a quick reference for readers who want to know the scope and content of the document.



Typical examples of the group:

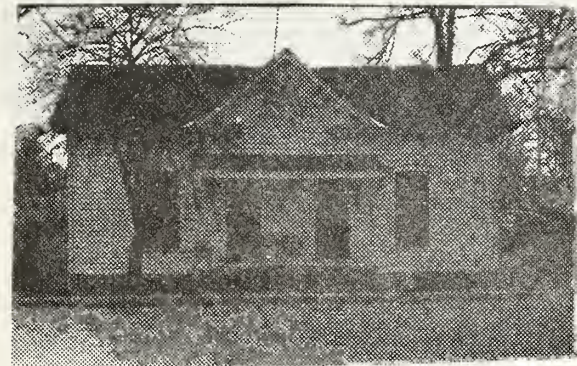
1802-1806 Pettigrew Street.

Group of 3 single family, 1 story frame mill houses, which indicate an attempt to visually link houses built at different times. Each house had a full front porch which was removed when the street was widened, and the front doors are now located in the gable ends.



1904 Pettigrew Street.

Single family, 1-story frame mill house with projecting bay and cross gable. Most original fabric remains intact including simple but good Victorian period detailing in front and screen doors, window surrounds, porch posts, and lunette ventilators. One of the few houses in mill district with variety of form and attention to style. Probably built for mill superintendent.



1704 Pettigrew Street.

Compact, simply detailed, "triple A" frame house with original L-shape extended, subdivided, and modernized into its present duplex form. Although original full facade porch was lost to street expansion, some Victorian period styling remains in pointed arch lintels, diamond ventilator, and cornice returns. Example of well built, well maintained, older house in a neighborhood where newer houses have survived time, weather, use and change less well.

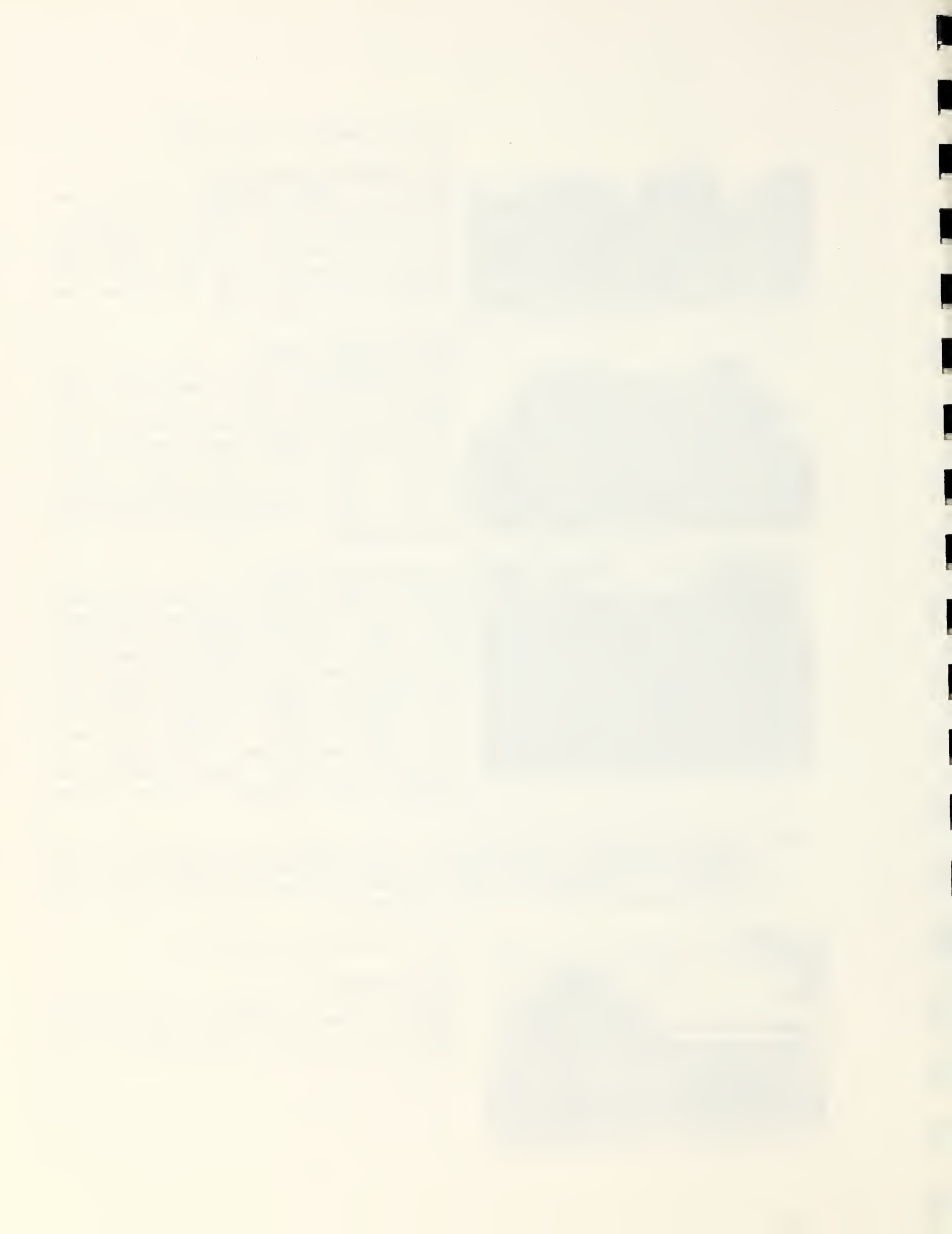
236. Troy Street Group. The beginning of the change from the construction of identical peas-in-a-pod mill houses to variations on one basic type is seen here. Although each of the four has the same basic detailing, each has a different exterior shape and floor plan.

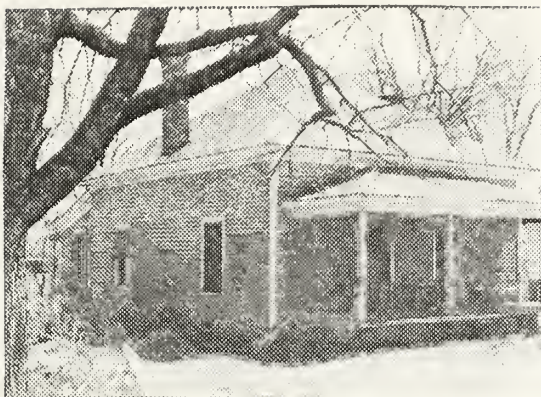


Typical examples of the group:

607 Troy Street.

Only one of 14 identical houses still standing. One of 3 houses in "East Durham" with a chimney centralized on the exterior rear wall.

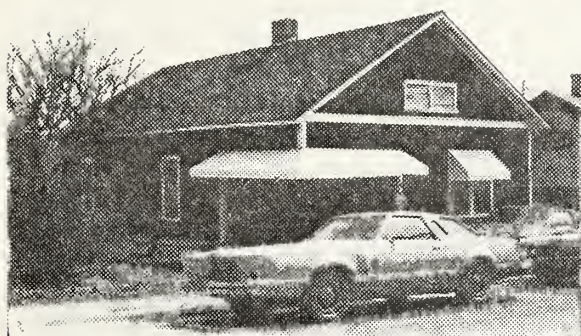




611 Troy Street.

Strongly proportioned mill house with the common group elements: wide cornice, hip roofed porch with turned posts, two front doors, 2/2 sash, corbeled chimney cap, rear shed. Unusual in that it has a hip roof and no facade windows.

237. Bacon Street Group:



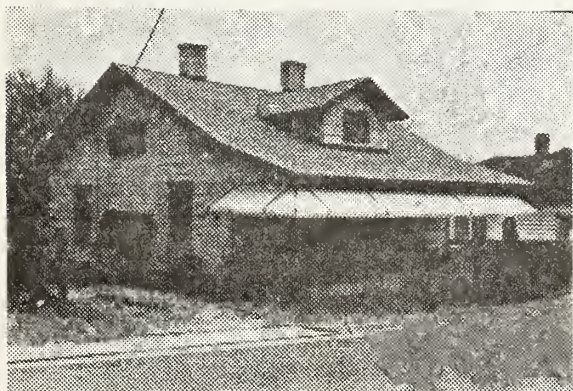
509-513 Bacon Street. Pre-1937

Compact group of three varied mill houses, built ca. 1930. These contain elements of basically low, deep-porched, bungalow forms. Stylistically unique to the mill district.

These are the last houses built by Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, reflecting its digression from identical row houses to newer, more up-to-date styles with a degree of individuality even more pronounced than Troy Street.

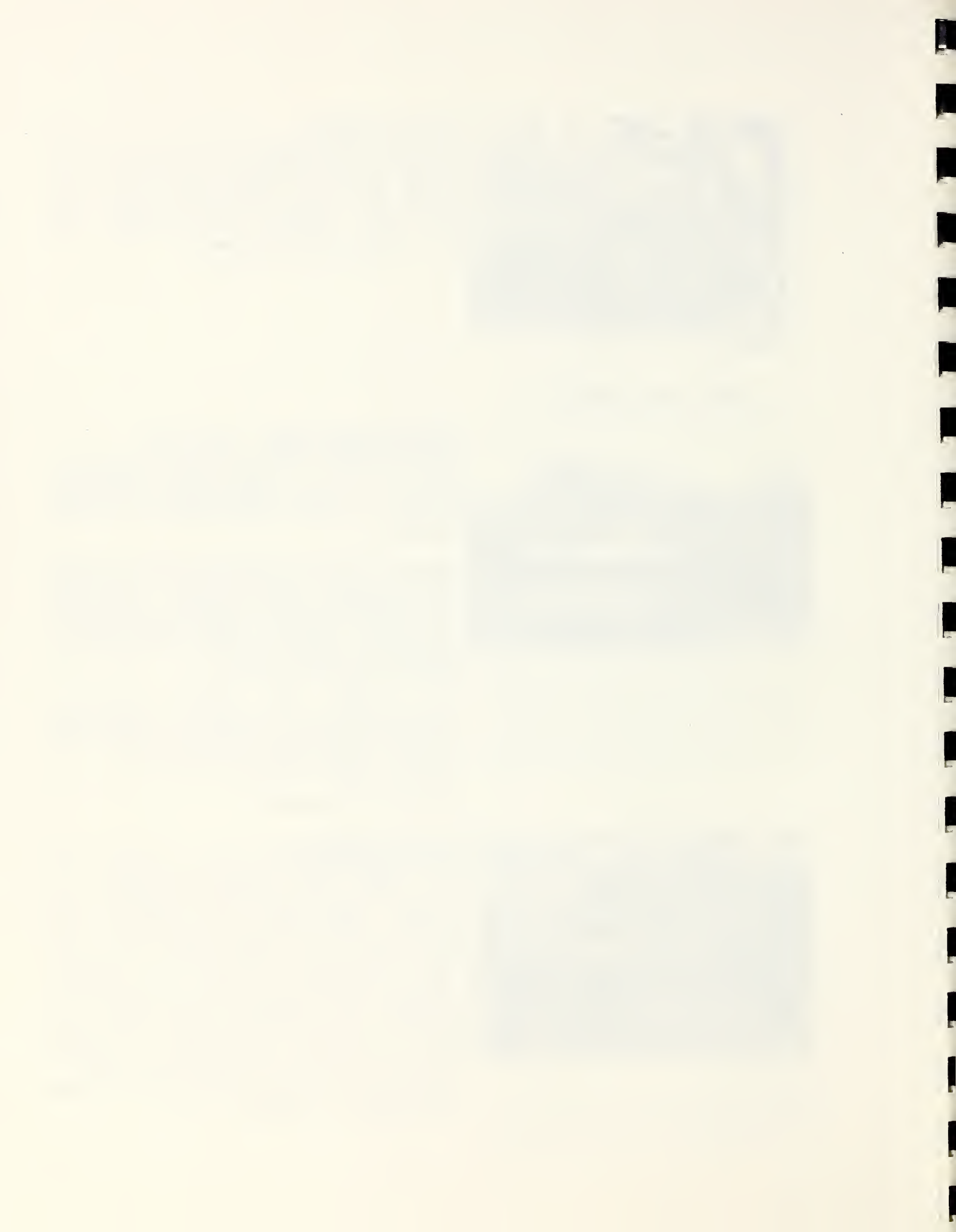
Group contains only examples of shingles, unpainted exterior finish, full gable end facade, and rare instance of owner occupancy within the mill district.

Typical of the group is:



511 Bacon Street.

Stylistically transitional, 1 story frame mill house with bungalow influence in prominent gable dormer facing street, low, broad, sheltering porch admitting air without sun, wide eaves with closed soffits, ventilator in dormer echoed in gable end, and interior placement of chimneys. Gently pitched gable side slightly kicks outward to form umbrella-like, full facade porch carried on turned posts and linking house to earlier vocabulary. Bungalow characteristics are shared with houses to either side yet with distinctly different arrangement of elements.



Loss and Change in "East Durham"

Cut off from the mill as supporting source and paternalistic protector, the survival of the mill village rested on its ability to adapt to change and shock. The housing was parceled and re-parceled, largely among investment developers and some mill houses were leveled for new light industry, but the largest losses occurred when Interstate 40 was built. As later Community Development programs leveled nearby black-occupied houses in Hayti, the earlier mill housing filled an increasingly acute need for black housing in Durham. Thus during the nearly fifty years since the closing of the mill, the housing has continued in constant use, although having shifted from white to black occupancy, and it remains rental property.

Although the mill has been vacant since September 1978, all of the buildings are well-maintained. However, over time the original four-story main mill, the characteristic stair towers, and several of the supporting structures were demolished. Most of the windows have been infilled with bonded brick. A stone wall remains at the margins of an area assumed to be an earlier reservoir, now filled in and paved as a parking lot. Another profound change in the neighborhood was the interruption of access between the houses north and south of the expressway. In use since the 1800's to traverse the district, Reservoir Street was interrupted by I-40. Unlike Sowell Street with its Lakeland Street footbridge over the highway, Reservoir Street has no equivalent substitute. As a result, despite highway signs to the contrary, the chain link fence has been peeled back to allow continued passage between the two halves of the neighborhood. Women dressed for downtown work, men returning from Pettigrew Street warehouses, and children holding hands may be seen along these paths waiting for the opportunity to cross through traffic.

Recommendations:

The mill village is one of the few visual links remaining in Durham to the transitional way of life and patterns of economic growth of the late agrarian and early industrial periods in the post-Civil War South. Considering the fifty to ninety-five year age range of the house, all of the buildings are basically in sound physical condition. They are at least equal to the some of the public housing projects built in Durham in the last decade in terms of physical condition, and are superior to these in spatial conditions. Considering the problem of dehumanization, accelerated deterioration of public housing projects, and the nearly unanimous reluctance of the current mill housing occupants to consider relocation as a desirable alternative, the situation seems to warrant rehabilitation of existing housing, where people enjoy relative spaciousness and privacy.

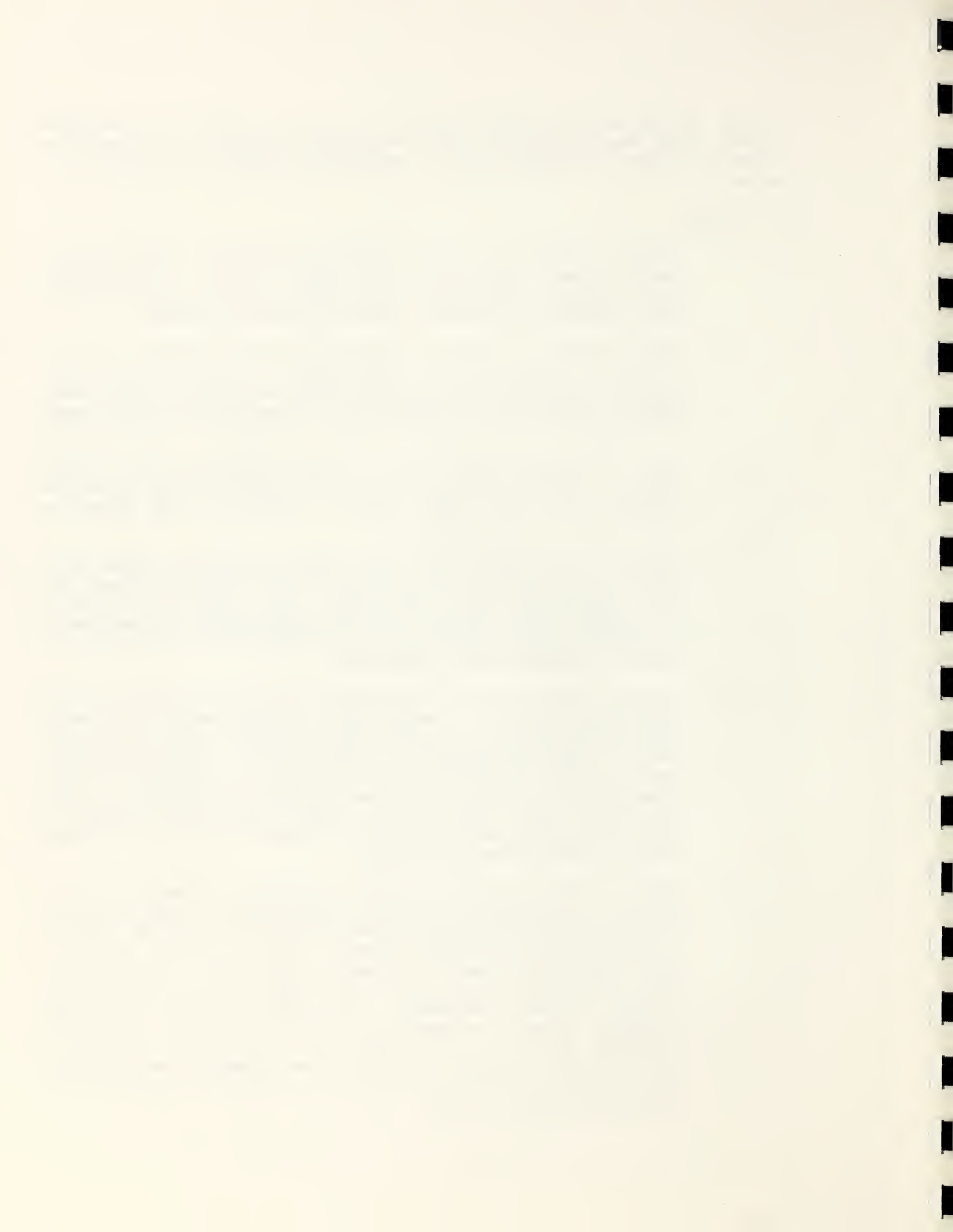
State and Federal:

1. Nominate the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company and its mill housing to the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district by virtue of its meeting three of the four possible criteria:
 - a. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - b. Representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
 - d. Potential yield of information important in history.

Include in the nomination the separate but related house at 614 Scoggins Street. This frame house, with its free-standing exterior end chimneys and farmhouse facade, represents the only remaining precedent for the early mill houses.

2. Local:

- A. Initiate a program for city subsidized preventive, rather than the present private subsistence maintenance. Involve the North Carolina Builders' Institute in the rehabilitation, using building trades trainees from Durham, preferably from East Durham.
- B. Refine or draft a portion of the existing Building Codes, City and/or State, to specifically protect/apply to any investment rental property that is historically significant to the City and/or State. Include restrictions to prevent any irreversible alteration which is detrimental to the original fabric or character of the building.
- C. Supply interested tenants with paint and building materials free of charge or offer like materials to landlords at the low-bidder purchase cost to the City. Design a program for CETA workers to assist with continued maintenance.
- D. Publicize the significance of the area and the work being done. Educate the public to the historic value of the buildings they drive between when they travel I-40. Run a series of articles in the Herald papers, set up a textile industry mill village exhibit in the City Hall display area, and include mill descriptions in Chamber of Commerce etc. literature.
- E. Plan for more active City participation in improving the presently inadequate channels of communication between landlord and tenant and/or tenant advocacy groups out of a municipal self-interest directed towards upgrading the maintenance of existing housing. Examination of the structures alone indicates nothing particularly wrong with the structures besides imperfect communication between those who own and those who rent. This periodically reaches the regrettable point of eviction and litigation and is a recurring situation that warrants attention.
- F. Consideration by the City of ways to purchase at assessed value the present rental properties for resale restricted to owner occupancy. Design and implement a subsidized program by which rent payments are applicable as mortgage payments. As the current owners of these speculative properties comment frequently on an imbalance between maintenance cost, chargeable rents, and acceptable profit margins, the City's assumption and transfer of title, from tenant occupancy to owner occupancy, would free developers' funds for investment where it is in their best interest to maintain the properties they possess. In view of ever imminent housing shortages in Durham, it is in the City's best interest to retain what is standing and likely to last.



It is important to note here the unsolicited interest among tenants to purchase the property they rent. Within the short six month interval of the inventory, several have made enquiries and one has purchased, repaired and painted. At their own cost, whenever able, others initiated both preventive and cosmetic maintenance. In a tight housing market, speculative landlords generally lack the earlier mutuality of interest the mill owner, as landlord, shared with tenants in actively maintaining his property to ensure a constant and ideally stable labor supply.

Were there any possibility of their owning over time what they now rent, the residents' presently observed level of appreciation is such that Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company's former mill housing could easily double its current life expectancy. That would seem to be of benefit to all of Durham.

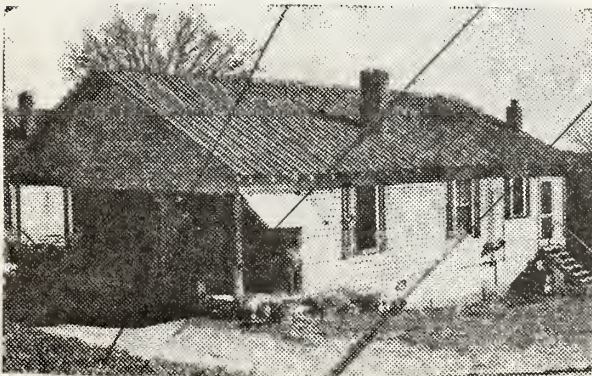
238. T. N. Bright Tobacco Factory (Tuscarora Plastics). Pre-1913

A greatly expanded manufacturing facility, this factory has a visual impact upon the neighborhood. Occupying the 1400 block of Pettigrew Street, it serves as a distinctive area of demarcation between the land formerly owned by Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company and the independent neighborhoods which developed behind and beside the Bright Factory.



Typical example of early 20th century tobacco factory/storage facilities, it is one story in height with broad, very low pitched gable roof, frame walls covered with tin, and 6/6 wooden sash windows. Office area in original factory had brick walls only on street facade, randomly laid in American bond ranging from 4/1 to 15/1. Though doubled in size by present manufacturing concern, the original fabric is basically intact including massive pine posts and chamfered beams in interior.

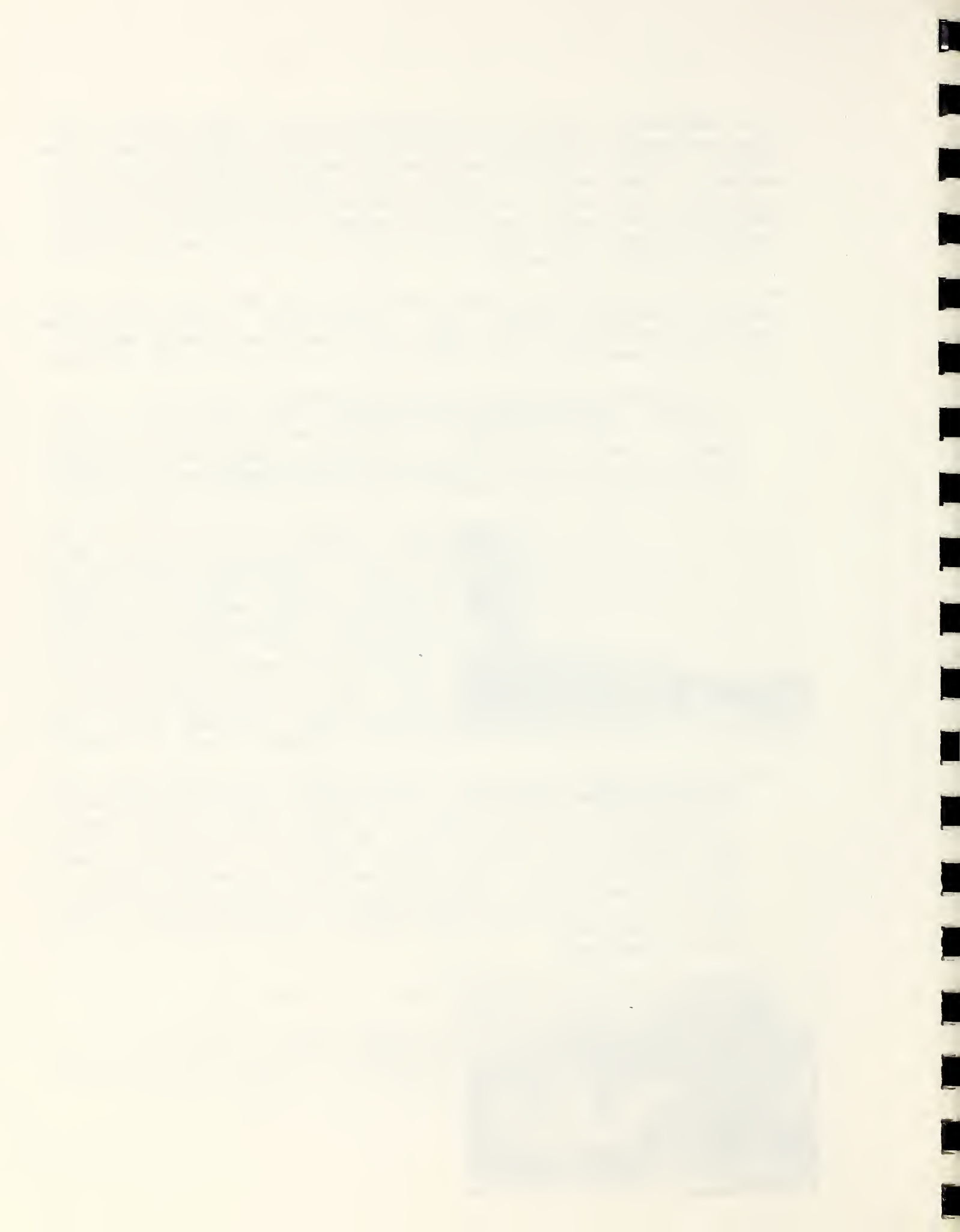
239. Gillette and South Plum Street. Cohesive group representing large number of similar houses now destroyed by Expressway. Of two basic types, one a single family with four rooms, the other a duplex of two rooms per side originally, but a third added soon after construction. Although much simplified, all exhibit bungalow influence in recessed porch under facade gable, spacing of bays and proportions. Houses very somewhat in degree of ornamentation. Possibly built by either the factory or speculators to house employees of the adjacent T. N. Bright Tobacco Factory. The Gillette Street houses have strong social ties with the Sowell Street neighborhood.



Typical of the group is:

1502 Gillette Street. Pre-1937

One story, four bay "shotgun" duplex with chamfered porch posts, 6/6 sash windows, paneled doors, and plain surrounds.



240. Sowell Street Neighborhood. Another area left remaining notably intact is the Sowell Street neighborhood, containing the buildings along Sowell and Pettigrew streets, which began to be rebuilt in 1912, the same year a fire took all the houses on the street. A series of cast stone buildings on Sowell constitute the earliest built in Durham. The 1930's Sears and Roebuck cement mixer and block moulds are still stored in the shed behind Frank George Sowell's house on adjacent Pettigrew Street. Mr. Sowell and his father, Bishop James Sowell, together built houses on the property they owned near the Ebenezer Baptist Church which they built with their congregation. Over time, the Street's name evolved from Clive Alley (Sanborn 1913) to Sowell Street reflecting the growing significance of a single family. It is unique also in its formerly being a complete and self-contained community unit, almost entirely black built and owned, consisting of the principle social institutions of church, school and store (the latter white-owned) within a three block range. All three buildings still stand, although two, the school and the store, have been adapted to multiple-family dwellings. The church is still in vigorous use, each Sunday filling the streets with parked cars and choir music.

Architecturally, the variation of form, the unusual combinations of detail, the mix of wood and cement and the recurring cast stone blocks in seven of the buildings on the street simultaneously give this street more diversity and coherence than any other street in the survey area. In its statement of non-conformity to prevalent dominant types, Sowell Street calmly announces its Afro-American origins. It is a very strong street.

Much like the Reservoir-Middle-Troy street groups, Sowell Street continues as a self-contained unit which retains and asserts both its identity and integrity. Whereas the mill group remains severed by I-40, Sowell Street has the advantage of the adjacent Lakeland Street foot-bridge spanning the Expressway and linking its two interrupted sides.

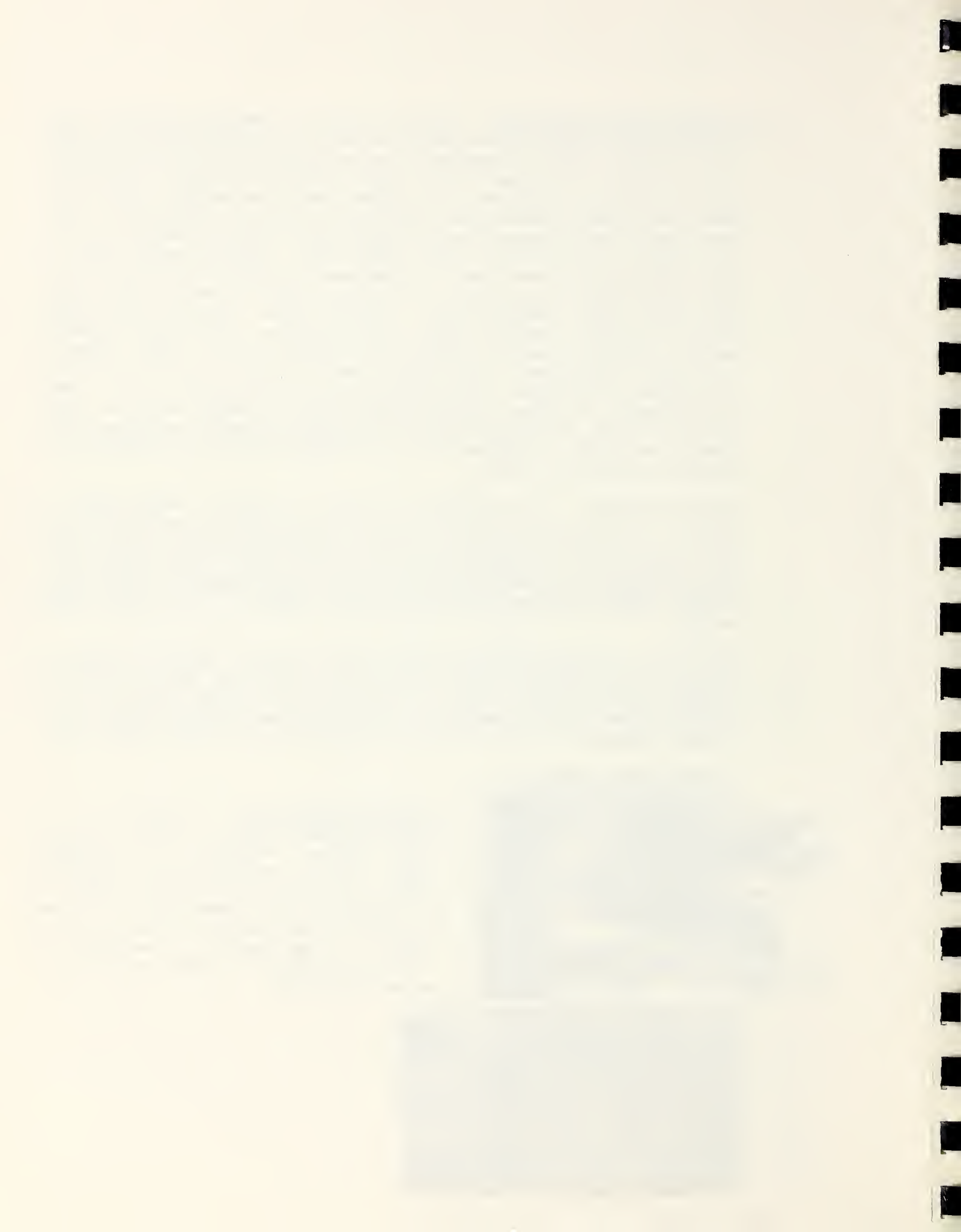
Sowell Street Community



1508 Pettigrew Street. ca. 1935

Built with hand cast stone and having 6/6 sash windows, moulded door surrounds, simple window surrounds, wide overhangs at eaves, and full facade porch, this two story house shows a great deal of thought in construction and use of space. Occupied by Frank Sowell, it was built by him and his father, Bishop James Sowell, in the mid 1930's.

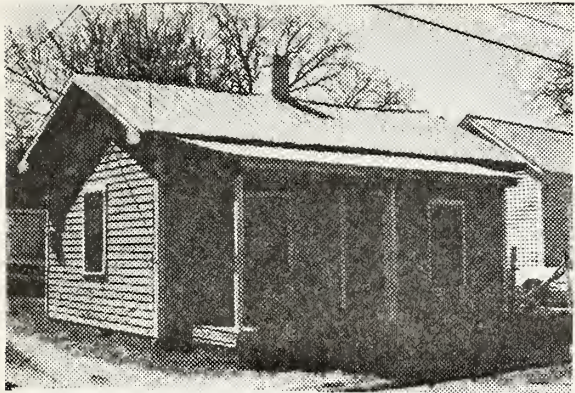






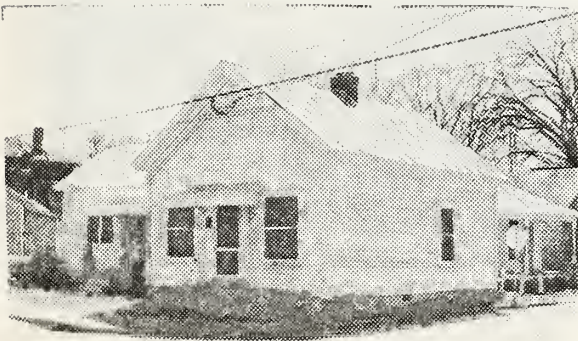
1506 Pettigrew Street. 1913-1937

A plain, 3 room shotgun house with front gable to street, simple door and window surrounds, 4/4 sash windows, horizontal panel door, wide interior mouldings, and a pleasant mantel. 303 Sowell is similar, with the exception of a recessed porch under a hip roof.



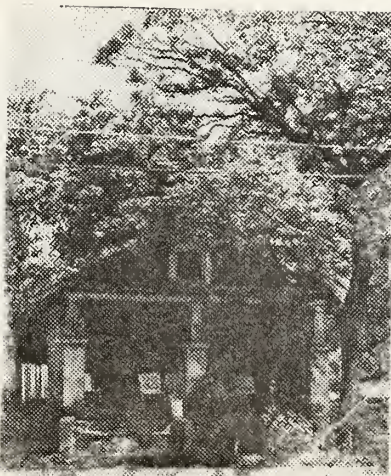
1504 Pettigrew Street 1913-1937

Simple, 4 room, 1 story, low pitch gable house with 6/6 sash windows, panel door with 6 lights in upper half, and plain surrounds and trim. Interior remodeled.



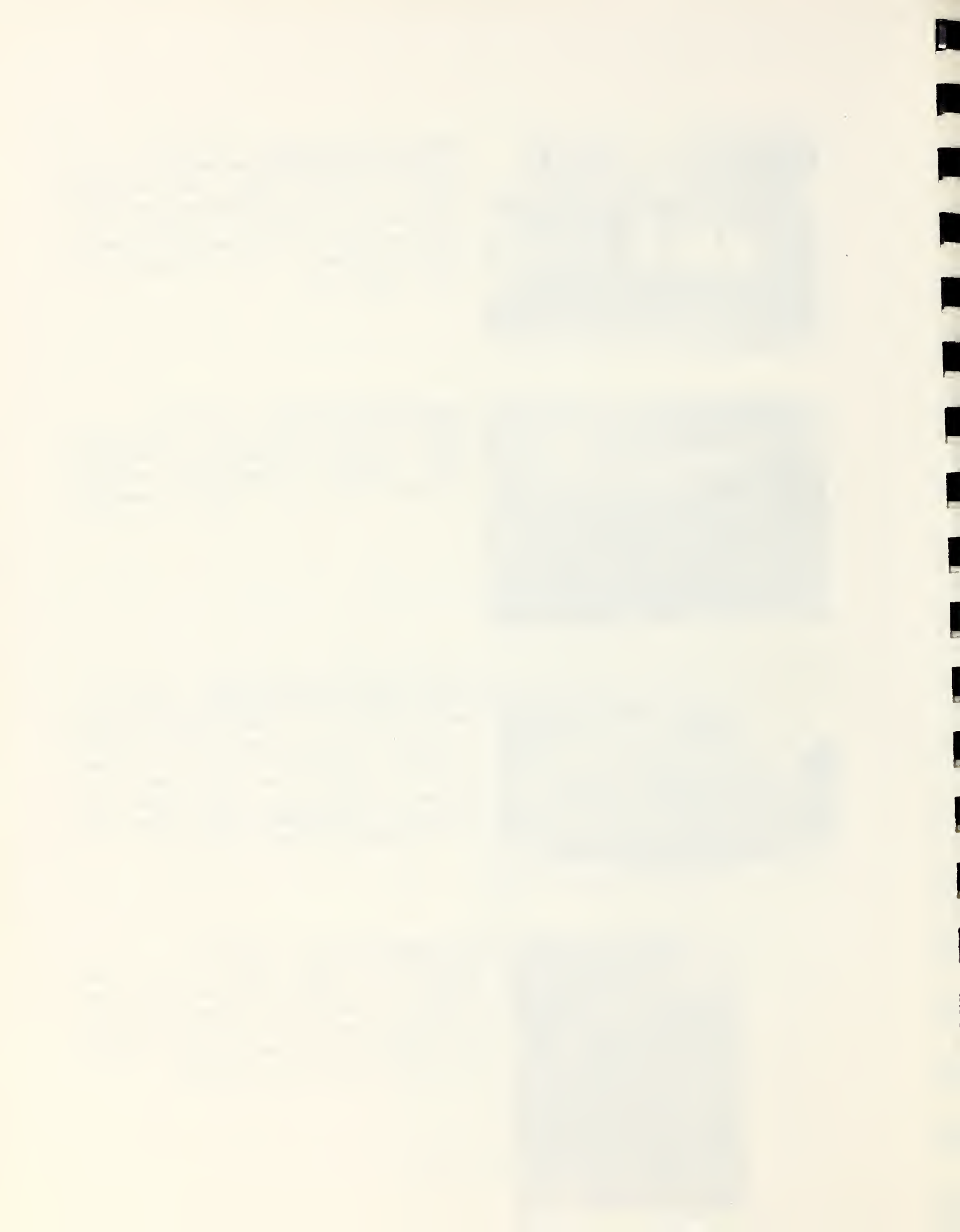
1502, 1502½ Pettigrew Street. 1913-1937

Rebuilt soon after the 1913 fire by Mr. Henry Miller as a combination store and residence, this L-shaped, gable roofed structure is currently used as a duplex. Somewhat remodeled and with several additions to the rear, the store still occupies its prominent spot on the corner of Pettigrew and Sowell Streets.



303½ Sowell Street. 1913-1937

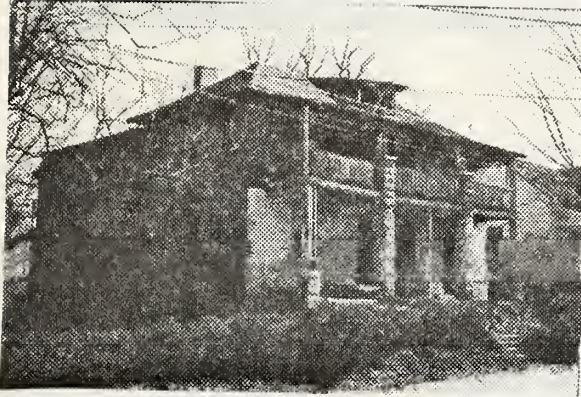
Sharing a lot with 303, is a 3 room, clipped-front gable shotgun house constructed of hand cast concrete blocks, with heavy squared porch posts atop concrete bases, 4/4 sash windows, lighted panel door, and plain surrounds.





307 Sowell Street. 1913-1937

A 2 story, full facade veranda featuring assymetrical porch tiers, with tall columns to center instead of sides, dominates the first in a series of houses built by the Sowells in cast concrete blocks. A shed dormer lights the hip roof while 4/4 sash windows and 9 light doors, each with plain surrounds, pierce the smooth walls. A decorative string course of rusticated cast stone encircles the building, positioned beneath the windows rather than corresponding to interior floor height. Originally constructed as a multi-family investment property. A recent fire damaged upstairs of main block. Although not believed to be too serious, it caused the house to be vacated approximately 5 years ago and it since fallen victim to neglect and possible vandalism. Interesting as an example of block vernacular architecture built in the early 1930's and said to have been the first concrete block house built in Durham.



309 Sowell Steet. 1913

A very well kept, one story, "triple A" house with deeply molded novelty siding, turned porch posts and spindles supporting the full facade shed porch, original balustrade with square fluted bannisters, and 4/4 sash windows with plain surrounds. A pair of corbeled chimneys along the rear transverse wall of the front block also serve the original rear shed. Good mantels and wide mouldings highlight the plaster interior of this central hall house built in 1913 by Mr. Sidney Barbee on the same site of his house destroyed in the 1912 fire.



313 Sowell Street. 1913-1937

A large, 2 story, double pile frame house with 2 story rear T contemporary with main block. Two corbeled interior chimneys rise above the hip roof and a 2 story full facade veranda with turned posts shelters 4/4 sash windows within plain surrounds. Once owned by Bishop Sowell, it is believed that this multi-family house served as a model for the construction of 307.





1410 Gillette Street. 1913-1937

True Way Holiness Church, formerly Ebenezer Baptist, is a simple rectangular cast stone church which replaced earlier wooden church on the same site at the corner of Gillette and Sowell Streets. The facade is dominated by a pyramidally roofed bell tower, rising above the end gable, flanked by two massive colored glass windows, and containing main entrance. The remodelled interior is also lighted by four pointed arch windows along each side. Built with block produced by Bishop James Sowell who was also the pastor at that time.



417 Sowell Street (Formerly East Durham Colored School). 1913-1937

This large remodelled one story building with hip roof, 6/6 sash windows, plain surrounds, and German siding, now serves as a duplex apartment. Originally it was the East Durham Colored School. Containing four classrooms and one office area, it accommodated grades 1-8 until 1939 when it was replaced by the newly constructed Burwell School at the end of the street.



