

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Holloway Street District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Durham

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE
037

COUNTY

Durham

CODE

063

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Durham County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Durham

STATE

North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Claudia Roberts Brown

ORGANIZATION

Consultant for the City of Durham

DATE

June, 1984

STREET & NUMBER

301 E. Poplar Avenue

TELEPHONE

919/968-1181

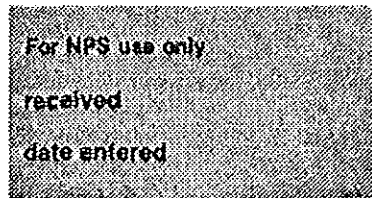
CITY OR TOWN

Carrboro

STATE

North Carolina

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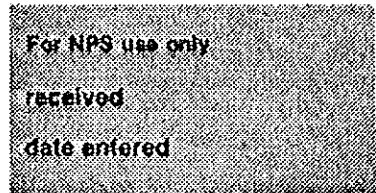
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Property	Owner*
510 Holloway Street	R. G. Thacker
514 Holloway Street	Mr. Penn Noell, Jr. P. O. Box 1 Timberlake, NC 27583
516 Holloway Street	Worth E. Perry
520 Holloway Street	Isaac L. Hutchins 3805 Valleydale Dr., 27701
524 Holloway Street	Hodge W. Smith 1014 Demerius St., 27701
526 Holloway Street	Ms. M. Green 1122 Eva St., 27701
602 Holloway Street	Beneficial Mortgage Co. of NC c/o Redditt Alexander 1310 McLaurin Ave., 27707
606 & 610 Holloway Street	Claire M. Herndon 801 N. Driver St., 27703
702 Holloway Street	Isaac L. Hutchins 3805 Valleydale Dr., 27701
509 Holloway Street	United House of Prayer 505 Holloway St., 27701
513 Holloway Street	Evert E. Boer
517 Holloway Street	Vernon J. Vernon 709 Colonial St., 27705

*All addresses are in Durham unless otherwise noted. If no street address is given in this column, the property is owner-occupied and the zip code is 22701.

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Property	Owner
519 Holloway Street	Ralph L. Rochelle Foxfire Apartments 2613 B. Suffolk Dr. High Point, NC 27260
521 Holloway Street	Mrs. Doris Crowder
523 Holloway Street	Walter C. Isler 2012 Matilene Dr., 27707
525 Holloway Street	Milton G. Harris
527 & 529 Holloway Street	Ms. Catherine H. Ferrell 3452 Roxboro Rd., 27701
603 Holloway Street	Mrs. James Keranakis
605 Holloway Street	Isaac Hutchins 3805 Valleydale Dr., 27701
607 Holloway Street	FCX, Inc. P. O. Box 2419 Raleigh, NC 27602
609 Holloway Street	Richard Clyburn P. O. Box 563, 27702
611 Holloway Street	Claes Walthour
613 Holloway Street	Joy L. Carthen
701 Holloway Street	Matie Speight
204 & 206 Dillard Street	Charles B. Markham 204 Dillard Street

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED #2 DATE <u>1910s</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Holloway Street District evolved as an extension of the fashionable residential neighborhood that began in the 1860s at the east edge of downtown Durham. It extends from the area that formerly was the core of that premier neighborhood, decimated first by the encroaching central business district and finally by clearance for Urban Renewal projects and thoroughfare plans. Consequently, the approaches to the district from downtown are broad streets lined by empty grass- or underbrush-covered blocks and blocks that have been cleared and redeveloped with modern buildings.

In contrast to those transitional blocks, the Holloway Street District is filled with houses shaded by mature hardwoods that form a canopy over the streets and sidewalks. All of the buildings have front yards, except for (Former) O'Briant's Store which is situated flush with the sidewalk and the edge of the Holloway Street bridge over the railroad tracks. The setbacks are fairly uniform and most of the yards are narrow so that the houses are closely spaced. The occasional house set further back from the street usually is situated on a larger tract than its neighbors and thus also has wider side yards. Originally, iron fences delineated many of the yards; none of the fences survive, but many of the very low concrete or brick retaining walls separating front yards from sidewalks and driveways remain. Front walks run in straight lines from the sidewalk to front porches and most of the houses have narrow driveways leading to detached garages in the rear yards.

Holloway Street runs through its district in a straight line across level terrain. Twenty-two of the twenty-six buildings in the Holloway Street District are in the 500 and 600 blocks of Holloway Street. The two easternmost structures in this district are in the 700 block just past the bridge over the Norfolk and Western Railway tracks; beyond these two houses, the quality and condition of the architecture deteriorates as Holloway Street descends a rather steep hill. Although separated from the Holloway Street houses by five empty lots, the two houses on Dillard Street are among the district's most architecturally and historically distinctive buildings and are linked to the rest of the district by their visual attributes. As part of Durham's thoroughfare plan, Holloway Street is wide and carries much traffic.

Except for the brick commercial building, all of the primary structures in the district are one- to two-and-one-half-story frame houses dating from the 1880s to the 1920s. Altogether the houses produce a fabric of various forms and rooflines whose texture is enriched by a broad range of applied decoration and sheathings. The predominant architectural style of the district is the vernacular Queen Anne, interspersed with the early Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles. The commercial building and a couple of four-square houses date from the late 1910s.

Several of the oldest houses in the district are two-story, one-room-deep basic house types that incorporate Queen Anne features such as applied bargeboard in the gables and segmental arched windows with pointed arched lintels. The Suitt-Whitley House at 523 Holloway, certainly built prior to 1891, retains quatrefoil vents and lacey sawn and turned bargeboard in the gables of its triple-A roofline, while the Belvin-Taylor House at 611 Holloway, built no later than the 1890s, exhibits rectangular windows in pointed arched surrounds with applied sawnwork.

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Most of the vernacular Queen Anne style houses in the district exhibit the characteristic asymmetrical form and varied roofline. The Noell House at 514 Holloway is the earliest surviving example of the more full-blown Queen Anne style. In addition to its irregular shape and hipped and gabled roofline, the Noell House displays some play in its elevations with the "bumped out" rectangular bay in the second story of the front gabled wing. Several of the two-story houses have hip-roofed cores with gable-roofed wings, often ending in three-sided bays, projecting asymmetrically from the front and side elevations. Examples of this popular vernacular Queen Anne house type include the Bright and Lyon houses and the house at 523 Holloway. The Bright House and 523 Holloway, mirror images of each other that appear to have been built by a single developer, are exuberantly ornamented with sawtooth shingles and turned and sawn ornamental bracing in all of the gables, each of which caps a three-sided bracketed bay. The Carpenter and Perry houses are small renditions of these asymmetrical compositions.

Purer and larger instances of the Queen Anne style appear in the district. Creighton Hall at 513 Holloway, believed to have been built in the 1890s, has numerous gables at varying heights sheathed with vertical boards overlaid with curved boards evocative of half-timbering. The gables also have solid ornamental bracing carved in sunburst motifs. The White-Hackney-Markham House on Dillard Street is the most elaborate of the Queen Anne houses, a veritable catalogue of the style's vocabulary with its highly irregular shape, plethora of turned and sawn elements, polygonal gazebo at the corner of the wraparound porch with modillioned cornice, and turretted balcony.

Three of the houses in this district may be classified as Queen Anne cottages. The most unusual of these is the Burns House at 702 Holloway which also appears to be the most diminutive in spite of its two-story height. Its mansard roof covered with decoratively patterned cedar shingles has been unique in Durham since its very similar mate across the street at 701 was covered with aluminum siding. The rambling Ferrell-Pollard House at 606 Holloway is notable for its patterned pressed tin roof, wings ending in bracketed three-sided bays, and large windows with upper sashes containing many small square panes surrounding rectangular panes in the shape of a cross. The Wilkerson House at 524 Holloway is in one-story, two-room-deep form with a tall hipped roof, attic gables, and a central three-sided entrance bay. A polygonal porch follows the contour of the main facade.

The first hints of the Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival styles appeared in the Holloway Street district in the 1890s when classical elements, such as Tuscan columns of Creighton Hall, were integrated with more traditional Queen Anne features. This combination of motifs displayed in the neoclassical style houses continued into the 1900s, as indicated by the wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and pedimented entrance bay of the 1903 Moore-Umstead House at 520 Holloway. The Crews House, built about the same time at 526 Holloway, resembles the neighboring Wilkerson House with

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its three-sided entrance bay and pointed arched surrounds, yet clearly reflects the growing neoclassical trend with its Tuscan porch columns and Palladian arrangement of window and vents in the front attic dormer.

The Thomas House at 206 Dillard Street is an early full-fledged example of a Colonial Revival style house. A monumental full-facade Ionic portico curves outward at the center to accentuate the entrance with its sunburst fanlight and wrought iron balcony. The only other overtly Colonial Revival style house in the district is the Reade House at 510 Holloway. Built in the early 1900s in a late Queen Anne design, it was thoroughly remodeled in the 1920s and 1930s to its present symmetrical configuration with a convex Tuscan portico and Palladian window above.

Elsewhere in the Holloway Street district, the Neoclassical Revival style's eclipse of the Queen Anne is evident in the disappearance of sawn ornament, the persistence of pedimented gables, Palladian motifs and other standard classical elements, and in the "regularization" of the basic forms of house built in the 1900s and 1910s. The houses in the district dating from the 1910s--the Kirkland, Scanlon, Holloway and Carlton houses--all are foursquare with classically-influenced entrances placed at an end of the main facade. The porch supports of these houses are box posts of uniform width or slightly tapered; most of them rest on brick plinths and some are paneled or fluted. Several 1890s and turn-of-the-century houses, including the Noell and Belvin-Taylor houses, also have slightly tapered box posts reflecting porch remodelings in the 1910s.

Today, the appearance of Holloway Street district is best described as largely intact but deteriorated. Although some of the houses have replacement porch supports and three (including the two non-contributing buildings) have been sided with aluminum, most of the houses are basically unaltered. In spite of the subdivision of many of the houses into apartments, most of the owners of those houses report that the conversions entailed only the installation of kitchens and bathrooms that left most of the original details intact. The few owner-occupied houses and the rental property owned by district residents are among the best preserved. Most of the deteriorated houses are suffering from the neglect of their absentee landlords. The houses that have been vacant for any length of time, such as the Scanlon House at 509 Holloway, have been vandalized. On the other hand, there are plans to upgrade some of the more deteriorated rental property.

The structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details, are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of these structures. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains; but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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INVENTORY LIST - HOLLOWAY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, DURHAM COUNTY

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Holloway Street Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative value within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is an assessment key:

P - Pivotal

Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural, and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant.

C - Contributing

Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural, and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

F - Fill

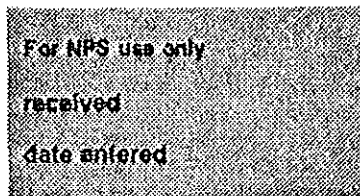
Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district.

I - Intrusive

Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural, and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

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HOLLOWAY STREET DISTRICT

- P 1. Reade House - 510 Holloway Street - Of the numerous noteworthy houses in the 500 and 600 blocks of Holloway Street, the Reade House is one of the most distinctive by virtue of its styling and its good state of repair. In this neighborhood that began to evolve in the 1870s, this Colonial Revival style house stands out from the rest of its vernacular Queen Anne and other late Victorian neighbors. Originally, the house was more in keeping with adjoining buildings, displaying an irregular configuration and a wraparound porch; a remnant of its original appearance survives on the rear facade where shallow brackets cap a clipped corner. Mr. & Mrs. William B. McGary built the house shortly after they purchased the property from Julian S. Carr in 1900.

The house is better known for its second owner, R. Percy Reade, who bought it from the McGary's in 1909 and lived here until his death in 1960. Reade grew up in Mt. Tirzah in neighboring Person County where he attended Reade-land Academy, established by his uncle. Reade's mother was the great-granddaughter of Col. Stephen Moore who fought in the Revolutionary War and owned West Point, N.Y. which he sold to the federal government in 1778 when he moved to Person County. Reade was an attorney who began his practice in Durham in 1903 with R. B. Boone; later he was a partner in Fuller, Reade, Umstead and Fuller. He was an associate professor at the Trinity College Law School from 1905 to 1915 and served as Durham County Attorney for more than fifty years. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Reade completely remodeled the house in the Colonial Revival style to its present appearance. He built around most of the original house, adding the front wings and reworking the main facade with a semicircular porch and a Palladian window above. Although all of the original walnut trim throughout the interior of the house was retained, the mantelpieces were replaced with Federal-style mantelpieces that are said to be replicas of mantelpieces designed for a Vanderbilt house in Newport, R.I.

- C 2. Noell House - 514 Holloway Street - In 1888, James Ferrell and his wife and sister, owners at one time of all of the land on the south side of the 500 and 600 blocks of Holloway Street, sold this property to Frank Puryear, who reportedly constructed the house. By 1900, the property was owned by Julain S. Carr, who sold it in 1904 to Lizzie M. Noell and her husband, Paul. Mrs. Noell was the sister of R. Percy Reade who bought 510 Holloway in 1909. Paul Noell had moved to Durham from Mt. Tirzah when he went to work at the Parrish Warehouse in the late 1880s. By 1900, he was working for the American Tobacco Company, first as a bookkeeper and later as a superintendent. Eventually he became general manager of the A.T.C. leaf department, in charge of buying tobacco in Durham and Reidsville, N.C. and four other states. After his death c. 1936, his wife remained here until she passed away in the 1960s. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was moved in the 1910s to make room for the house next door at 516 Holloway. Today the

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Noell family rents the house to an organization that uses it as a rehabilitation center for alcoholics. The irregular L-shaped two-story frame house exhibits the Queen Anne features of a projecting rectangular bay in the front gable, segmental arched windows in pointed lintels and an intricately leaded and bevelled glass transom at the main entrance. Corbelled chimney stacks project from the hipped and gabled roofline and lunettes in carved frames appear in the attic gables, flanked at their base by carved sunburst brackets. Slightly tapered box posts support the wraparound porch. A recent application of aluminum siding has obscured the scalloped shingles in the gables.

- C 3. Kirkland House - 516 Holloway Street - Fidelity Bank cashier L. D. Kirkland built this foursquare in the late 1910s. Its principal stylistic features include the tall and narrow windows with latticed muntins in the upper sashes, which appear on the main facade and at the landing of the tall double-run staircase dominating the large reception hall. Paneled box posts on weatherboarded plinths support the full-facade porch.
- C 4. Moore-Umstead House - 520 Holloway Street - According to George Moore, his grandfather, James Ferrell, moved the old Ferrell homeplace dating from circa 1870 from this property to 610 Holloway (where it burned February 1984) in order to build this large two-story frame house as a wedding present for his only child, Lottie; he deeded the house to her in 1910. Lottie and her husband, Marvin B. Moore, another Mt. Tirzah native descended from Col. Stephen Moore, were married in 1903 and lived here for several years. In 1912, when they moved to 602 Holloway, they sold this house to Mr. & Mrs. J. Martin Umstead, in whose family it remained until the 1970s. The house is relatively intact, retaining its original Tuscan porch columns, pedimented entrance bay of the wraparound porch, and patterned tin roof shingles.
- C 5. Wilkerson House - 524 Holloway Street - Although it recently lost its porch posts and continuous brackets with carved sunbursts and drop pendants, the Wilkerson House remains a distinctive element of the character of the Holloway Street District. The one-story house retains carved and sawn applied ornament in the attic gables projecting from the tall hipped roof and in the gable at the entrance bay of the polygonal full-facade porch. In addition, a delicate band of tiny scalloping appears in all of the gables, the porch entablature, and the pointed arched lintels at all of the windows and doors. The original slate roof and small panes of colored glass in the attic windows also survive. Henry Wilkerson, an administrator with the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, had the house constructed around

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the turn of the century. He and his wife lived here until their deaths, at which time the house passed to Mrs. Wilkerson's sister, Fanny Dossett, who lived in the house until around 1965. Either Mrs. Wilkerson or her sister converted the house to apartments.

- C 6. Crews House - 526 Holloway Street - Golden Belt Manufacturing Company executive Paul E. Crews had this two-story frame house constructed early in this century. Similar to the house next door at 524 Holloway, pointed arched lintels surmount all windows and doors and the main entrance is contained in a central three-sided bay. Here, however, the one-story porch following the contour of the main facade wraps around the east elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns. Crews began with the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company as superintendent of the Bag Department and by the 1920s he had become a vice president. Crews and his family moved from this house in the late 1910s. R. W. Underwood, a contractor, lived here until the late 1920s. After Underwood, O. M. "Gordon" Perry, listed in the 1930 Durham City Directory as a teller at the Citizens National Bank, moved to this house from 605 Holloway.
- F 7. Ferrell-Moore House - 602 Holloway Street - Once a fantasy of "gingerbread" decoration, this one-and-one-half-story house has been severely compromised so that today it bears little resemblance to its original appearance. Only the embossed raking boards in the front gables survive. The bargeboard that encrusted all of the gables and the porch has been removed; the porch with a spool frieze and turned balusters that wrapped around two complete elevations has been replaced with the full-facade porch with tapered box posts; aluminum siding has covered the weatherboards and imbricated shingles in the gables and on the sides of the front dormer; and the patterned slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. James A. Ferrell built the house for himself in the late nineteenth century. In 1912, he sold it to his daughter, Lottie, and her husband, Marvin B. Moore, who had been living at 520 Holloway. The Moores lived here for a few decades, and as their family grew to eleven children, they made additions to the rear of the house. Since 1981, it has been unoccupied.
- C 8. Ferrell-Pollard House - 606 Holloway Street - James A. Ferrell is reported to have built this house in the late 1800s for an adopted son named Jimmy Hopkins. An 1894 deed records that Ferrell and his wife and sister deeded 1.7 acres containing this lot to J. A. Hopkins. The following year Hopkins sold the property to W. J. Wyatt, who in turn sold it to William T. Pollard, a partner in Pollard Brothers Hardware. After he built a new house for himself on Dillard Street in the 1910s, his father, John Marion Pollard, lived

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here for several years. By 1925, William's son Harvey, Vice-President and General Manager of Waverly Ice Cream, another family concern, had made this house his residence. He lived here until 1966 when he sold it to the present owner. This late Victorian cottage has survived relatively intact on the exterior, displaying a variety of turned and sawn detail that includes patterned shingles in the gables, three-sided bays capped with sawn brackets on the front and east elevations, and a richly decorated front porch. The most unusual feature of this house is its fenestration: the top sashes are divided into many small panes surrounding rectangular panes that form a cross. Unfortunately, the house has fallen into a sad state of disrepair in recent years as a warehouse.

- P 9. Burns House - 702 Holloway Street - The mansard roof covered with patterned cedar shingles renders the Burns House one of Durham's most unusual late Victorian cottages. The tripartite configuration of the main block consists of a central projection bay marking the entrance and center hall flanked by a room on either side; there is a rear two-story ell and a one-story shed. Although the house has been converted to two apartments, it appears to be intact on the exterior, retaining its turned porch posts and foliate spandrels. The house dates from the turn of the century, and its earliest known owner was James H. Burns, a grocer who lived here for many years beginning around 1910.
- P 10. Scanlon House - 509 Holloway Street - For many years this spacious two-story frame house built around 1910 served as the parsonage for the First Presbyterian Church. It is popularly known for its first and long-time occupant, Dr. Scanlon. The foursquare house with a very deeply overhanging hip roof features two-story, three-sided bays on the main and side elevations. It is three rooms deep in a side hall plan with a two-story wing across much of the rear. The house has been vacant for several years; in February 1984 it was severely damaged by arson.
- P 11. Creighton Hall - 513 Holloway Street - One of the largest and most distinctive houses in the Holloway Street District, Creighton Hall was built in the late nineteenth century, according to local tradition. James N. Umstead and his wife Lizzie acquired this property as part of a 1.7 acre tract they purchased from her father, William Mangum, for \$2,000 in 1902; the price suggests that the house already was built, and long-time residents of the neighborhood report that Mangum, who owned more than eighty lots north of Holloway Street, had built the house for his daughter and her husband several years earlier. The two-and-one-half-story house is characteristically Queen Anne in its irregular form with a varied hipped and gabled roofline and in its assortment of textures and applied ornament. All of the gables, including the one at the entrance bay of the wraparound porch, display patterned boards and

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bracketed ornamental bracing in a carved sunburst motif. The Umsteads left the house to their son, James N. Umstead, Jr., who lived here until his death in the 1970s. The younger Umstead was active in many endeavors, particularly politics and real estate. Today Creighton Hall is divided into apartments; the derivation of its name is unknown.

- C 12. Holloway House - 517 Holloway Street - This foursquare house resembles the Scanlon House in its side-hall plan and elongated form and the Kirkland House in its upper fenestration on the main facade. An imposing wraparound porch with heavy box posts on random-coursed ashlar plinths shelters an entrance with a trabeated surround. Robert M. Jones, who lived at 521 Holloway, constructed this house as a speculative venture in the late 1910s; it replaced a much older, one-story house visible in the 1891 Bird's-Eye View of Durham. John R. Holloway, believed to have purchased it from Jones, was the long-time owner of this house. He was secretary and treasurer of the N. C. Joint Stock Land Bank and treasurer of the Durham Bond and Mortgage Company and the Mortgage Securities Corporation. Recently the exterior was restored when the house was converted to apartments.
- C 13. Carlton House - 519 Holloway Street - Another elongated foursquare with a side-hall plan, the Carlton House, built around 1910, has gables projecting from its hip roof on the front and side elevations. On the east elevation, the gable extends as a pediment over a curved two-story bay. The full facade porch is supported by large paneled box posts on brick plinths. Alonzo P. Carlton, president of the Durham Insurance Service Company, owned the house for many years beginning in the early 1920s.
- C 14. Robert M. Jones House - 521 Holloway Street - Similar to many of its neighbors in its substantial size and variety of turn-of-the-century detailing, this two-story, T-shaped house is notable for its careful maintenance. Except for the extension of the porch across the front wing and the addition of exterior stairs and conversion of a second-story door to a window when the upper level was divided into apartments, the exterior is basically intact. Sawtooth shingles and small lozenge-shaped attic windows decorate the two large gables; window lintels are pointed and decorated with applied sawnwork. In contrast to these popular elements, the main entrance is graced with a high-style entrance surround with a fanlight and sidelights that originally extended to the floor. The front windows originally had latticed transoms. Robert M. Jones constructed this house upon his marriage early in this century. Jones was one of the owners of the Markham-Jones Feed and Grocery. After Jones' death in 1923, his second wife, Bernice Utley Jones, converted the house to three apartments and continued to live here until her death in 1934. The interior of the house was renovated after one of the two downstairs apartments burned in 1959. The house remains in the possession of Mrs. Jones' family.

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- C 15. House - 523 Holloway Street - Although this two-story frame house with a hipped and gabled roofline has lost all of its porch supports and has become deteriorated as rental property, it still retains its salient features of sawtooth shingles and bargeboard in the front and east gables above two-story, three-sided bays with drop pendant brackets beneath the gable returns. The porch, which wraps around the entire front and west elevations, probably was identical to the porch with spool frieze and turned balusters at 527 Holloway, the mirror image of this house. Robert M. Jones owned this house at his death in 1923 and may have had it constructed. The succession of occupants recorded in city directories for the 1920s indicates that the house has a long history as investment property.
- C 16. Suitt-Whitley House - 525 Holloway Street - This two-story, one-room-deep house with a triple-A roofline and one-story wings across the rear is one of the oldest houses in this district. It is the only house on the north side of the 500 and 600 blocks of Holloway Street to appear on the 1891 Bird's-Eye View of Durham. Quatrefoil vents and bargeboard decorate the three gables and box posts on brick plinths support the hip-roofed porch. The earliest known occupant of the house was Robert B. Suitt, an assistant cashier for the American Tobacco Company, who lived here in the early and middle 1910s; he reportedly extended the back porch and built the kitchen. The J. J. Whitleys, who built the present porch, lived here for many years from around 1919.
- C 17. Bright House - 527 Holloway Street - Numerous windows and a rich assortment of turned and sawn ornament enliven this early twentieth-century house. In contrast to its mirror image at 523 Holloway, the Bright House is intact on the exterior. Decoration is concentrated on the main facade at the porch, with turned balusters, posts and spool frieze, and at the three-sided bay with the sawtooth shingles and lacey bargeboard in the gable. A descendant of Robert W. Jones' second wife believes that Jones, who resided at 521 Holloway, built this house as an investment. Its earliest known occupants were book-keeper Herbert A. Mason and his family in the 1910s, followed by M. Donald Bright, a partner in Pritchard and Bright, a downtown clothing store. Today the house is divided into apartments.
- C 18. Lyon House - 529 Holloway Street - W. R. Lyon was the long-time owner of this spacious early twentieth-century two-story frame house. He moved here in the early 1910s when he was city timekeeper and purchasing agent; around 1920 he worked as a salesman for Taylor & Phipps Hardware, and shortly thereafter embarked upon a career with the Durham Public Service Company. The house is irregularly shaped, with a two-story gable-roofed wing extending from each side of a cubical hip-roofed core. A porch supported by turned posts wraps around the east, south and west facades. The house is divided into apartments.

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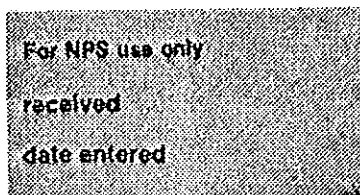
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- C 19. House - 603 Holloway Street - Heavy foliage obscures the front of this modestly-sized Princess Anne style house. Vestiges of turned and sawn ornamental bracing remain in the three gables projecting from the hipped roof. The porch across the front of the house shelters the entrance at the side hall, which has a one-bay balcony above. Believed to have been built by a Mr. Carpenter early in this century, the house had several successive occupants through the 1930s. For several years, it has been owner occupied. Neglect and replacement of the windows in the front wing have somewhat compromised the house.
- C 20. Perry-Shaw House - 605 Holloway Street - Oliver M. Perry had this one-story house constructed at the turn of this century. Characteristics of its building date are the Tuscan columns of its engaged wraparound porch and the ornamental carved sunburst in the front gable. Perry began his career as a mail carrier. By 1907, he was a partner in Perry, Wood & Company, Grocers, on Corcoran Street, and by 1911, he was affiliated with the wholesale grocers Thomas & Howard Company, where he began as a bookkeeper and later rose to manager. In the late 1920s, the house was sold to R. L. Shaw, also an employee of the Thomas & Howard Company, who lived here for more than three decades.
- C 21. Perry House - 609 Holloway Street - The two-story T-shaped frame building with a cross-gable roof and decoration concentrated in the gables and the one-story front porch was a popular house type in Durham at the turn of the century. Here the decoration consists of turned porch supports and spool frieze, sawn foliate porch spandrels, and gable embellishment of sawtooth boards and foliate ornamental bracing. Early Durham city directories indicate that this house was constructed around 1910 for Edward C. Perry, partner in Langley & Perry, Pianos and Organs, and later an affiliate of Shephard Furniture Company. The house presently is vacant and suffering from neglect.
- C 22. Belvin-Taylor House - 611 Holloway Street - The pointed arched window lintels decorated with applied sawnwork suggest a late nineteenth-century construction date for this two-story, one-room-deep house with a triple-A roofline and one-story rear wings. The one-story hip-roofed porch extending across most of the main facade is supported by slightly tapered box posts; originally the porch had a second tier at the central entrance bay. A transom and sidelights enframe the front door. For more than twenty years at the beginning of the century, the Hubert Belvin family lived here, succeeded by Reginald G. Taylor, a foreman at a local tobacco factory.

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- C 23. (Former) O'Briant's Store - 613 Holloway Street - Decorative brickwork of corbelling and mousetoothing, granite sills and lintels at the second story windows, and a storefront with a metal box cornice across a recessed entrance flanked by plate glass windows characterize this commercial building. Until its conversion to a tailor shop, the building served as the neighborhood grocery. R. P. O'Briant, who lived at 705 Holloway, established his grocery business prior to 1905 just around the corner on Railroad Street and moved to this location prior to 1915. O'Briant's first store on this site reportedly was a wooden building which he replaced with the present brick structure in the 1910s. Subsequent operators of the grocery were J. R. Beck in the 1920s and M. D. Fletcher, whose name may still be seen at the top of the main facade. Currently the building is used as a church.
- F 24. Munday House - 701 Holloway Street - Except for the absence of a central projecting bay, it appears that this two-story, one-room-deep house with a mansard roof and rear one-story ell originally was very similar to 702 Holloway, directly opposite. Unfortunately, it has been thoroughly compromised by the application of aluminum siding to all elevations, including the almost vertical planes of the mansard roof. City directories indicate that the Munday family lived here from the early 1910s at least until the 1930s.
- P 25. White-Hackney-Markham House - 204 Dillard Street - This remarkably intact two-story frame house is the most ornate of Durham's surviving Queen Anne style dwellings. Distinguished by a plethora of sawnwork and a polygonal gazebo at a corner of the wraparound porch, the building is one of only two extant structures that represent the elaborate dwellings that formerly lined Dillard, Queen and the 300 and 400 blocks of E. Main Street. The porch also features continuous carved sunburst spandrels, closely spaced modillions in the cornice, and a gable with applied half-timbering at the entrance bay. Above the entrance there is a polygonal balcony with the same turned supports and railing of square-in-section balusters that appear in the wraparound porch below. Typical of the Queen Anne, the roofline is a variety of hips and gables, and texture is added by combining exterior sheathing--German siding for most of the elevations, with imbrecated shingles in the front gable and base of the balcony. The front gable also contains carved ornamental bracing with drop pendants. The other gables have raking boards with curved ends. Consisting of large rooms with high ceilings arranged in a center hall plan, the interior is highlighted by mantelpieces with carved pilasters and shelves combining Victorian foliate and classical motifs.

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Wainscoting of beaded boards in alternating widths with a molded chair rail lines the dining room, a downstairs bedroom, the entrance hall and stairwell. The long graceful staircase has closely spaced turned balusters and a paneled newel post.

According to Gray's Map of Durham, the property was owned by Joseph R. Day in 1881. The land passed from Day to Jr. R. Blacknall and then to F. B. Fuller who sold it to Isabel White in 1898. Isabel and her husband, James, built the house but lived in it only a brief time. In early 1901, they sold it to Mrs. Bessie S. Leak who in turn sold it to Edward C. Hackney two months later. Hackney was an illustrious figure in Durham's history. He was elected mayor of Durham in 1881; served as the first Durham County Attorney; owned and edited the weekly newspaper, The Durham Recorder; and worked as an officer in his father-in-law's tobacco company, the Mallory Durham Cheroot Company. Hackney lived in this house for only a couple of years. Upon his death in 1903, the house passed to his widow and hence to his daughter, who married Charles B. Markham. Markham was associated with Trinity College and Duke University for 53 years--first as a student, later as a professor of mathematics and finally as treasurer of Duke University. The house is owned and occupied today by the Markham's daughters and son, who was elected Mayor of Durham in 1981 and 1983.

- P 26. Thomas House - 206 Dillard Street - This large and auspicious two-story frame house is the only full-blown Colonial Revival style house in the district. Dominated by a monumental Ionic portico that curves outward at the central entrance bay, the house survives as a reminder of the former splendor of Dillard Street in its heyday from the 1870s to the 1910s as the center of the city's most elite residential neighborhood. The massive cubical form with fluted corner boards at all four corners is broken by a two-story, three-sided bay on the south side and a bowed bay on the north. At the rear, slender Tuscan columns support the two-tiered recessed porch. The hipped roof is punctuated by a large gambrel-roofed dormer on the front and by a very tall paneled and corbelled chimney stack; a matching interior stack has been removed. Sheltered by the portico, the focal point of the main facade is the slightly projecting central bay with an elaborate sunburst fanlight and sidelights enframing the front door and a wrought iron balcony at a pair of doors above. This bay marks the wide central hallway that leads to a dramatic staircase with a Palladian window on the landing. The house was built in 1908 to 1909 by C. C. Thomas, founder of the wholesale grocery business, Thomas and Howard Company. The staircase is said to have been designed with the idea of providing a grand entrance for the

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wedding of the Thomases' daughter. The daughter was only fifteen years old when the house was built, and at the time of her marriage several years later, she opted for elopement rather than a formal wedding. Thomas died in 1932. Upon Mrs. Thomas' death in 1943, the house was converted to Durham's USO club. Later the house was renovated as apartments, its present use.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) neighborhood development		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1880s - 1920s BUILDER/ARCHITECT See individual inventory entires

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holloway Street District is among the few surviving portions of Durham's most fashionable late nineteenth-century neighborhood, originally identified by one of its most attractive streets, Dillard Street. As the finest early residential expression of the tremendous success of the city's young tobacco industry, the neighborhood began in the late 1860s at the east edge of the downtown area and by the 1880s was expanding down Holloway Street. The major landholders who spearheaded the development of the district were members of some of Durham's pioneering families. Many of the city's leading industrialists, financiers, merchants and professionals built handsome Queen Anne and classically derived period revival style houses throughout the district from the 1880s through the 1920s. Since the destruction of the earliest portions of the neighborhood in the 1960s and 1970s, the Holloway Street District stands as one of Durham's most significant concentrations of architecturally and historically distinctive houses of their day.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Holloway Street District is one of the most intact portions of Durham's first prestigious neighborhood, the city's earliest concentration of distinctive buildings reflective of the booming local economy.
- B. Members of Durham's pioneering families spearheaded the development of the Holloway Street district. From the 1880s through the 1920s, they sold their lots to many of the city's leading industrialists, financiers, merchants, and professionals who built their houses upon them.
- C. The Holloway Street District is composed of noteworthy examples of the major late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century styles, primarily the vernacular Queen Anne and classically derived period revival styles.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Holloway Street District stands as a vestige of Durham's most fashionable late nineteenth-century neighborhood, originally known as the Dillard Street neighborhood. Focused initially along E. Main, Liberty, Dillard and Queen streets at the east end of the downtown area, the neighborhood has been recalled consistently through the decades as the greatest concentration of Durham's finest and most architecturally distinct homes of their day. It was Durham's most striking early residential manifestation of the tobacco boom that began after the Civil War and steadily escalated. By the early 1870s, the tobaccoists and the other businessmen and professionals benefitting from the rapid expansion of the city's industrial base were exhibiting their recently acquired wealth by constructing new houses, often substantial and elaborately decorated, at the edge of the business district, convenient to their places of employment. Dillard Street, also known as "Mansion Row," was the heart of the neighborhood, distinguished in the 1870s by such opulent dwellings as the Second Empire house Capt. E. J. Parrish built for himself and Julian S. Carr's Waverly Honor. Through the 1880s and 1890s, stylish houses, frequently replacing humbler or outmoded dwellings, were added to the earliest part of the neighborhood, which was beginning to expand along Holloway Street, also developed by pioneering Durham families.

"Gray's New Map of Durham" reveals that by 1881 houses occupied most of the lots on Dillard Street and the 300 and 400 blocks of E. Main and Liberty streets, as well as those on Roxboro and Queen streets (then named Second and Third streets, respectively) south of Liberty Street. At that time, the stretch of Holloway Street included in the Holloway Street District began at the east corporate line, at the north end of Dillard Street. Originally named the New Wake County Road, in the 1890s it was known as O'Briant Road and "the brickyard road" in reference to Clavin O'Briant who operated a brickyard on his vast tract of land east of the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks. Some time in the 1890s, Holloway Street in the heart of the downtown area was extended east to connect with O'Briant Road and the entire street was officially named Holloway Street.

Gray's map shows that William Mangum owned a large tract north of Liberty Street beginning at the east end of the original block of Holloway Street and extending east along the north side of O'Briant Road for a short distance. The May family's farmland north and east of Mangum's land reached from the east side of Cleveland Street to the north side of O'Briant Road, almost of the railroad tracks. In 1886,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Bird's-Eye View of the City of Durham, North Carolina." Madison, Wisconsin: Rugby and Stoner, 1891.

Durham County Register of Deeds. Durham County Judicial Building, Durham, NC.

Sanborn Map Company. "Durham, North Carolina." 1907, 1913, and 1937 series.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 12 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	6,8,9	7,5,0	3,9	8,5	1,8,0	B	1,7	6,8,9	9,0,0	3,9	8,5	3,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,7	6,9,0	3,0,0	3,9	8,5	3,5,0	D	1,7	6,9,0	2,5,0	3,9	8,5	2,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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the May family divided this huge tract into four lots, two of which encompassed most of the Holloway Street District north of Holloway Street.⁴ Except for lots along Dillard Street, all of the land in the Holloway Street District south of Holloway Street was owned by James A. Ferrell and his sister, Lucy.⁵

As the tobacco industry prospered and Durham's population grew and diversified, the demand for housing increased. In response, the owners of undeveloped property at the edges of the established residential neighborhoods began subdividing their land into building lots. Naturally, the more elevated and level terrain traversed by the long-established roadways, including Holloway Street, was the most appealing to individuals seeking lots on which to build their own houses or stylish houses for speculative resale.

In the Holloway Street District, quite a few lots were bought and sold and several developed during the 1880s. The Bird's-Eye View shows only two houses on the north side of Holloway Street. One is a small one-story house later replaced by the Holloway House at 517. A 1903 plat reveals that the other house, the Suitt-Whitley House at 525 Holloway, was built at the south edge of Lot No. 3 of the May land allotted to Martha May in 1886.⁶ The Bird's-Eye View also shows the south side of the street, where James A. Ferrell and his sister had begun selling lots in the 1880s. A. K. Umstead purchased a parcel at the west end of the district from them in 1885.⁷ In 1888, the Fergells sold the adjoining tract, today 514 and 516 Holloway, to Frank Puryear.⁸ During the remaining years of the century, they sold a few other parcels in the district and retained the rest for their own and their family's use. A. K. Umstead's house (at 504 Holloway, destroyed) and the house built by Frank Puryear, now known as the Noell House at 514, are included in the 1891 rendering. The two-story, one-room-deep house east of the Noell House must be the old Ferrell homeplace referenced in several 1890s deeds for adjoining property, which probably was built by Simon Ferrell upon buying the property in 1869.¹⁰ Around the corner, Dillard Street is shown lined with houses, almost all of them recorded ten years earlier on Gray's Map.

The individuals building houses for themselves in the district during the 1880s and 1890s were among the industrialists, merchants, and professionals whose successes produced Durham's booming real estate market. Frank Puryear remains an elusive figure, but A. K. Umstead was a well-known, prosperous tobacconist; his thriving warehouse business was located nearby at the corner of Holloway and Roxboro Streets.¹¹

The residential real estate market remained strong at the north and northeast edges of downtown Durham throughout the late 1890s to around 1910, the period in which the majority of the houses in the district were constructed. In fact, several of those who built or purchased houses for themselves here were active real estate investors. A farmer by vocation, James A. Ferrell extended his role in the development of the Holloway Street District beyond the subdivision and sale of his land for the construction of houses. Ferrell reportedly built the Ferrell-Pollard House at 606 Holloway in the 1890s for an adopted son named Jimmy Hopkins, to whom the Ferrells

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sold the property in 1894.¹² Also, in the 1890s, James A. Ferrell built the Ferrell-Moore House at 602 Holloway for himself and his wife and daughter. After his daughter, Lottie, married Marvin B. Moore in 1903, Ferrell moved the old family homeplace to 610 Holloway (where he is believed to have sold it) in order to build¹³ the Moore-Umstead House for them at 520 Holloway, the original homeplace site. The vernacular Italianate house that was moved is believed to have been the oldest structure in the district; deteriorated but intact, it was destroyed by an arsonist in February 1984 as this nomination was being prepared.

Other pioneering Durham families rivalled the Ferrells in their development activities in the district. William Mangum had Creighton Hall at 513 Holloway built for his daughter and son-in-law¹⁴ Lizzie and James N. Umstead, in the late 1890s and deeded it to them in 1902. The house lot was at the southeast edge of Mangum's huge tract; most of the tract remained undeveloped until after Mangum's death in 1906 when it was platted into 81 lots and apportioned among his six heirs.¹⁵ Over the next few years, Lizzie Umstead sold her thirteen lots just north of the district individually for private development. Later her son, James N. Umstead, Jr., pursued real estate investment as a career.¹⁶ Adjoining the Creighton Hall property, Robert M. Jones, partner in the Markham-Jones Feed and Grocery, bought a parcel of building lots on the north side of Holloway that had been part of the Martha May tract.¹⁷ In addition to building his own house on the parcel, at 521 Holloway, in the early 1900s he built¹⁸ the neighboring houses at 517, 523, and 527, and probably also built 519 and 525.

Altogether, the early occupants of the district represented a wide variety of occupations and interests, of which real estate was just one.¹⁹ The four Pollard brothers who ran Pollard Brothers Hardware, Waverly Ice Cream Company, and Pollard & Pollard Stables lived in the 500 and 600 blocks; grocer James H. Burns lived at 702; M. Donald Bright, partner in the Pritchard and Bright downtown clothing store, resided at 527; and Edward C. Perry, owner of Langley & Perry, Pianos and Organs, made 609 his home. On Dillard Street, C. C. Thomas, founder of the Thomas and Howard Company, wholesale grocery business, replaced an early house with an imposing Colonial Revival style house in 1909. Among the financiers residing on Holloway were John R. Holloway, secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, at 517; Alonzo P. Carlton, president of the Durham Insurance Services Company, at 519; and Fidelity Bank cashier, L. D. Kirkland, who built the house at 516 Holloway.

A few early occupants of the district were industry executives and professionals and one was an academician. One of Durham's most illustrious citizens, Edward C. Hackney, a mayor, county attorney, and newspaper editor, bought the White-Hackney-Markham House on Dillard Street shortly after it was built at the turn of the century; later, his daughter and her husband, Charles B. Markham, professor of mathematics and treasurer of Duke University, lived here.²⁰ Henry Wilkerson and Paul E. Crews, two executives with the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, built their houses next door to each other on Holloway shortly after their employer opened its new textile factory a few blocks away in 1902.²¹ Paul Noell, general manager of the American Tobacco Company leaf department, lived at 514 Holloway for more than fifty years. The house next door was owned and occupied by attorney R. Percy Reade

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from 1909 until his death in 1960.²² It is interesting to note that Reade and Noell, as well as Marvin B. Moore, who married James A. Ferrell's daughter, all moved to Durham from productive tobacco farms at Mt. Tirzah in neighboring Person County. Furthermore, they or their spouses (Noell and Reade were brothers-in-law) were descendants of Col. Stephen Moore, Revolutionary War soldier and owner of West Point, New York, which he sold to the federal government in 1790 after his move to Person County.²³

By around 1920, the district was fully developed. Prosperous Durhamites desiring to construct their own houses had to look for building lots elsewhere, usually in the new streetcar and automobile suburbs. By the early 1910s, the streetcar suburb of Morehead Hill, characterized by new architect-designed houses, had become Durham's most prestigious neighborhood, in turn supplanted in the 1920s by Forest Hills and Hope Valley. Nevertheless, the Holloway Street District retained much of its cachet for many years. Although some of the early residents chose to move to the more modern and stylish suburbs removed from the increasingly congested downtown area, many--such as the Noells, Reades, Wilkersons and Joneses--remained lifetime residents.

After World War II, the district began to show signs of decline. Some of the large houses were divided into apartments by resident owners who found it difficult to maintain them as single-family dwellings; others were converted to investment property as part of estate settlements. The expanding downtown began to erode the older edges of the neighborhood, and, in the 1960s, Urban Renewal wiped out almost all of the original part of the neighborhood dating from the 1870s. As nearby houses fell under the wrecking ball, the Markhams successfully fought condemnation of their property at 204 and 206 Dillard Street. Although the portion of Holloway Street included in the district was spared, many of the houses continued to deteriorate, particularly the abandoned buildings targeted by vandals. Some of the most attractive houses, however, have remained continually owner-occupied and well maintained. Recent investments, prompted in part by the survival of much of the district's fabric and an increasing interest in Durham's older buildings in general, may signal the stabilization and eventual resurgence of the district and the remainder of their neighborhoods.

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NOTES

¹Jacob Chase, E.E., "Gray's New Map of Durham," drawn, engraved and published by W. Grady & Son, Philadelphia, 1881. A copy is in the North Carolina Room of the downtown branch of the Durham Public Library.

²Mention of the early street names are found in Durham County Register of Deeds (DCRD), Deed Book 4, page 555, and Deed Book 21, page 256; for information on O'Briant, see William K. Boyd, The Story of Durham (Durham, Duke University Press, 1925), pp. 54-55, and telephone interview with Jesse K. Griffins of Durham, February 1981.

³The "Bird's-Eye View of The City of Durham, North Carolina" (Madison, Wisconsin: Rugby and Stoner, 1891) depicts Holloway St. running from Mangum St. to the railroad bridge and beyond. The first Sanborn Insurance Maps (see Sanborn Map Co., "Durham, North Carolina," 1882, 1888, 1893, February 1898, May 1898, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1937), however, to show the original block of Holloway St. extended to the old O'Briant Rd. are the May 1898 series.

⁴This tract probably is the Widow May farm mentioned by Boyd, p. 25. for its division into four lots, ranging from 9.57 to 32.5 acres, see plat recorded in DCRD, Deed Book 6, page 374. Information on the Murdoch lots was obtained in an interview with Robert H. Murdoch, Jr., in Durham, February 1981. The grantee index in the DCRD, which begins in 1881, does not list any Murdochs as the grantees of this property.

⁵James and Lucy Ferrell inherited this land from Simeon Ferrell; it was part of the 159-4/5 acres that Simeon Ferrell purchased from Thaddeus Redmon in 1869. Orange County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 0, pp. 348-350.

⁶DCRD, Plat Book 5, page 87.

⁷DCRD, Deed Book 4, page 555.

⁸DCRD, Deed Book 8, page 308.

⁹For instance, see DCRD, Deed Book 15, page 214, and Deed Book 45, page 344.

¹⁰For example, see DCRD, Deed Book 8, page 308, and Deed Book 31, page 93.

¹¹Ramsey's Durham Directory, For The Year 1892 (Durham: N. A. Ramsey, Publisher); and Sanborn Map Co., May 1898 series.

¹²Interview with George Moore, grandson of James A. Ferrell, in Durham, February 1981. Also, DCRD, Deed Book 14, page 257.

¹³Interview with George Moore; and DCRD, Deed Book 45, page 344.

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¹⁴ Interview with Holloway Street residents Doris Crowder and R. G. Thacker, Durham, February 1981. DCRD, Deed Book 26, page 109.

¹⁵ DCRD, Deed Book 34, page 414; and Plat Book 5, page 3.

¹⁶ W. C. Dula and A. C. Simpson, Durham and Her People (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1951), p. 187.

¹⁷ DCRD, Plat Book 5, page 87.

¹⁸ Interview with Doris Crowder, niece of Robert M. Jones' second wife.

¹⁹ Interview with Robert H. Murdoch, Jr. Information on all of the people listed in this paragraph was gathered from city directories.

²⁰ Interview with Charles B. Markham, Jr., Durham, February 1984. George Lougee, "Only Two Sentinels Left on Street of Aristocrats," Durham Morning Herald, 22 September 1975.

²¹ Hill Directory Co.

²² Ibid.; and telephone interviews with Penn Noell of Timberlake, NC, February 1984.

²³ Interviews with George Moore and Penn Noell; and Stephen E. Ambrose, Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966), p. 10.

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Boundary Description

Per the attached map, begin at the northeast corner of Dillard and Liberty Streets and follow the east side of Dillard Street to its intersection with Holloway Street; proceed to the east along the south side of Holloway to the northwest corner at 508 Holloway; then follow a straight line to the southwest corner of 509 and proceed along the east line of 509 north to its northwest corner; then follow the rear lot lines of 509, 513 and 517 Holloway; at the northeast corner of 517, go south with the line to the northwest corner of 519; follow the rear lot lines of 519 and 521; at the northeast corner of 521, follow the east line of 521 south to the northwest corner of 523; then proceed to the east along the rear lot lines of 523, 525, 527, and 529 Holloway; at the northwest corner of 529 Holloway, cross Elizabeth St. in a straight line to the northwest corner of 601 Holloway and continue to the east along the rear lot line of 601, 603, and 605 Holloway; at the northeast corner of 605, proceed in a straight line to the southwest corner of lot 14A in block 2 of tax map 129, as drawn on the attached map; proceed to the east along the south line of that lot to the northeast corner of 611 Holloway, and then across the alley to the southeast to the northwest corner of 613 Holloway; follow the rear lot line of 613 to the northeast corner of the lot; then follow a straight line northeast to the northwest corner of 701; follow the rear and east lines of 701 to its southeast corner; cross Holloway in a straight line to the northeast corner of 702 Holloway; follow the property lines of 702 Holloway around Railroad St.; at Railroad St., follow a straight line southwest to the southeast corner of lot 1 in block 5 on tax map 129; then follow the south line of that lot to the southeast corner of 603 Eva Street; follow the east line of 603 Eva St. north to the northeast corner of 603 Eva and then west along the line between Eva and 602 Holloway to Elizabeth St.; follow a line to the southwest corner of 526 Holloway; proceed west along the rear lot lines of 526 and 524 Holloway; at the southwest corner of 524 Holloway, follow the west line of 524 north to the southeast corner of 520 Holloway; proceed west along the rear lot lines of 520, 516, 514, 510, 508, and 504 Holloway to Peachtree Pl.; continue in the same line across Peachtree Pl. and then follow the west side of Peachtree Pl. south to Liberty St.; at the northwest corner of Peachtree Pl. and Liberty St., follow the north side of Liberty St. to the point of the beginning at the northeast corner of Dillard and Liberty Streets.