

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Durham, Durham County, DH2181, Listed April 30, 2009

Nomination by Heather Wagner

Photographs by Heather Wagner, July 2007



Lynn House, 311 North Elizabeth Street



William Proctor House, 311 Oakwood Avenue



Jefferson A. Duncan House, 405 North Elizabeth Street



400 block of Oakwood Avenue

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of property

historic name Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Holloway, Elizabeth, Primitive, and Queen Streets, not for publication N/A and Mallard Avenue

city or town Durham vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Durham code 063 zip code 27701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide x locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>92</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>94</u>	<u>27</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historical Resources of Durham
(Partial inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)

24

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic multiple dwelling
Domestic secondary structure
Commerce/Trade department store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic multiple dwelling
Domestic secondary structure
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival
Other: triple-A, minimal traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
other: concrete

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Preservation Durham

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1900 - 1945

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Durham County, North Carolina

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 28.7 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 / 589970 / 3985790
2 17 / 589970 / 3985670

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 / 590190 / 3985660
4 17 / 590130 / 3985470
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather M. Wagner, Design & Preservation Consultant

organization Trinity Design / Build date December 15, 2008

street & number 213 N. Gregson St. telephone 919-321-6636

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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DESCRIPTION

Materials (cont.):

Foundation stone

Roofs metal

Walls aluminum

vinyl

asbestos shingle

Other stucco

brick

granite

Narrative Description:

The Holloway Street Historic District and the Boundary Increase area are located in Durham, North Carolina, a city of approximately 205,000 residents roughly in the center of Durham County. The expansion area, a residential district, lies within an L formed by the Cleveland Street Historic District to the northwest and the Downtown Durham Historic District to the southwest, and adjoins the existing Holloway Street Historic District to the south. Land to the east and north of the expansion area are industrial and residential in use, respectively.

The expansion area encompasses fifteen city blocks or portions thereof and includes the lands platted for Martha May (1903) and W. Mangum Pratt (1906). The streets of the boundary increase are arranged in a grid pattern, with N. Queen Street, Oakwood Avenue, Gurley Street, and N. Elizabeth Street as the north-south streets (listed from west to east) and Carlton Avenue, Ottawa Avenue, Elliott Street, Primitive Street, and Mallard Avenue running east-west (listed from south to north).

The expansion area, like the Holloway Street Historic District, is predominantly residential. The only commercial structure in the expansion area is a small frame store on the corner of Ottawa Avenue and Gurley Street. The district contains ninety-two principal buildings and two outbuildings constructed between c.1900 and c.1945 that contribute to the significance of the district. Seventeen houses and ten outbuildings in the expansion area do not contribute to the district's significance as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer possess historic integrity. There are nine vacant lots throughout the district. Eighty-four percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. The district expansion area does not contain any resources previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as Durham Local Landmarks.

District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures. The south end of the expansion area follows the rear lot lines of the houses on the south side of Carlton Avenue, adjoining the north side of the existing Holloway Street Historic District. The east boundary of the district extends along N. Elizabeth Street, including three houses on the east side of the street. Other parcels on the east side of N. Elizabeth Street are industrial in use. The north boundary follows the rear lot lines of the houses on the north side of the 600 block of Primitive Street, then jogs to the north to continue along the rear lot lines of the north

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side of the 500 block of Mallard Avenue. The residential area directly to the north has been altered significantly and does not retain the density of contributing historic structures found in the district expansion area. Additionally, vacant lots in the 600 block of Gurley Street and the east end of the 500 block of Mallard Avenue create a natural boundary between the district and the remaining neighborhood. The district is bounded to the west by the rear lot lines of the houses on N. Queen Street. This boundary includes two houses each on the east end of the 300 blocks of Mallard Avenue and Elliott Street. A group of vacant lots along North Roxboro Street and the west ends of Mallard Avenue and Elliott Street define the western district boundary.

The topography of the Holloway Street Historic District and the expansion area are typical of the rolling hills throughout Piedmont North Carolina. The high and low areas dictated the pattern of settlement with Holloway Street, on higher ground, developed first. From there, settlement spread north along Oakwood Avenue and N. Elizabeth Street and along Carlton and Ottawa Avenues and Primitive Street parallel to Holloway Street. A small stream winds its way through the expansion area across the undeveloped lots on the north side of the 500 block of Primitive Street and along the west side of the lots on N. Queen Street. Houses in these low-lying areas along Oakwood Avenue and N. Queen Street are smaller and were constructed toward the end of the period of significance.

Manmade elements in the expansion area include the grid pattern of the streets, sidewalks, and the extant houses and outbuildings. Additionally, several lots in the 300 and 400 blocks of Oakwood Avenue have stone or brick retaining walls along the sidewalk with matching stairs leading up to the houses themselves, located above street level.

Lot sizes vary in the expansion area, though for the most part the depth of the lots coincides with half the depth of a block. Houses are generally set close to the street and centered within the lot's width. Some properties have small sheds or garages behind the house, though driveways are not prevalent in the expansion area. Houses along Oakwood Avenue and N. Elizabeth Street are larger and tend to be on more sizeable lots than those on Primitive Street, Mallard Avenue, and N. Queen Street, which are generally placed closer together.

Residences within the expansion area vary in size and architectural style, generally based on their period of construction. The earliest houses in the district are one- and two-story frame houses near the intersection of N. Elizabeth Street and Carlton Avenue (309 and 311 N. Elizabeth Street and 605 Carlton Avenue). Constructed early in the twentieth century, they reflect the popularity of the Queen Anne style with turned porch posts and imbricated shingles in the gables. Also constructed early in the century, but smaller in size and with fewer Queen Anne details are the one-story, triple-A-roofed houses, located primarily along the east end of Carlton Avenue and Primitive Street (603, 604, and 605 Carlton Avenue and 602, 603, 604, 606, and 607 Primitive Street). Simplified Queen Anne cottages continued to be constructed into the 1910s and include a group of one-story homes on N. Queen Street (612, 614, 616, 705, and 706 N. Queen Street). Constructed before 1919, each has a hipped roof with front dormer, engaged front porch, and offset front door. The 1910s also saw the introduction of Colonial Revival-style homes in the expansion area. These two-story homes, most with symmetrical facades include duplexes (509 and 511 Carlton Avenue) as well as single-family residences with

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asymmetrical facades (407, 501, and 503 Oakwood Avenue). The Craftsman style gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s with examples concentrated in the west end of the expansion area (405 Oakwood Avenue and 601 and 603 N. Queen Street). In addition to the more decorative Craftsman-style houses are a series of simple, front-gable bungalows with engaged porches (505 Carlton Avenue and 407 N. Queen Street). By the 1930s and 1940s, small residences and multi-family housing with elements of the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional styles were being constructed in the expansion area (512 and 602 Carlton Avenue and 401 and 403 N. Queen Street).

From 1945, the end of the period of significance, to the present, little construction has taken place in the district. Instead, the demolition of historic structures since 1980 has left scattered vacant lots throughout the district and created a boundary for the district in several areas. Where new construction has taken place, few single-family homes have been erected. Instead, a series of one-story, front-gable multi-plexes, generally of frame or masonry construction, have been built where historic houses have been removed. Most of this infill has occurred since the 1960s.

INVENTORY LIST

The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then by house number. North-south streets are numbered to ascend in a northerly direction. East-west streets are numbered to ascend in an easterly direction.

Dates: Construction dates are derived from the Sanborn Maps (from 1913, 1937, and 1950), Hill City Directories (from 1903/04, 1907/08, 1909, 1911/12, 1915/16, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1934, and 1939), Seeman's City Directories (from 1905/06), and Durham County tax records. Houses are dated based on when they appear in the city directories. For instance if a house is not listed in 1924, but is listed in 1929, the house is given a construction date of c. 1929. Exceptions to this system occur when a Sanborn map can narrow the date of construction even further. Additionally, the Hill City Directories did not provide street-by-street listings until 1919 and street names and numbers changed for several streets in the district between 1919 and 1940. Therefore, when architectural evidence suggests that a building is older than the city directories and Sanborn maps indicate, an earlier date of construction may be given. Durham County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties. When the dates given on the tax records coincide with the date ranges provided by the city directories and Sanborn maps they are used.

Names: Residents and their occupations were derived from the city directories. Houses are named for listed residents and may not reflect the names of the actual owners of the property. Houses for which no definite residents are known are listed simple as "House."

Status: Properties are coded as C (contributing), NC (non-contributing), or V (vacant lot) based on the following criteria. All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1900 to 1945, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Non-contributing buildings were constructed after 1945 or were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of incompatible alterations or additions. Alterations including replacement porch posts, door and window replacements, and the addition of aluminum

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or vinyl siding are common throughout the district. However, these alterations alone or in combination do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the neighborhood. [For that reason, unless the form, massing, or fenestration of a building has been significantly altered, the building is considered contributing to the district.] Individual parcels with addresses listed in the Durham County tax records but without structures are listed as vacant.

Carlton Avenue

405 Carlton – William L. Watkins House – c. 1934

C This small, one-story, three-bay, side-gabled house has Craftsman-bungalow features including deep eaves, knee brackets with a decorative detail at the bottom, and exposed rafters. The exterior of the house is covered with German-profile siding and the house sits on a brick foundation with an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has an exterior end brick chimney and original six-over-one wood windows. The roof of the projecting, front-gabled porch rests on battered wood posts on brick piers with a brick lattice between the piers. The porch gable has an exposed king-post truss. Early occupants include William L. Watkins in 1934 and H. Frank Davis in 1939.

407 Carlton – W. L. Proctor House – 1922

NC-alt This one-story, hip-roofed house has been altered significantly since its construction. It has a replacement cinderblock foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house was erected as a three-bay structure with full-width engaged front porch, supported by battered wood posts on stone piers with granite caps and raised mortar lines. One of these column on piers remains, though the column has been covered with vinyl. The porch has been fully enclosed and a second shed-roofed porch has been constructed and enclosed with vinyl double-hung windows and a glass front door. A small wooden deck projects from the front of the second enclosed porch. A narrow roof dormer with a small replacement window has replaced an original hip-roofed dormer on the front elevation and a shed-roofed block has been added to the east end of the house. A shed-roofed garage to the left (west) of the house has been removed and to the right (east) of the house is a sprawling complex of shed-roofed structures that are mostly concealed behind a tall fence. Tax records indicate that the house was constructed in 1922. W. L. Proctor is listed as living in the house from 1924 to 1939.

503 Carlton – John H. Hayes House – c. 1937

C This one-story, two-bay, double-pile house has Craftsman-bungalow features and a front-gabled roof with projecting front-gabled porch. The house has a painted brick foundation, an interior ridgeline brick chimney, and has been covered entirely with vinyl, including the boxed eaves. The roof has asphalt shingles. The front porch is supported by original square posts in groups of three connected by a balustrade with slender square balusters and has aluminum awnings on all sides. It retains original nine-over-one wood windows. A low stone retaining wall runs along the sidewalk. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and John H. Hayes is the first known resident in 1939.

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505 Carlton – W. L. Roach House – c. 1929

C This large, one-story, three-bay, front-gabled bungalow is typical of the Craftsman style, with an engaged front porch and knee brackets along the gable. The house has a stucco-covered foundation (likely brick), two interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Vinyl siding covers the exterior and all windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six windows with a large, twenty-light picture window replacing a pair of windows to the right of the door. The front porch is defined by the battered wood porch supports on brick piers and has a wooden replacement rail. There is a large gable vent in the front gable and exposed rafter tails throughout. A small, gabled projection on the left (west) side of the house has knee brackets matching those on the front. The first known resident is W. L. Roach (Assistant Engineer for the City) in 1929.

507 Carlton – George Ballinger House II – c. 1913

C This one-story, pyramidal-roofed cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. It has been covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl replacement windows. The brick foundation has been covered with stucco and two brick chimneys (one of them stuccoed) extend from the asphalt-shingled roof. A small front gable is centered on the front façade and has a rectangular vent. The full-façade front porch has a shed roof supported by square wooden posts with a replacement wooden rail. A shed-roofed addition partially covers the rear elevation. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and its residents changed frequently, including George Ballinger (the earliest known resident) in 1919, Vance O. Isenhour in 1924, Percy E. Noell in 1928/29, and E. L. Ellis in 1934, indicating that the house was likely a rental property. This is the second house in the district that Ballinger is known to have occupied.

508 Carlton – House – c. 1980

NC-age This one-story, four-bay, double-pile, side-gabled Minimal Traditional style house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingled roof. The house has an exterior end brick chimney, vinyl one-over-one windows, and concrete slab front porch.

509 Carlton – Dr. Needham P. Boddie House – c. 1919

C This two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hipped roof and gabled dormers centered on each elevation. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation and is sheathed in wood weatherboards with wide friezeboards and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has one-over-one replacement windows with original wood surrounds and pointed-arched lintels, some with original scrollwork. Palladian gable vents have replaced the original Palladian windows in each gable. The one-story front porch has a hipped roof with a shallow center gable. The gable has vertical, plywood sheathing and the porch is supported by original, square columns with replacement wooden rails. The main entrance has two front doors (both replacements) under a shared lintel and three-part transom. The two doors likely replaced a single front door with sidelights like that at 601 Carlton Avenue. There is a one-story, hip-roofed addition off the rear of the building with materials matching the main block of the house. The house is identical to the house next door at 511 Carlton Avenue and both have undergone recent renovations. City directories list Dr. Needham P. Boddie (physician) as the resident from 1929 to 1939.

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510 Carlton – House – c. 1939

C This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed house is two bays wide, triple-pile, and rests on a stuccoed foundation. The exterior of the house, including the eaves, is sheathed with vinyl siding. The roof is asphalt-shingled and features a recessed and engaged porch with projecting front gable over the left end. The porch is supported by simple, square replacement posts connected by a rail and the front gable has a square vent, but the one-over-one wood windows remain. The house is nearly identical in form to 512 and 602 Carlton Avenue.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. One-story, frame garage with front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, concrete foundation, and vertical metal siding. A door is centered on the front elevation with a small window opening (now boarded) on each side of the door.

511 Carlton – W. M. Maynard House – c. 1919

C This two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is identical to the neighboring house at 509 Carlton Avenue. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hipped roof and gabled dormers centered on each elevation. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation and is sheathed in wood weatherboards with a wide friezeboard and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has one-over-one replacement windows with original wood surrounds and pointed-arched lintels. Palladian gable vents have replaced the original Palladian windows in each gable. The one-story front porch has a hipped roof with a shallow center gable and original square columns with replacement wooden rails. The main entrance has two front doors (both replacements) under a shared lintel. The two doors likely replaced a single door with sidelights like that at 601 Carlton Avenue. There is a one-story, hip-roofed addition off the rear of the building with materials matching the main block of the house. The earliest known residents include W. M. Maynard (inspector) and O. W. Wilson (foreman) in 1919 and 1924.

512 Carlton – Roy T. Spain House – 1936

C This one-story, front-gable house is three bays wide and triple-pile. Clad with wood weatherboards the house has a brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt-shingled roof. It features a projecting front gable supported by slender round columns that shelters the recessed porch. The outside columns rest on brick piers while the interior columns extend all the way to the porch floor. The span between the two center columns is cut in a segmental arch. Fenestration includes three-over-one windows throughout and gable vents in the house and porch gables. The front door is an original three-light over three-panel solid wood door. The house mirrors the house at 602 Carlton Avenue. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and its earliest known resident is Roy T. Spain in 1939.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. This one-story, frame garage (barely visible behind a high fence) has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof and vertical metal siding. A large vehicle opening is centered on the front elevation.

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601 Carlton – William Thomas Murray House – c. 1913

C A substantial two-story, Colonial Revival-style house with hipped roof and gabled dormers, the William Thomas Murray House anchors the neighborhood at the corner of Carlton Avenue and Gurley Street. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a stuccoed foundation, wood weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has been altered slightly with replacement one-over-one windows with plain flat window surrounds. (Original surrounds had pointed-arched lintels like those on 509 and 511 Carlton Avenue.) The paired window above the front door was originally a single window. Each of the three dormers retains a Palladian window and the flared dormer trim. The full-width, one-story, hip-roofed front porch is a later replacement. However, the slender square posts and the overall scale of the porch are in keeping with the architecture of the neighborhood and do not adversely effect the historic character of the house. The front door is a replacement, but retains the original three-part transom and sidelights over panels. A modern, exterior wood stair runs up the left (east) side of the house, which appears to be a group home. The house first appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but little is known of the earliest residents, William Thomas Murray (upholsterer), Miss Alma Murray, Miss Florence Murray, Guy T. Murray (appraiser), and William H. Hamlet all in 1915.

602 Carlton – Birt H. Pridgen House – 1936

C This one-story house is a mirror image of the house at 512 Carlton Avenue. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof with two interior brick chimneys. The house has a projecting gabled roof with vent sheltering the recessed porch. The porch has square columns on brick piers on its outside corners and those in the center of the porch have been replaced with wrought-iron supports. The span between the two center columns is cut in a segmental arch. The house has a replacement rail on the front of the porch, but retains original three-over-one wood windows throughout. A second entrance is located on the right side of the house and is accessed by concrete stairs. Tax records show that the house was constructed in 1936, but the first known resident is Birt H. Pridgen in 1939.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. One-story, frame garage with vertical metal siding and front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof in very poor condition.

603 Carlton – Thompson House – c. 1907

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has been covered with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed brick pier and curtain foundation and asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a rear gabled ell and a hip-roofed block within the ell. It has a replacement front door and nine-over-nine vinyl windows. The hip-roofed front porch retains its original form, but has replacement posts and added rails. The earliest known residents Benjamin C. Thompson (bricklayer), Cal Thompson (mill hand), Grover C. Thompson (foreman, Durham Hosiery Mill), and Joseph N. Thompson (bricklayer) were listed together in 1907/08. Residents changed frequently and were all working-class people, indicating that the house was likely constructed as a rental property.

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604 Carlton – Wheeler House – c. 1907

C This typical early twentieth-century, one-story, triple-A-roofed house retains its original form. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell and a hip-roofed block within the ell. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete block curtain wall. The German-profile siding, wood soffits, and gable returns have been covered with vinyl. Original two-over-two wood windows have been replaced with smaller six-over-six vinyl windows. The hip-roofed front porch retains its original turned porch posts, sawn brackets, and turned spindle porch span, however, new rails and additional posts have been installed. The first known residents are Ira S. Wheeler (mill hand), Jefferson Wheeler, Patty Wheeler (widow), and Vellie Wheeler (machine operator) in 1907/08. Residents changed frequently and by 1915 two separate families were listed at the address.

605 Carlton – Conklin-Wheeler House – c. 1907

C One-story, triple-A-roofed house with some original Queen Anne detail has a gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed block within the ell. It has imbricated shingles and gable vents with pointed-arched surrounds in the three gables. Sheathed in German-profile wood siding, the house has replacement six-over-six wood windows with simple square surrounds replacing the original pointed-arched lintels. The reconstructed front porch has replacement posts and rails and a concrete floor. A brick pier and curtain foundation supports the structure, which has an asphalt-shingled roof. The earliest residents were Fred C. Conklin (Herring Furniture Company) and Miss Bula Wheeler (clipper) in 1907/08. From 1911 to 1915, Samuel C. Southerland (engineer), Mary Southerland, Carl Southerland (clerk, Durham Hosiery Mills), and William A. Southerland (clerk) resided there.

606 Carlton

V Vacant Lot

607 Carlton – House – 1999

NC-age One-story Minimal Traditional-style house on previously cleared lot features a concrete block foundation with brick veneer, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof. The house is three bays wide and quadruple-pile with six-over-six vinyl windows and an engaged front porch on the right corner supported by vinyl columns and accessed by wood steps with a wood rail.

608 Carlton – Rogers House – c. 1907

C This typical two-story I-house has a one-story gabled rear ell with two subordinate, one-story shed-roofed additions. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, rests on a concrete block foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled roof. Replacement six-over-six wood windows light the first floor, while original two-over-two wood windows illuminate the second. The one-story, hip-roofed front porch features turned posts, carved brackets, a spindle frieze, and a replacement rail. A replacement front door with nine lights over a raised panel stands within an altered surround. The earliest known residents were Ernest T. Rogers (machine operator), Percy Rogers

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(bookkeeper), Lucy Rogers (widow) and her children Bertha, Ella, Jane, and Orpie from 1907 to 1912. J. C. Morris lived in the house from at least 1919 to 1929; his widow, Mrs. Georgianna Morris lived there through 1939.

NC-age Garage – c. 1980. One-story, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof in fair condition.

610 Carlton – Petty House – c. 1907

C This one-story, three-bay, double-pile house has a vernacular form with Queen Anne detailing. The house features a ridge running the width of the house that is intersected by two front gables creating an H-shaped ridgeline. The gables each have imbricated shingles, gable returns, and rectangular gable vents. The house has a brick foundation and an interior brick chimney. It is sheathed in German-profile wood siding with a wide, flat friezeboard and has a standing-seam metal roof. Exterior doors and windows are replacements, but the overall form and detail of the house is in keeping with turn-of-the-century Queen Anne architecture. A hip-roofed porch runs the width of the façade and wraps around the house to the left (east) side, terminating at a projecting gable wing at the rear-left side of the house. The porch roof is supported by square, replacement posts with replacement rails between. However, a single turned pilaster remains on the west end of the porch. The house stands above the road and is accessed by concrete stairs with a concrete retaining wall running along the sidewalk. The earliest known residents are Dwight Petty (weaver), Isaac Petty (farmer), Miss Ada Petty, and Miss Alma Petty in 1907/08. Arthur H. Hall (bookkeeper) lived in the house from 1919 to 1939.

North Elizabeth Street

307 N. Elizabeth – House – 1975

NC-age This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house features an asphalt-shingled roof with a pedimented gable over the left picture window and entrance. It has two-over-two wood windows, wood shutters, and metal awnings. The house has wood siding and high triangular vents in the gables.

309 N. Elizabeth – Barker House – c. 1907

C This late-nineteenth century, one-story, ell-shaped Queen Anne-style house retains its original form and most of its exterior decorative features. The house is five bays wide and double-pile, with a gabled rear ell and two small front gables projecting from its main, side-gable form. The left (south) gable shelters a cut-away bay window with wheel and pendant trim under the cornice. Both gables have decorative scalloped shingles and gable returns. The house has a hip-roofed porch that extends around the cut-away bay and is supported by replacement turned posts; rails are modern replacements. Covered with plain wood weatherboards, the house rests on a brick pier and curtain foundation and has a decorative pressed tin roof with two stuccoed chimneys. Fenestration includes two-over-two wood windows and a traditional Queen Anne-style front door with a large pane over three raised panels. A concrete block retaining wall lines the front walk. The house was occupied by the Barker family from 1907 to 1915. Residents included Ella E.

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Barker (widow), Mina V. Barker, Nita May Barker, and Oris C. Barker. Additionally, Dewey Barker and William (beef market) and Mina Cates lived with the Barkers in 1911.

311 N. Elizabeth –Lynn House – c. 1907

C The Lynn House is a two-story, I-house with two-story gabled rear ell on the north end and a one-story gabled ell on the south end. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the entire east and north sides of the house and wraps around the rear (west) side of the house, terminating at the one-story rear ell. The porch features turned posts and modern turned rails. The house rests on a brick pier and curtain foundation and is covered with plain wood weatherboards. It has boxed gable returns, a plain friezeboard, cornerboards, decorative sawtooth shingles in the front three gables, and gable vents with pointed-arched wood surrounds. Two-over-two wood windows have pointed-arched wood surrounds and the front door is a two-light over three-raised panel door with original matching sidelights over panels and a pointed-arched surround. A corbelled brick chimney extends from the asphalt-shingled roof. The house is prominently sited on a slight rise at the intersection of Elizabeth and Carlton Streets. It has a stuccoed retaining wall and stair. The earliest known residents are Arthur Lynn (messenger, Postal Telegraph Cable Company) and Walter W. Lynn (sawmill) in 1907. Cary J. Markham (superintendent, Virginia Life Insurance) and Ella E. Markham are listed from 1911 to 1915 and Robert L. Reams (conductor, Durham Traction Company) in 1919.

401 N. Elizabeth – Ernest R. Green House – c. 1924

C This early twentieth-century, side-gabled Craftsman-bungalow retains much of its historic fabric. The three-bay, double-pile house has a gabled front dormer and decorative knee brackets at the dormer and main rooflines. The engaged porch is supported by battered posts on brick piers. Windows are four-over-one Craftsman-style windows with several two-over-one wood windows at the rear and are generally paired with simple wood surrounds. The house is covered with wood weatherboards and rests on a brick pier and curtain foundation with an asphalt-shingled roof. The earliest known resident is Ernest R. Green (manager) listed in the house from 1924 to 1939.

403 N. Elizabeth – Duplex – 1969

NC-age This one-story, two-bay wide, Ranch-style duplex has a hipped roof and two hip-roofed entrance porches on the left (south) side. The duplex has a brick-veneered foundation with two interior brick chimneys and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has two-over-two wood windows and the side porches have been enclosed with screens.

405 N. Elizabeth – Jefferson A. Duncan House – c. 1907

C This early twentieth-century, Queen Anne-style house retains its original form and distinctive pyramidal roof with multiple gabled wings including a steep front gable and gabled front dormer. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Though some of its exterior detail has been lost, the house retains wide friezeboards, cornerboards, gable returns and original windows, including twelve-over-one windows on the first floor and two-over-two windows on the second. A semi-circular window to the right of the front door has been

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painted over. The one-story, wraparound porch is supported by classically-styled square columns and has a modern rail. The porch retains its original standing-seam metal roof and beadboard ceiling. A one-story gabled ell extends from the left (north) side of the house with a hip-roofed addition within the ell. The first known resident is Jefferson A. Duncan in 1907 and 1911. By 1919, the house was occupied by A. P. Sally; his widow, Mary E. Sally continued to live there through 1939.

409 N. Elizabeth – Duplex – c. 1969

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed front porch across the full width of the house. The building has vinyl siding, doors, and windows and deck-like porch posts, rails, and stairs.

410 N. Elizabeth – Alonzo Hamlin House – c. 1907

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house with hip-roofed front porch shares its form with many other houses in the neighborhood. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell extending from the left (north) side of the house and an enclosed porch constructed within the ell. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, including the soffits, gable returns, and eaves, and has replacement one-over-one windows, a replacement door, and vinyl surrounds throughout. The porch is supported by replacement wood posts and has new rails. Though it has lost much of its original detail, it retains its overall form. More modest than its neighbors to the south, the first known resident is Alonzo Hamlin (carrier) in 1907. The house was occupied by Hubert R. & William E. Byrd (Byrd & Bryan) in 1915/16, and Melvin G. Strickland (superintendent, Paragon Hosiery Mill) in 1919 and 1924.

411 N. Elizabeth – Multi-plex – 1969

NC-age A one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style brick multi-plex, this building is three bays wide and five-pile with vinyl nine-light casement windows on the front elevation, one-over-one vinyl windows on the sides, and vinyl siding and vent in the front gable.

412 N. Elizabeth – W. C. Warren House – 1912

C Large in scale, but simple in detail, this two-story house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a large hipped roof, hipped front dormer, and projecting two-story wing on the south side of the house. The house is sheathed with wood weatherboards and has an asphalt-shingled roof and replacement brick foundation. Brick chimneys have been removed. The home is undergoing renovations, but retains original two-over-two wood windows throughout with two-over-one windows on the front of the first floor. The first-floor windows have pointed-arched wood surrounds decorated with scrollwork above each window. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the front and right (south) side of the house. The brick porch foundation has been replaced and the posts and rails are currently missing. The house stands on high ground above the street and has a white stone retaining wall running along the sidewalk. Tax records indicate that the house was constructed in 1912. However, W. C. Warren is the first known resident in 1924; his widow still lived there in 1929.

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501 N. Elizabeth – Lewis Turner Wilcox House – c. 1911

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with an engaged front porch supported by replacement square posts and accessed by an off-centered flight of stairs and ramp. (The house formerly had two sets of steps to the front porch). The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, German-profile wood weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof with vinyl soffits. The house has two-over-two windows at the front and a combination of one-over-one and two-over-two windows throughout the rest of the house. Constructed as a duplex, the house has two replacement doors flanking paired windows centered on the front façade. A gabled rear ell and two shed-roof additions define the back of the structure. The earliest known residents are Lewis Turner Wilcox and Mrs. Carrie Wilcox in 1911/12. Later residents include Beatrice, Dewey, & Walter M. Browning (upholsterer) in 1915/16.

Elliott Street

312 Elliott – Cobb House – c. 1915

C This two-story, simplified Queen Anne-style house has a hipped roof with front dormer and is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding and soffits, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Original windows have been replaced with smaller six-over-six vinyl window with vinyl shutters. The one-story porch is supported by square, replacement posts and has a modern porch rail and floor. The porch wraps around the right (west) side of the house, terminating at a two-story, gable-roofed block projecting from the right, rear side of the house. Behind this block is a one-story, hip-roofed addition. A first-floor window was converted to a door when the house was changed to a duplex at an unknown date. The house is first listed in 1915, occupied by Miss Bernice Cobb. By 1919, G. T. Cobb (millhand) was the primary resident.

314 Elliott – Raynor K. Umstead House – c. 1919

C This one-story, pyramidal-roofed, Queen Anne influenced home with hip-roofed front dormer has a wraparound front porch supported by battered wood posts on brick piers. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled wing extending beyond the right (west) side of the house, a one-story hip-roofed block protruding from the right rear of the house, and a single-pile, shed-roofed block (likely an enclosed porch) running the length of the rear elevation. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and has a brick pier and curtain foundation and two interior brick chimneys. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the gabled rear block has gable returns and an entrance from the wraparound porch. The house has replacement one-over-one windows on the first floor and multi-pane windows in the dormer. The original front door has been replaced and its sidelight removed, but a decorative semi-circular window remains to the right of the door. The first known resident is Raynor K. Umstead (carpenter then watchman, Austin Heaton Company) from 1919 to 1939.

Gurley Street

501 Gurley – E. C. Whitley House – c. 1924

C This three-bay, double-pile Craftsman bungalow retains its overall form and fenestration. The house has a front-gabled roof and an engaged front porch supported by wrought-iron posts on

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brick piers with painted concrete caps, a modern wood rail, and simple knee brackets supporting the roof. It has been covered completely with vinyl including the soffits, and has a stuccoed brick foundation, an asphalt-shingled roof, and an interior brick chimney. Windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six windows and the door replaced with a modern steel door, all with vinyl surrounds. Original gable windows have been replaced with a vinyl vent. The earliest known occupants are E. C. Whitley and Mrs. R. A. Jones in 1924.

503 Gurley – Hubert S. Denning House – c. 1934

C This one-story, gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house features an engaged corner porch and a small shed roof sheltering the front door, located next to the porch. The porch has replacement posts and rails. Windows are six-over-six replacement windows (smaller than the originals) and the house is covered entirely with vinyl siding. The foundation has been stuccoed and the house has an asphalt-shingled roof with low, triangular vents in the gables. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the left (south) rear of the house. The earliest known resident is Hubert S. Denning in 1934.

507 Gurley – U. H. Parker House – 1920

C This pyramidal-roofed house with a gable over the front entrance retains its original form. The house is three bays wide and double-pile. A one-story, hip-roofed block extends from the right (north) rear of the house with a small, shed-roofed block within the ell (likely an enclosed porch). The house rests on a brick pier and curtain foundation and has two tall, interior corbelled brick chimneys. The house has been wrapped with vinyl siding and has replacement wrought-iron posts supporting a hip-roofed front porch. Windows have two-over-two wood sashes. Tax records indicate construction in 1920 and early occupants include U. H. Parker in 1924, Jesse S. Oakley in 1934, and Arthur W. Garrett in 1939.

Mallard Avenue

307 Mallard – Solomon Kennedy House – c. 1903

C The one-story, pyramidal-roofed house with centered front gable sits atop a small rise and has a brick retaining wall along the sidewalk and up the front walk. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide front porch, supported by Craftsman-style battered posts on brick piers. The porch has modern rails and a hipped roof. The foundation is brick piers with a corbelled brick curtain wall matching the tall, corbelled brick interior chimney. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, vinyl siding and one-over-one vinyl windows covered by metal grates. A hip-roofed addition extends across the rear of the house with a second, smaller shed-roofed addition with concrete block foundation on the right (east) side. The earliest known residents are Solomon Kennedy (laborer) in 1903, Charles W. Tompkins (laborer) in 1905, and Garfield Hayes (laborer) and Charles Banks (confectioner), in 1907/08. J. G. and Morris Haskell (Haskell & Morris clothing) lived in the house from 1919 to 1929.

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309 Mallard – Eugene G. Belvin House – 1912

C This two-story, two-bay house with a high, hipped roof has a shed-roofed dormer on the front of the house with a window that has been sided over. There is a two-story gabled wing with full gable return at the right rear of the house facing N. Queen Street. A shorter, two-story rear gable extends from the left side of the house with a one-story shed-roofed addition (perhaps an enclosed porch) facing N. Queen Street. The home has lost much of its grandeur with the addition of vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and the removal of exterior trim and porch details. It rests on a stuccoed brick foundation, has two tall, corbelled brick chimneys, and standing-seam metal on all roof surfaces, which have a slight flare at the eaves. The one-story, hip-roofed wraparound porch has replacement square posts, a modern rail, concrete porch floor, and two sets of granite stairs with brick curbs. The house has been divided into apartments with two entrances on the front elevation, a third entrance in the two-story cross-gable block, and a fourth entrance in the shed-roof one-story rear block. It is currently vacant and boarded. Tax records date the building to 1912, but the house was occupied by Eugene G. Belvin (deputy sheriff and jailor) and Miss Lorena Lyon from at least 1915 to 1934.

501 Mallard – William B. Walters House – c. 1924

C This large, side-gable Craftsman bungalow with gabled front dormer is the largest remaining house on this block of Mallard Avenue. It is three bays wide and double-pile. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, knee brackets in the gable ends and gabled front dormer, and an engaged porch supported by battered posts on brick piers. The brick porch foundation has been recently rebuilt. The house rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed by wood weatherboards, and has an asphalt-shingled roof with two brick chimneys in the ridgeline. Evidence of a patterned metal-shingled roof remains around the edge of the dormer. There is a small rear gabled addition on the left side of the house and an enclosed shed-roofed porch in the ell. The house, currently under renovation, retains much of its original fabric and is framed by a low stone retaining wall along the street. One of the most impressive houses on this block, it was occupied in 1924 by William B. Walters, a master mechanic. Walters remained in the house until at least 1939.

502 Mallard – Satterwhite-Johnson House – c. 1911

C A typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house, the Satterwhite-Johnson House stands on the southeast corner of Mallard and Oakwood Avenues. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a stuccoed foundation and asphalt-shingled roof with vinyl soffits. It has been modified with the addition of vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, the partial enclosure of the hip-roofed front porch, and the replacement of original porch posts with wrought-iron posts and rails. Two shed-roofed additions extend from the rear of the house. Earliest known residents include the Satterwhite and Johnson Families concurrently in 1911.

503 Mallard – William L. Seabock House – c. 1924

C This one-story, hip-roofed house has a centered front gable with rectangular vent and a hip-roofed front porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile. It rests on a stuccoed brick foundation, has been covered with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt-shingled roof. All of the one-over-one

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windows and exterior doors are replacement and the opening to the left of the front door has been enlarged to accommodate a picture window. However, the overall form of the structure remains intact. A gabled addition extends from the rear of the house. The porch has battered pilasters and replacement wrought-iron supports on stuccoed brick piers. A low, stuccoed retaining wall runs the width of the lot near the street. The earliest known resident was William L. Seabock (police detective) in 1924.

504 Mallard – W. L. Bowles House – 1920

C A one-story, triple-A-roofed house with rear ell, this house has a pair of wood four-light casement windows in the front gable and diamond-shaped vents in the side gables. The three-bay, single-pile house rests on a stuccoed foundation and has vinyl siding, soffits, and eaves and an asphalt-shingled roof. The engaged front porch is supported by replacement wrought-iron supports with a matching rail between. The house retains original four-over-four windows throughout with a single six-over-six window to the left of the front door, indicating that the house may have originally had two front doors, typical of this type of worker housing. There is a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch on the left side of the gabled rear ell. Tax records indicate a 1920 construction date and W. L. Bowles was the first known resident in 1924.

505 Mallard – J. J. Riddle House – c. 1924

C This one-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow has a shed-roofed front dormer, a full-width engaged front porch, and knee brackets in the side gables. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick pier and concrete block curtain foundation, vinyl siding (with wood clapboards beneath) and soffits, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house retains original twelve-over-one windows on the first floor and unusual four- and six-pane windows in the shed-roofed front dormer. The front door is a replacement modern door. The porch is supported by replacement square posts and modern rails. It was first occupied by J. J. Riddle and Riddle's Bakery in 1924. David D. Riddle, likely a descendant, lived there in 1934 and 1939.

506 Mallard – T. J. Mangum House – 1920

C This three-bay, single-pile, one-story house is typical of the early twentieth-century vernacular. It has a gabled rear ell extending from the right (west) side of the house and a partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch within the ell. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding throughout, replacement nine-over-nine vinyl windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof. A slender brick chimney rises at the rear of the ell. The house features a projecting center gable that forms the front porch of the house. The porch has a wide vinyl-covered span with vinyl siding in the gable. Battered porch posts have been replaced with modern wood posts and rails. Tax records indicate construction in 1920, but T. J. Mangum is the earliest known resident in 1924.

507 Mallard – Martha J. Bowles House – c. 1924

C The Mrs. Martha J. Bowles House is a one-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house with an impressive engaged front porch. The porch is supported by large, square, fluted columns and pilasters with simple square caps and has a tall, weatherboarded porch span and replacement rail.

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The house and porch have a painted brick foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has original wood weatherboards and a corbelled, interior brick chimney. Black shutters flank the two-over-two wood windows on the front elevation. The front door is a modern replacement. The roof has exposed rafter tails and a hip-roofed dormer has been removed from the house. There is a shallow bump-out on the left side of the house with a hipped roof, following the slope of the main roof. A shed-roofed addition and an enclosed shed-roofed porch are visible at the rear of the house. A stuccoed brick retaining wall runs along the street with a brick stair with stuccoed kneewalls providing access to the house. Mrs. Bowles was the widow of John W. Bowles and is recorded as living on this block of Mallard Avenue (then Markham) as early as 1919. She is listed in this house from at least 1924 to 1939.

Oakwood Avenue

311 Oakwood – William Proctor House – c. 1909

C The house at 311 Oakwood Avenue is an impressive two-story, Neoclassical-style house that anchors the neighborhood and provides a connection to the grand Queen Anne-style houses that line Holloway Street. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a stuccoed brick foundation, and aluminum siding, soffits, and fascia. The house retains many of its original features including an impressive wraparound porch with a two-story portico supported by large, fluted Corinthian columns. The main porch is supported by smaller vinyl versions of the fluted columns but without capitals and the left (south) side of the porch has been enclosed. The second-floor porch retains its historic rail with urn-like finials. The front door is a one-pane over one-panel door with beveled-glass over panel sidelights and has fluted pilasters on either side of the door and sidelights. The first floor has large matching one-over-one windows on the façade with leaded-glass in the upper sash. Multi-pane-over-one sashes are located throughout the main block with single fixed, multi-light sashes in the cut-away bays. Two matching multi-light over single-panel doors provide access to the second-floor porch. Two tall, corbelled brick chimneys pierce the hipped roof while the one-story addition to the left (south) side has a modern exterior brick chimney. Two-story, three-sided cut-away bays with full gable returns extend both the left (south) and right (north) ends of the house. A two-story rear ell features simple two-over-two and one-over-one windows and shelters a shed-roofed porch at the southeast corner. The house is impressively sited atop a small hill and a low, stone wall runs along Oakwood Avenue in front of the building. In 1909, William and Elizabeth Proctor were listed as the home's occupants. In 1915, a Miss Harriet Marshall, a boarder, also lived with the Proctors and by 1919, Mrs. Malissa Proctor, widow of J. R. Proctor, was its only listed resident. She remained in the house through the 1930s. The house is now divided into at least three separate units.

401 Oakwood – Benjamin Crally Howell House – c. 1907

C A Queen Anne-style cottage, the house is four bays wide and double-pile and has an irregular roofline, due in part to the numerous additions to the rear of the house. The main roof is a pyramidal roof with a projecting front gable and second-story, gabled dormer on the left (south) side and shed-roofed dormer on the right (north) side. A gabled block extends from the left (south) rear of the house and joins the main roof with a hip. A shed-roofed block fills in the ell.

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An L-shaped, hip-roofed porch faces the intersection of Oakwood and Carlton Avenues and is supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. The front gable features cornice returns and sawn bargeboards. The house has a replacement front door and replacement one-over-one windows on the front elevation, two-over-two windows on the rear and sides, and six-over-six windows in the dormers. The house has been covered with aluminum siding, but its brick foundation and three tall, interior corbelled brick chimneys are still visible. Benjamin Crally Howell (assistant superintendent, Life Insurance Company of Virginia) is the first known resident (in 1907). He had passed away by 1915 and his widow, Mrs. Sally C. Howell remained in the house through the 1930s.

402 Oakwood

V Vacant lot

403 Oakwood

V Vacant lot

404 Oakwood – Fendel E. Southerland House – c. 1907

C This one-story, high hipped-roof house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small front gable and a hip-roofed front porch. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof with an interior corbelled brick chimney covered with stucco. The porch has been altered with the installation of a concrete floor and wrought-iron porch posts and rails. Original turned pilasters remain at the wall. Original two-over-two wood windows remain, flanked by black shutters on the front elevation. A small, one-story gabled rear ell extends from the right (south) side of the house. A low stone retaining wall runs along the street in front of the house and matching stones were used to build the porch stairs. The earliest known resident was Fendel E. Southerland (clerk, N & W Railroad) from 1907 to 1915.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. One-story, frame garage with vertical metal siding and front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof in fair condition.

405 Oakwood – Ralph P. Rogers House – 1924

C This one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide and quadruple-pile. The house has a projecting front gable porch supported by brick columns with decorative granite diamonds supporting a pointed-arched span. Brick kneewalls line the concrete stairs, brick piers define the entrance to the porch, and a brick baluster runs between the brick columns, piers, and the house. The brick kneewalls, piers, columns, and rails all have granite caps. The front gable has a single-light rectangular window that may have replaced an earlier vent. The front door is a modern replacement and the house has four-over-one Craftsman-style windows throughout, with the exception of two replacement windows to the right of the front door. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled roof and three brick chimneys. The house sits on a rise above the street and has a stone retaining wall along the street and stone steps to the porch. Tax records indicate a 1924 construction date. Ralph P. Rogers, listed at the house from

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1929 to 1934, was the vice-president of the Carrington-Rogers Drug Company, later the Rogers Drug Company.

406 Oakwood – Floyd Lambe House – c. 1907

C This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house with large projecting hip-roofed front wing has a wraparound porch that extends around the entire front block and terminates in the rear side-gabled block. The front block is two bays wide and single-pile with a low, hipped roof and a hip-roofed dormer centered on the front elevation. The rear block is four bays wide and triple-pile with a steeper, gabled roof. The house rests on a brick pier and curtain foundation and has wood weatherboards, and asphalt-shingled roof, and two tall, interior corbelled brick chimneys. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by battered posts on brick piers with a modern rail. The right side of the porch has been enclosed with plywood. A one-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right (south) rear of the house. All first-floor windows have been boarded, though a wood panel protrudes from the bottom of each opening, a possible indication that the window size has been reduced. Four-over-one Craftsman-style windows remain on the second floor and one-over-one replacement windows are in the front dormer. An original large-pane over low single-panel door and matching sidelight remains, but have been boarded over. A low stone retaining wall runs along Oakwood Avenue and brick piers with concrete caps mark the steps to the house from the wall. The earliest known resident is Floyd Lambe (employee, T. J. Lambe Sons & Company) in 1907. Junius P. Moore (foreman) was listed as the primary occupant from 1909 to 1939.

407 Oakwood –Anderson-Sorrell House – c. 1907

C This large, two-story simplified Queen Anne-style house on a corner lot is two bays wide and double-pile with a hipped roof. A projecting front gable on the left side of the house and a projecting three-sided cut-away bay on the right (north) side of the house each have gabled roofs with gable returns and louvered vents. The house stands on a painted brick pier and curtain foundation and has German-profile wood siding, replacement nine-over-nine and six-over-six vinyl windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house retains wood soffits, a wide wood fascia board, and boxed eaves. A hip-roofed front porch with standing-seam metal roof extends across the entire façade (on Oakwood Avenue) and is supported by full-height tapered wood columns with a replacement wood rail. A one-story, hip-roofed rear addition and shed-roofed porch extend from the rear of the building. A low brick retaining wall with a basketweave pattern runs along the sidewalk and brick stairs with brick kneewalls and concrete caps run from the sidewalk to the front porch. The earliest known residents are Charles W. Anderson (road master) and Mrs. Delores W. Sorrell (teacher, West Durham Graded School) in 1907.

501 Oakwood – John Sears House – c. 1913

C A large, two-story simplified Queen Anne-style house stands prominently on the northwest corner of Oakwood and Ottawa Avenues. The two bay wide, double-pile house has a high hipped roof with a front gable on the right (north) end of the facade. The house stands on a brick foundation, is covered with German-profile wood siding, and has an asphalt-shingled roof. A one-story, wraparound porch features a granite foundation, piers, steps, and kneewalls, all with granite

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caps and prominent mortar joints. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof supported by grouped square posts on the stone piers with replacement lattice rails. The left side of the porch has been enclosed and the windows boarded. The house retains original multi-pane windows on the first floor and one-over-one wood windows on the second. A two-story, hip-roofed addition extends from the left (south) rear of the house and is in poor condition. A one-story, shed-roofed block extends behind the two-story addition. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but the earliest known resident is John Sears (medicines) in 1915/16.

502 Oakwood – Multi-plex – 1983

NC-age This one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style multi-plex is typical of the late twentieth-century multi-family housing in the neighborhood. It is three bays wide and quadruple-pile. The building has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and entrances on the front and right sides. Windows are six-over-six vinyl with vinyl shutters on the Oakwood Avenue side.

503 Oakwood – George Ballenger House I – c. 1913

C This two-story, simplified Queen Anne-style house is nearly identical in form to the house at 501 Oakwood Avenue. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The house has a gable-roofed dormer on the right side of the façade and a one-story, hip-roofed front porch across the entire façade. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof supported by battered posts on painted brick piers with painted granite caps and replacement wood rail. The house has a replacement front door and original nine-over-one windows have recently been removed and replaced with vinyl windows. A one-story gabled addition extends from the left (south) rear of the house with a smaller hip-roofed addition filling in the ell. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and George Ballenger (clerk) is the earliest known resident in 1915/16. By 1924, the house was occupied by Burl H. Smith, a superintendent at The American Tobacco Company Inc., who lived there until at least 1939.

504 Oakwood – Lounie Thompson House – c. 1913

C This hipped-roof house largely retains its original form, the biggest change being the enclosure of the left (north) side of the front porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the front façade. The house has a brick pier and curtain foundation and pressed tin roof shingles. The enclosed porch and front gable are covered with aluminum siding, but original wood weatherboards remain exposed on the rest of the house. A projecting three-sided bay at the center of the house has a replacement modern front door with ten-light sidelights on the front with four-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the right side. The full-width engaged front porch is supported by battered wood posts on brick piers and has an original wood rail on the right side. The left side of the porch has been enclosed and a pair of one-over-one wood windows added to the front elevation. The house has four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows on the front and simple two-over-two wood windows at the rear. A low brick retaining wall with decorative soldier course and concrete caps runs along the front of the house. The house

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appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and the earliest known residents are Lounie Thompson (lineman), Rebecca Thompson (widow), and Miss Susie Thompson in 1915/16. Listed in the house from 1919 to 1939, J. A. Thompson (foreman, Durham Traction Company and later superintendent of equipment, D P S Co.).

NC-age Garage – c. 1980. One-story, two-bay frame garage with wood weatherboards on the sides and plywood covering the front. The right bay has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and the hipped roof of the left bay intersects the right.

506 Oakwood – Mrs. L. C. Craig House – c. 1919

C The form of this two-story, Colonial Revival-style house remains largely intact and is two bays wide and double-pile with a high, hipped roof and front gable. The house rests on a stuccoed brick foundation, has German-profile wood siding and wood soffits, fascia boards, boxed eaves, and full gable returns. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by two tall, corbelled brick chimneys. A one-story, hipped-roof porch extends across the front of the house and wraps around the right (south) side of the house terminating at a two-story gabled block with full gable return. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts and has an original wood rail. The portion of the porch along the south side of the house has been enclosed and one-over-one wood windows and a second front entrance installed. Most windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six windows and a tall, arched vinyl window has been installed on the south elevation. Mrs. L. C. Craig occupied the house in 1919.

507 Oakwood – Duplex – 1969

NC-age One-story, front-gabled Ranch-style brick duplex is four bays wide and quadruple-pile. The building has a mixture of modern windows, some sliding and some one-over-one, modern exterior doors, and vinyl siding and vent in front gable. The building is identical to the one next door at 509 Oakwood Avenue.

509 Oakwood – Duplex – 1969

NC-age One-story, front-gabled Ranch-style brick duplex identical in form and detail to 507 Oakwood Avenue. The building is four bays wide and quadruple-pile with a mixture of sliding and one-over-one windows, modern exterior doors, and vinyl siding and vent in front gable.

510 Oakwood – Addie Ellington House – c. 1913

C This side-gabled house is a traditional house form, and it is three bays wide and single-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. An exterior corbelled brick chimney rises at the left rear of the house. The hip-roofed, full-façade porch is supported by simple square posts with a replacement rail and stairs. Queen Anne-style brackets and turned pilasters are still visible where the porch joins the house. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl windows throughout. There is a gabled-ell extending from the right (south) rear of the house, a shed-roofed block beyond the ell, and an enclosed shed-roofed porch within

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the ell. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and the earliest known resident is Mrs. Addie Ellington, widow of T. M. Ellington, in 1919.

601-603 Oakwood – Duplex – c. 1940

C The Minimal Traditional-style duplex at 601-603 Oakwood Avenue is one of three identical buildings on this block, all constructed in the early 1940s. The one-story, four-bay, quadruple-pile house has a side gable roof with exposed rafter tails and two brick ridgeline chimneys. It has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and wood six-over-six windows throughout. Two engaged corner porches, one at each end of the facade, have small wall gables with no returns sheltering a window and a side entrance, each with a replacement modern rail. Each unit has a second entrance located on the gable end.

604 Oakwood

V Vacant lot

605 Oakwood – Eric K. Kellert House – c. 1937

C This one-story house with Craftsman details is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a side-gabled roof with a distinctive steep gabled dormer with inset arch over the entrance, further distinguished by knee brackets. Resting on a brick foundation and sheathed with wood weatherboards with mitered corners, the house has an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed eaves. The windows are six-over-one wood windows and there are small rectangular vents in the gables. An exterior brick chimney rises against the north gable wall and brick stairs with brick kneewalls lead to the front door. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Eric K. Kellert in 1939.

607-609 Oakwood – Duplex – c. 1940

C Identical in form to the Minimal Traditional duplex at 601-603 Oakwood Avenue, this four-bay, quadruple-pile duplex has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof with an interior chimney. The two engaged corner porches are defined by small, gable-roofed dormers. The two rear doors each have a raised stoop and small shed-roof covering. Six-over-six windows have shutters on the front elevation.

608 Oakwood

V Vacant lot

611-613 Oakwood – Duplex – c. 1940

C This one-story, Minimal Traditional duplex is identical in form, detail, and material to its neighbors at 601-603 and 607-609 Oakwood Avenue. The four-bay, quadruple-pile duplex has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, and a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof with an interior chimney. The two engaged porches are defined by small, gabled wall dormers. The two rear doors each have a raised stoop and small shed-roofed covering. The building has six-over-six windows and rectangular vents in the gable ends.

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Ottawa Avenue

403 Ottawa – House – c. 1920

NC-alt A two-story, Dutch Colonial house with gambrel roof, this house has been significantly altered since it was originally surveyed. Distinctive shake shingles, original wood windows, exposed rafter tails, and the front porch with decorative brackets have all been removed. The house is two-bays wide and double-pile with a one-story porch along the right (east) side of the house. It stands on brick piers with vinyl siding between them and has an asphalt-shingled roof with shed-roofed wall dormer on the left (west) side.

404 Ottawa – Lena H. Stradley House - c. 1929

C This one-story, front-gable Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It features an engaged front porch supported by wood porch posts on brick piers. The house rests on a brick foundation and has vinyl siding, soffits, brackets, and six-over-six replacement windows. There is a rectangular vent in the front gable. A small projection on the left side of the house has a grouping of three windows and a low, gabled roof. Mrs. Lena H. Stradley, the first known resident in 1929, was the manager of the Martha Washington Tea Room.

405 Ottawa – Isaac Ornoff House – c. 1929

C This one-story, front-gable Craftsman house is three bays wide and quadruple-pile with a partially recessed front porch sheltered by a projecting front gable. The house rests on a painted brick foundation with vinyl siding, soffits, and brackets, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The porch is supported by battered wood posts, resting on painted brick piers with painted concrete caps. There is a low gable, roughly the same size as the porch gable, on the right (east) elevation. All three gables have simple vinyl-covered brackets along the roofline and there are two interior brick chimneys in the right rear of the house. Original nine-over-one windows are located throughout the house with a small four-light window in the porch gable. The first known resident is Isaac Ornoff (auto parts) in 1929 and 1934.

407 Ottawa – Vance O. Isenhour House – c. 1929

C This one-story, cross-gabled Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide and quadruple-pile with a partially engaged front porch. The house rests on a brick foundation, is covered with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The soffits and brackets in the front and side gables are also covered with vinyl. Beneath the vinyl, German-profile wood siding, scooped rafter tails, and knee brackets are visible. The house has Craftsman-style nine-over-one windows with a large center pane surrounded by smaller lights. The gabled porch roof is supported by battered posts on brick piers with concrete caps, joined by a replacement rail. The first known resident is Vance O. Isenhour (office manager, Interstate Telegraph & Telephone Company) in 1929.

408 Ottawa – William Urban Umstead House – c. 1929

C This large, two-story simplified Colonial Revival-style house sits atop a small incline overlooking Ottawa Avenue. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick foundation, vinyl siding and soffits, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the front

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elevation, but its three windows have been covered with vinyl siding and a rectangular vent. Original six-over-one wood windows throughout the rest of the house have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed front porch supported by battered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps. Wood rails between the posts are replacements and the original front door with matching sidelights and transom has been replaced. A concrete retaining wall along the street has been overgrown with vines. While many of the original exterior finishes and details have been removed, the overall massing and form of the house remain. The first known resident is William U. Umstead from 1929 to 1939.

505 Ottawa – Duplex – 1983

NC-age This one-story, front-gable Minimal Traditional duplex is four bays wide and quadruple-pile with vinyl siding. The eight-over-eight double-hung windows have shutters on the front elevation and there are two entrances on the front elevation and one on each of the side elevations.

506 Ottawa – Kenneth Royster House – c. 1915

C This two-story house stands above Ottawa Avenue on a high lot overlooking the street. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hipped roof, barely visible from the street, and a front gable. It has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding over wood weatherboards, vinyl soffits and eaves over a wide wood fascia board, and an asphalt-shingled roof with an interior brick chimney. Most windows are boarded or missing, but several one-over-one vinyl windows can be seen on the second story. The original front door, a one-pane over three-panel solid wood door, remains. A one-story, hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood columns and pilasters and has a replacement rail. Concrete and brick steps run from the street level up to the porch of the house. The first known residents are Kenneth Royster (clerk) and Mrs. Virginia Royster in 1915.

507 Ottawa – Edward Herman House – c. 1915

C A one-story, front-gable Craftsman bungalow, this house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof punctured by a tall exterior brick chimney. It has an engaged front porch supported by battered wood posts on painted brick piers with concrete caps and has a modern replacement rail. There is a large rectangular vent in the front gable, which is lined with knee brackets. The windows are replacement one-over-one vinyl windows throughout. The earliest known resident of the house is Edward Herman (lithographer) in 1915.

508 Ottawa – Don V. Burke House – c. 1920

C This two-story house has a clipped front gable. It is a two-bay, double-pile house with little ornament, but retains much of its original exterior fabric including wood weatherboards throughout and friezeboards between the floors and beadboard in the soffits. It stands on a rise above Ottawa Avenue supported by a stuccoed brick foundation and has an asphalt-shingled roof. It has one-over-one wood windows and a hip-roofed front porch supported by simple round columns with a modern replacement rail. A two-story, hip-roofed block extends from the right (west) rear of the house with a one-story, shed-roofed block off the rear and an enclosed shed-

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roofed porch within the ell. A wood and concrete retaining wall runs along the street and the left (east) side of the front yard with modern concrete steps leading to the front of the house. Tax records indicate that the house was constructed in 1920. However, the earliest known resident of the house is Don V. Burke (confectioner) from 1924 to 1939.

509 Ottawa – Charles S. Parrish House – c. 1929

C This two-story duplex retains its original form and some original features. The four-bay, double-pile building has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. Two small gabled roofs shelter the front entrances with decorative knee brackets and curved gable trim. The building has two ridgeline brick chimneys and openings in the side gables where windows or vents once were. The front doors are boarded and the house has a mixture of six-over-six and one-over-one replacement windows throughout. A two-story, hip-roofed block on the right (east) side of the house (originally a single-story porch) was recently removed and current renovations are restoring the original window pattern. Constructed as a duplex, the earliest known resident is Charles S. Parrish (agent, Durham Life Insurance Company) in 1929.

511-513 Ottawa – Griswold-Munich House – c. 1934

NC-alt This two-story, front gable house has been altered significantly since it was first surveyed. It retains its two-bay, double-pile form, but both original porches have been removed, windows have been replaced with nine-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the front elevation and six-over-six wood windows on the side elevations. Additionally, the distinctive front-gabled roofline with large shed-roofed dormers on each side has been altered, resulting in a simplified front-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a brick foundation, replacement wood weatherboards, boxed eaves, and cornerboards. It has two brick chimneys, one interior and one exterior, and a small two-light window and vent in the front gable. The house appears vacant in 1934 and occupied by Mrs. Marie Munich and Merritt N. Griswold in 1939.

512 Ottawa – B. O. Vaughn House – c. 1919

C This one-story, three-bay, double-pile simplified Queen Anne-style house is nearly identical in form to its neighbor at 516 Ottawa Avenue. The house features a brick foundation, vinyl siding and soffits, and a pyramidal roof with a gabled wall dormer with partial gable returns centered on each side elevation and an interior stuccoed corbelled brick chimney. A projecting bay on the right (west) side of the façade has a gabled roof with vinyl-covered gable returns and a rectangular vent. A hip-roofed porch extends across the front elevation supported by aluminum-covered tapered square columns with a vinyl-covered span and modern replacement rail. Windows are one-over-one replacements and a replacement front door stands beneath its original divided-light transom, but sidelights have been removed. A gabled rear ell extends from the right (west) side of the house. A modern concrete retaining wall and brick stair on the right side and a modern wood stair on the left provide access to the porch. The house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn map, but is listed in the 1919 city directory as occupied by B. O. Vaughn, a salesman for the W. T. Slater Company in downtown Durham. In 1924, C. T. Zuckerman was listed as occupant.

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515 Ottawa – W. H. Perry & Company Store – c. 1924

C This small, front-gable frame commercial building features a central entrance (now boarded) with display windows on each side. The building is deep and narrow, approximately twelve to fifteen feet wide and fifty to sixty feet deep with a replacement door and small window on the right (east) elevation. The building has a shed-roofed entrance porch supported by metal poles and enclosed by a chain-link fence. The building retains a stuccoed foundation (likely brick), however original wood weatherboards and standing-seam metal roof have been replaced in recent months. The building is listed in the 1924 city directory as the W. H. Perry Company. It changes names several times to the Forest Street Cash Grocery in 1929 and the Riddle Cash Store in 1934.

516 Ottawa – John H. Malone House – c. 1919

C This one-story, three-bay, double-pile simplified Queen Anne-style house is identical in form to that at 512 Ottawa Avenue. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with wall gables on the side elevations and a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell extending from the left (east) side. A bay on the right side of the house projects slightly from the main façade and has a gabled roof with a boxed cornice, gable returns and a rectangular gable vent with pointed-arched surround and scrollwork. The house rests on a brick foundation and has two tall, interior stuccoed brick chimneys and an asphalt-shingled roof. It retains wood weatherboards, cornerboards, pointed-arched window surrounds, some with scrollwork, and beadboard soffits with small bed mold. Its wraparound porch extends along Ottawa Avenue and Gurley Street, taking full advantage of the corner lot. The porch has a hipped roof supported by replacement square posts, a tall span with a raised bead that matches the fascia on the rest of the house, and a beadboard ceiling. The house retains original window surrounds, despite the installation of vinyl windows sized smaller than the original windows. A replacement six-panel front door has been installed beneath the original divided-light transom and sidelights have been painted over. The house is nearly identical in form to the B. O. Vaughn House as 512 Ottawa Avenue indicating possible construction by the same person, perhaps as investment properties. The earliest known resident is John H. Malone in 1919. By 1924, the house was occupied by Mrs. Minnie Ellis, widow of C. H. Ellis.

Primitive Street

544 Primitive

V Vacant lot

574 Primitive

V Vacant lot

602 Primitive – Joseph Shipp House – c. 1907

C The Joseph Shipp House is a typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house, three bays wide and single-pile. It is plain in detail with German-profile weatherboards, cornerboards, boxed eaves, wide fascia boards, and rectangular gable vents. The brick pier foundation has been stuccoed throughout and filled in with German-profile siding on the west side. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and the hip-roofed front porch has been altered with replacement posts, rails, and

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decking. Original windows have been replaced with smaller, one-over-one vinyl windows and the front door is a modern replacement. Two one-story gabled ells extend parallel to each other from the rear of the house terminating at a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch. The earliest known resident is Joseph Shipp (bookkeeper, Edgar E. Thompson) in 1907. Shipp is listed as a police officer from 1915 to 1919 and a timekeeper for the City Water Department in 1929. He remained in the house through 1939.

603 Primitive – William Bowles House – c. 1907

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical in form and architectural detail. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a reconstructed block foundation with brick veneer, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Decorative features include boxed eaves and imbricated shingles with round vents in the gables. Earlier survey photos show carved bargeboards, a turned spindle frieze along the porch, and carved brackets, but these details have since been removed. The hip-roofed porch is supported by original turned porch posts and pilasters with a replacement, modern rail. Doors and windows have been replaced, but a pointed-arched door surround with scrollwork remains. A gabled block extends from the right (east) rear of the house with an enclosed shed-roofed porch in the ell. The house was recently rehabilitated. The earliest occupants of the house include William Bowles (carpenter) in 1907, Bunnie J. (laborer), Carrie Blaylock, and William (policeman) and Lula Moore in 1911. Residents changed frequently, indicating that the house may have been constructed as rental housing.

604 Primitive – Cates-Peed House – c. 1913

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is four bays wide and single-pile with a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding and soffits, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Remaining architectural features include imbricated shingles and a round vent in the front gable. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by replacement turned posts and has a replacement modern rail. Windows are six-over-six vinyl and smaller than the originals. A one-story, gabled rear ell extends from the left (east) side of the house with a shed-roofed block (likely an enclosed porch) within the ell. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. Early residents of the modest house were Ira F. Cates and Melvin Peed (clerk) in 1915, O. B. Tenney (electrician) in 1919, and Mrs. Emma Branch (widow and laundress) in 1924 and 1929.

605 Primitive – House – 2003

NC-age This one-and-a-half story, five-bay, single-pile house is of modern construction. The house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, soffits, and windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof with two small gabled roof dormers on the front elevation. A shed-roofed front porch is supported by simple, square posts with a modern turned rail.

606 Primitive – Nettie Dudley House – c. 1907

C This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding, soffits, and eaves, and an asphalt-shingled roof. A hip-roofed front porch has been enclosed with screening and original porch supports and rails removed. Bargeboards

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have also been removed. The house has replacement one-over-one windows smaller than the original window openings. A gabled wing extends from the left (east) rear of the house with an enclosed shed-roofed porch within the ell. The house's occupants changed frequently and include Miss Nettie Dudley (Golden Belt Manufacturing Company) in 1907 and 1911, George Gardner (clerk) and Jarvis C. Gooch (laborer) in 1915, W. Clyde Strickland (machinist) in 1919, and J. H. Malone in 1924.

607 Primitive – Rhodes-Southerland House – c. 1907

C A typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house, like many others on the street, the house retains its original three bays wide and single-pile form. It has a stuccoed brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and vinyl soffits, eaves, and porch ceiling. The asphalt-shingled roof has an interior brick chimney. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by replacement square posts. The house retains two-over-two wood windows and plain wood surrounds. A gabled wing extends from the left (west) side of the house with a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch within the ell. The residents changed frequently and include Betty Rhodes (widow) and Samuel C. Southerland in 1907, Charlie Crabtree and Mrs. Annie Sykes (widow) in 1911, and Thomas E. Lasater (Met Life Insurance Company) in 1915.

608 Primitive – Multiplex – 1987

NC-age This one-story, front-gable Minimal Traditional multi-plex is three bays wide and six-pile. The building has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. It has one-over-one vinyl windows, rectangular gable vents, a single entrance on the façade, and several entrances with modern doors along the left elevation.

609 Primitive – Downey-Eakes House – c. 1907

C The high, hipped roof of this three-bay, double-pile house sets it apart from the triple-A-roofed houses the line the street. The house rests on a stuccoed brick foundation, has been covered with asbestos siding, and has an asphalt-shingled roof with two tall interior corbelled brick chimneys. The shed-roofed engaged porch has a low gable, is supported by replacement wrought-iron supports on brick piers with concrete caps, and has a matching wrought-iron rail. Windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes and are covered with metal grates. However, the original front door remains with a large pane over two-panel configuration and matching sidelights. The rear of the lot slopes down to expose the basement level and a gabled ell extends from the rear of the house with a shed-roofed block to its right (east). Residents changed frequently and included Miss Myrtle Downey and Madison Eakes in 1907, Herbert A. and Lilian F. Graves, William D. (laborer) and Veda Pope (laborer) in 1911, Joseph H. Lewis (clerk) in 1915, S. M. Murray (shipping clerk) in 1919. From 1924 to 1939, Dillie Johnson was the primary resident.

NC-age Carport – c. 1980. Metal shed-roofed, two-bay carport is supported by wood framing.

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611 Primitive – W. Clarence Kimbrell House – 1934

C This one-story, side-gable house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and two brick chimneys. The shed-roofed engaged porch is supported by simple square posts with a modern replacement rail. The house retains six-over-one windows grouped in pairs on either side of the replacement front door. The earliest known resident is W. Clarence Kimbrell in 1934.

North Queen Street

401 N. Queen – Duplex – c. 1937

C The one-story, Craftsman-style duplex at 401 N. Queen Street is unimposing in design but retains a large quantity of exterior materials. The side-gabled building is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and two exterior brick chimneys. The two front porches each have a gabled roof supported by fluted columns on brick piers; the piers appear newer than the raised brick foundation indicating that the porch supports were likely altered. Each porch is accessed by a brick stair with brick kneewalls and painted concrete caps. Rails are modern replacements. Original boxed eaves, cornerboards, and brackets along the front of the house all remain. The building has six-over-one wood windows and original nine-pane over a single-panel front doors. The building sits on a rise above N. Queen Street and has a stone retaining wall running along the east (front) and north sides of the lot. Nothing is known of the earliest residents.

402 N. Queen – Robert M. Jones Duplex – c. 1934

C This two-story, Craftsman-style duplex is one of the largest homes on N. Queen Street, anchoring the intersection of N. Queen Street and Carlton Avenue. The building is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation, German-profile siding, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with an interior brick chimney and a hip-roofed front dormer. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the front elevation with a low, pedimented gable above the entrance. The porch is supported by battered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps and original wood rails. The house has four-over-one Craftsman-style windows with three-light casement windows in the dormer. Two original French doors and a two-story gabled rear ell with symmetrical one-story, shed-roofed wings on either side further indicate that the house was constructed as a multi-family unit. Robert M. Jones is the first known resident in 1934.

403 N. Queen – Duplex – c. 1937

C A one-story, Craftsman-style duplex the building is typical of multi-family housing constructed in the area in the 1930s. The building is four bays wide and triple-pile with a brick foundation, German-profile siding, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof with a low gable centered on the façade and a shared interior brick chimney. Two front porches are nicely detailed with front-gable roofs supported by battered wood posts on brick piers. The porch roofs feature knee brackets and exposed king-post trusses. The main roof has similar brackets along its eaves and gable vents. The house retains its six-over-one wood windows and one original nine-light over one-panel

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door. A screened porch between the two entrances is a later addition and in poor condition. The building appears on the 1937 Sanborn map and the earliest tenants are listed in 1939.

405 N. Queen – Annie B. Watkins House – c. 1924

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick pier and curtain foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding with vinyl soffits and eaves. The asphalt-shingled roof is punctured by two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and has a front gable over the entrance. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by round wood columns and has an original wood rail on the right side. The left side of the porch has been enclosed with wood framing and lattice. The porch is accessed by a concrete stair with brick kneewalls and concrete caps. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl windows throughout, but retains an original one-pane over three-panel front door. A shed-roofed rear addition runs the width of the house. The earliest known resident of the house is Mrs. Annie B. Watkins from 1924 to 1939.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. This frame garage features vertical metal siding, asphalt-shingled front-gabled roof, and sliding metal door.

406 N. Queen – House – c. 1937

C This one-story Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation, German-profile siding, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The house has two chimneys, an exterior end brick chimney on the south end of the house and an interior brick chimney. The projecting front-gable porch is supported by cast-iron posts and has a wide, plain span. The house has twelve-over-twelve wood windows on the front façade and six-over-six wood windows on the side elevations. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with sidelights of the same size and pane configuration. A gabled block, the full width of the house, extends from the rear. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

C Garage – c. 1937. The one-story, frame garage is covered with German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof, and has a pair of hinged wood doors.

C Garage – c. 1937. This two-story, frame garage has an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof and German-profile wood siding.

407 N. Queen – George Stevens House – c. 1934

C This large cross-gable, Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, German-profile siding, an asphalt-shingled roof with beadboard in the eaves, an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) wall, and an interior brick chimney at the right rear. The full-width, engaged front porch has pointed-arched spans and a three-light window with vents in the upper gable. The porch has brick columns on the exterior corners and brick piers on either side of the front stair, all with painted concrete caps. The house retains Craftsman-style features including four-over-one and three-over-one Craftsman-style windows and decorative knee brackets along all of the gables. The windows are generally paired or in sets of three with

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one window on the front elevation converted to an entrance. A low, hip-roofed block extends across the back of the house with French doors providing access from the (north) side yard. George Steven is listed as the resident from 1934 to 1939.

408 N. Queen – House – c. 1937

C This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof, and an interior brick chimney at the rear. A projecting, front-gable porch is supported by replacement wrought-iron columns with matching rails. The house has eight-over-eight windows on the façade, six-over-six windows on the side elevations, and triangular vents in the side gables. The house appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

NC-age Garage – c. 1950. A one-story, front-gable concrete block garage has a wide opening on the left side and a standard door on the right, sheltered by a small shed roof. The garage has German-profile wood siding in the front gable.

410 N. Queen – C. H. Moseley House – c. 1929

C This two-story house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and a ridgeline brick chimney. The one-story, hip-roofed front porch is supported by battered posts on brick piers with concrete caps and a replacement wrought-iron rail. Craftsman-style, four-over-one windows are arranged symmetrically on the facade with pairs of window on the second floor aligning with single first-floor windows and large vents in the side gables. There is a small one-story, shed-roofed wing off of the right (south) rear of the building. A low stuccoed brick retaining wall runs around the N. Queen Street and Ottawa Avenue sides of the lot with a concrete stair to the front porch flanked by brick kneewalls with painted concrete caps. The earliest known resident is C. H. Moseley in 1929.

501 N. Queen – Francis M. Hammet House – c. 1924

C This one-story, hip-roofed, bungalow with engaged porch is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick pier and curtain foundation, vinyl siding, soffits, and porch ceiling, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The engaged porch is supported by battered wood posts on painted brick piers with concrete caps and an original wood rail. The house has a hipped front dormer with a bank of windows in a nine-eighteen-nine configuration and three interior brick chimneys. The house has nine-over-one wood windows elsewhere; some grouped two or three together and a replacement front door, flanked by ten-light sidelights. Mrs. F. M. Hammet, widow of J. H. Hammet, is the first known resident of the house, listed there in 1924.

502 N. Queen

V Vacant lot

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503 N. Queen – House – 1920

C This small, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled addition across the width of the rear. The house has a brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof, and an exterior brick chimney rising along the left (south) elevation. Simple in form and detail, the house has a gabled front porch supported by Craftsman-style battered posts on brick piers with concrete caps, exposed eaves, and decorative gable vents. Windows are three-over-one wood windows and the front door is a Craftsman-style three-light over two-panel door. Tax records date the house to 1920.

NC-age Shed – c. 1990. A small shed on loose-stacked brick piers with metal walls and front-gabled roof stands behind the house.

504 N. Queen – Max S. Rubin House – 1920

C This front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a low side gable on both the left (north) and right (south) sides of the house, each with a rectangular gable vent. The engaged front porch is supported by brick columns on the exterior corners and has brick piers at the entrance, a replacement wood rail, and brick kneewalls flanking the concrete stairs. The columns, piers, and kneewalls all have concrete caps. Windows are boarded or missing save for a nine-over-one Craftsman-style wood window visible on the facade and the front door is a six-panel solid wood door. A small shed-roofed entrance can be found on the left side of the house and brackets remain in the left gable only. The house is relatively unadorned, but a good example of the bungalow form. Tax records give a construction date of 1920, but the earliest known residents are Max S. Rubin in 1934 and Samuel M. Daniel in 1939.

506 N. Queen – William J. Bridges Duplex – c. 1934

C This two-story, Craftsman duplex is four bays wide and quadruple-pile with a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof. The building has a hip-roofed front porch supported by battered posts on painted brick piers with painted concrete caps and a replacement latticed rail. The two units are arranged side-by-side resulting in a symmetrical front and identical side elevations. Original nine-pane over one-panel doors are centered on the façade, which has vinyl-covered brackets along the roofline and a pair of windows flanked by vents in the front gable. The house has one-over-one replacement windows arranged in pairs in the front rooms of the house and two exterior brick chimneys that are flush with the vinyl siding. A one-story, shed-roofed block extends from the rear of the house. William J. Bridges is the first known resident of the house, constructed as a two-unit investment property, in 1934.

600 N. Queen – Multiplex – 1960

NC-age This one-story, Minimal Traditional multiplex is four bays wide and five-pile with a front-gabled roof and an overhanging front gable that shelters two entrances on the front elevation. The building is constructed of concrete block with flush wood siding in the front gable and an asphalt-shingled roof.

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601 N. Queen – Clement V. Schrader House – c. 1934

C This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and quadruple-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, wood weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof and two interior brick chimneys. The full-width engaged front porch is supported by stuccoed brick posts on stuccoed brick piers with concrete caps and has a pointed arch span and a replacement wood rail. The house has a pair of small casement windows in the front gable and brackets lining the front gable and two low gables, one on each side of the house. The house is vacant and all of the windows have been boarded save for the two small windows in the front gable. It stands on an overgrown lot on the northwest corner of N. Queen Street and Elliott Street and is accessed by concrete stairs bordered by stuccoed brick kneewalls with concrete caps. Little is known of the early history of the house, but its first known resident was Clement V. Schrader in 1934.

602 N. Queen – House – 1985

NC-age This two-story, Minimal Traditional duplex is four bays wide and double-pile. The exterior is covered with vinyl and the second floor overhangs the first floor on the front of the building, sheltering two entrances. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation is covered with stucco. Windows are single-pane sliders.

603 N. Queen – Arnold R. Thompson House – c. 1934

C This one-story, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, German-profile wood siding, an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof, and two brick chimneys. A projecting front gable on the left (south) side of the façade shelters a small room. An engaged front porch fills in the space between the main block of the house and the projecting bay. This porch is supported at the exterior corner by a painted brick post on brick pier. A simple square wood post has been added to the brick pier with concrete cap at the top of the stair and a brick baluster with concrete cap runs between the piers. The windows and doors of the house are boarded, but rectangular louvered vents are visible in the gables, which have Craftsman-style knee brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed rear addition runs the width of the house. The house's first known resident Arnold R. Thompson is listed there in 1934.

606 N. Queen – Mattie Horton House – c. 1913, c. 1935, c. 1945

C This typical triple-A-roofed house has clearly evolved over time, possibly with the addition of an entire second house to the rear. The main, front block is a one-story, side-gabled duplex with two entrance porches on the front elevation. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a painted brick pier and concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a mixture of two-over-two and six-over-six wood windows and gable returns with boxed cornices and triangular vents. The two hip-roofed front porches are supported by replacement square posts with replacement modern rails. A shed-roofed, rear addition initially extended across the entire elevation (as evidenced in the 1913 Sanborn map) and has two-over-two windows and a brick chimney. Now, a gabled rear ell intersects that block and extends from the right (south) side with a shed-roofed porch within the ell. Attached to the left rear (northeast) corner of the house is a small gabled block that connects to a second side-gable house. This

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Minimal Traditional three-bay, double-pile house faces Primitive Street and has a small gabled entry porch supported by slender wood posts. The house has a concrete block foundation, one-over-one vinyl windows, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof with interior brick chimney. The combined houses have a total of six entrances and contain at least three separate apartment units. One of the earliest remaining houses on N. Queen Street, the front portion of this house, the Mrs. Mattie Horton House appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1913. Originally constructed as a single-family home, it was occupied by Mrs. Mattie F. Horton and Miss Anna E. Horton in 1915. By 1937, the Sanborn maps show the house as a duplex and by 1950 the extra house was added to the rear.

610 N. Queen

V Vacant lot

612 N. Queen – W. H. Linthicum House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a stuccoed concrete block foundation under the porch, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a hipped front dormer with a small rectangular vent. The engaged front porch is supported by modern square posts with modern replacement rails. Original windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one windows, but an original divided-light sidelight remains next to the replacement front door. The houses at 612, 614, and 616 N. Queen Street are nearly identical and closely spaced. Their earliest inhabitants were machinists and other working-class men, indicating that the houses were likely constructed by a single property owner as investment properties. W. H. Linthicum was listed here in 1919; the house was vacant in 1924.

614 N. Queen – F. L. Suitt House – c. 1919

C A one-story, hip-roofed house, this building is identical in form to its neighbors at 612 and 616 N. Queen Street. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal roof. There is a small hip-roofed dormer on the front façade that has been covered with vinyl siding, obscuring any original window or vent, and two interior brick chimneys in poor condition. The engaged front porch is supported by original battered posts on painted brick piers with a modern replacement rail. Windows are replacement six-over-one vinyl and the front door and sidelight are boarded. Early inhabitants include F.L. Suitt in 1919 and A. K. Gunter in 1924.

616 N. Queen – L. C. Ball House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The engaged front porch is supported by replacement wood posts on brick piers with a replacement modern rail. The house has replacement six-over-one windows on the façade, one-over-one wood windows on the sides and rear, and a replacement front door with a boarded original sidelight. Additional exterior details have been covered with the addition of vinyl siding. The house is nearly identical to 612 and 614

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N. Queen Street, but without the front dormer or any remaining chimneys, and was likely built by the same person. Early residents were L. C. Ball and L. B. Cole in 1919 and 1924 respectively.

701 N. Queen – House – c. 1913

C A typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house, this building is three bays wide and single-pile. It is covered with vinyl siding, soffits, and eaves. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation under the main house, a stuccoed concrete block foundation under the porch, and asphalt-shingled roof. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by replacement posts with a modern wood rail. Replacement six-over-six vinyl windows are smaller than the original windows and a single window to the left of the front door has been replaced with a pair of windows. The front door is also a modern replacement. The house has a shed-roofed rear block that extends nearly the full width of the house. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, but does not have any listed occupants in the years consulted.

702 N. Queen – George W. Gray House I – c. 1913

C This typical one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by replacement wood posts with a modern wood rail. Most windows are currently boarded, but several one-over-one vinyl windows are visible at the rear of the house. A gabled rear ell extends from the left (north) side of the house. A smaller gabled ell extends south from the rear ell and lower gabled and flat-roofed blocks fill in the ell. All of the gables have partial gable returns. The house sits back from the street, diagonal on the corner lot, and is surrounded by mature trees. It appears on the 1913 Sanborn map and George W. Gray (blacksmith and horseshoer) is listed here in 1915 and again from 1929 to 1939. Gray is listed at 706 N. Queen Street in 1919, but this is his first residence on the street.

705 N. Queen – Isaac Brown House – c. 1919

C This one-story, three-bay, triple-pile house has a single-pile high hip-roofed block. The house has stuccoed brick pier and curtain foundation and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It is covered with vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingled, high hipped roof with a gable centered on the front facade. The hip-roofed front porch extends across the façade and is supported by turned posts with a replacement modern wood rail. Vinyl windows are nine-over-six and six-over-six replacements with several six-over-six original wood windows on the side elevation and the front door is a modern replacement. Earliest known residents are Isaac Brown (junk dealer) in 1919 and Michael Margolis (grocer) in 1924. His widow, Mrs. Cecelia Margolis, lived here through the 1930s.

706 N. Queen – George W. Gray House II – c. 1919

C This one-story, hipped-roof house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick pier and concrete block curtain foundation, German-profile wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a hip-roofed front dormer and exposed rafter tails. The engaged front porch is supported by large square replacement columns with a replacement wood rail with wood lattice.

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The house has one-over-one replacement windows on the façade and retains original two-over-two windows on the side elevations with a pair of nine-light casement windows in the front dormer. The front door is a modern replacement with new surround. George W. Gray (horseshoer) is listed here in 1919 and 1924. Gray is also the first known occupant of 702 N. Queen Street, listed there in 1915. The house is identical in form to 707 N. Queen Street across the street.

707 N. Queen – Lora H. Barbee House – c. 1919

C This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick pier with concrete block curtain wall foundation, German-profile siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a hip-roofed front dormer and an engaged front porch supported by replacement square posts with replacement rails. The house has one-over-one replacement windows on the front but retains two-over-two wood windows on the side elevations. The front gable has a nine-light window and louvered vent. The front door is a modern replacement, but retains its original surround. This house mirrors the one across the street at 706 N. Queen Street as well as those in the 600 block of N. Queen Street and was constructed as early as 1915. Its earliest known resident was Mrs. Lora H. Barbee in 1939.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase is an approximately fifteen-block area extending from the Holloway Street Historic District [NR 1985] north to Mallard Avenue. It expands the boundaries of the Holloway Street Historic District to include what is now known as the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood. The original district contained the core of Holloway Street from North Dillard Street east to the intersection of Railroad Street, which developed from c.1880 to c.1910. The boundary increase area to the north was platted around the turn of the century and the ninety-two primary contributing buildings consist entirely of houses (and one commercial structure) constructed during the period of significance from c. 1900 to c. 1945, concurrent with the later development of the existing Holloway Street Historic District. The expansion area is an architecturally important early twentieth-century city-center neighborhood that developed as a direct result of burgeoning Durham commerce and industry driven by the nearby tobacco and textile mills. The district contains prominent single-family housing, more modest middle-income housing, and multi-unit dwellings constructed to house the growing middle- and working-class in Durham. This combination of housing types illustrates the phased development of the area and its proximity to both professional and manufacturing jobs in the downtown and nearby tobacco factories and compares favorably in terms of its integrity and resources to similar neighborhoods in central Durham.

The Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under National Register Criterion C as a largely intact early twentieth-century neighborhood with architectural resources ranging in style from Queen Anne and Colonial Revival to Craftsman and Minimal Traditional. The historic architectural context for the district and property type discussion may be found in “Historic Resources of Durham, (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties),” specifically in section 7, chapter C, “Durham’s Architecture,” under the headings for Popular Housing, circa 1880 to the 1910s (pages 9-11), Residential Neoclassicism, 1900-1920 (pages 13-14), Bungalows (page 19-20), and Post-1940 Developments (pages 20-21). Additional context for the Minimal Traditional style is included below.

Historical Background:

The Holloway Street Historic District expansion area developed as a response to Durham’s burgeoning population at the turn of the century. The Cleveland Street and Holloway Street Historic Districts were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s to house some of the town’s most successful industrialists, financiers, merchants, and professionals. In 1901, the town boundaries were expanded to the east to include the existing historic districts and the boundary increase area. The newly incorporated land was developed with smaller, privately-owned housing and investment properties to house the city’s growing middle class.¹

¹ Dickinson, Pat (editor). An Inventory of the Cleveland Avenue-Holloway Street Neighborhood. Durham, North Carolina: Durham Technical Institute, 1981, pg. 8.

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The expansion area includes the Martha May Land, divided and platted in 1903, and the W. Mangum Pratt Land, platted in 1906.² Martha May, widow of William F. May, lived on Cleveland Street as early as 1902. She owned a parcel of land roughly bounded by Holloway, N. Elizabeth, Dowd, and Gurley streets at the east end of the expansion area, which was divided into eighty-two individual parcels. Only one house (located on Holloway Street) is shown on her 1903 plat map indicating that the interior of the neighborhood was undeveloped at that time. The W. Mangum Pratt Lands are bounded roughly by Carlton Avenue (formerly Apple) and Gurley, Canal, and N. Roxboro streets and comprise the west side of the expansion area. This land was divided into eighty-two parcels as well. However, the plat map shows eight areas that are defined by a dashed "X" across the plot. Based on the age of the existing houses on these parcels, the Xs likely indicate plots that were already sold or with existing construction. These developed parcels lay along N. Roxboro and Holloway streets and Oakwood Avenue, in the southwest portion of the expansion area, closest to Holloway and Main streets.

The influx in tobacco-workers as well as middle-class merchants and businessmen caused a massive population increase throughout the city from 1900 to 1920. A small town of only 7,000 people within about a three square mile area in 1900, Durham tripled its population by 1920 and greatly expanded its city limits.³ The proximity of the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood to both the tobacco factories and warehouses and downtown made it an ideal location for residents of the middle- and upper-class alike. The proximity of the neighborhood to the railroad and industrial areas played a large part in its early growth. The American Tobacco Complex immediately south of town and the Golden Belt Manufacturing Plant southeast of the Holloway Street Historic District were instrumental in the development of the district and other residential neighborhoods throughout east Durham. Equally important, however, was the railroad, which ran parallel to, and one block east of, North Elizabeth Street.

The district is one of only a few remaining Durham neighborhoods that was constructed to house a mix of workers, laborers, middle-class merchants and businessmen. Some of Durham's earliest residents were Jews, brought to the area by J. B. Duke to roll cigarettes. When they were replaced by cigarette rolling machines in the mid-1880s, many left the area. However, some chose to remain in Durham to pursue commercial ventures and by the turn of the century, the Jewish population had migrated north from land on South Mangum Street, near the tobacco factories, to the interior of the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood, closer to downtown.⁴ The Greek

² Durham County Plat Books, Register of Deeds Office, Durham County. Book 5, Page 3 and Book 5, Page 87.

³ Leyburn, James G. The Way We Lived-Durham, 1900-1920. Elliston, Virginia: Northcross House, 1989, pg. ix.

⁴ Roberts, Claudia P. and Diane E. Lea. The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: City of Durham and Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1982, pg. 65.

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population also thrived in the expansion area in the early twentieth century. Drawn to Durham by the possibility of work in the tobacco factories, Greeks settled in the northern part of the area along Mallard Avenue, and beyond. As tobacco production became more automated the Greeks, like the Jews before them, moved toward more commercial interests, operating cafes, confectionaries, fruit stands, and shoe shine parlors in the nearby downtown.⁵

Occupations listed for early residents of the district include both laborer and managerial positions in tobacco and rail industries, including tobacco workers, mill hands, flagmen, and clerks on one end of the spectrum, and managers, bookkeepers, foremen, and superintendents at the other end. The laborers tended to live in smaller houses like the triple-A houses on N. Elizabeth and Primitive streets, while more prominent figures in the railroad industry owned larger houses along Oakwood and Carlton avenues. However, it is important to note that the houses of laborers and managers were intermixed throughout the neighborhood.

Some of the expansion area's more prominent residents were public servants for the city departments in downtown Durham. The large, two-story house at 309 Mallard Avenue was built by Eugene G. Belvin. A jailor and deputy sheriff when the house was constructed in 1912, Belvin later became the sheriff of Durham County and lived in the house through the 1940s. Other public servants include W. L. Roach, a city engineer who lived at 505 Carlton Avenue, and W. L. Seabock, a police detective and resident of 503 Mallard Avenue.

Commercial and retail ventures in downtown Durham attracted other residents to the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood. Ralph P. Rogers, vice-president of the Carrington-Rogers Drug Company, built a fine Craftsman-style house at 405 Oakwood Avenue. Morris Haskell, a partner in the Haskell & Morris clothing business, lived in a pyramidal cottage at 307 Mallard Avenue. In addition to the white-collar business owners in the district there were many blue-collar workers in commercial trades, from groceries and confectionaries to department stores and tea rooms. Even early street names illustrated the importance of commercial trades in the neighborhood; Markham Street (later Mallard Avenue) was named for an early resident and merchant.⁶

While prominent residents built their homes along the ridges of Holloway, Dillard, and Cleveland streets, and public servants and businessmen settled along Mallard and Oakwood avenues, the lower-lying areas, in what is now the interior of the neighborhood, were settled in part by members of the service industry and building trades. These residents, because of their transience and middle- to low-income range, often rented smaller homes along Primitive and Queen streets and Carlton Avenue. For the laundresses, chauffeurs, and waiters, their proximity to wealthier residents along Holloway, Dillard, and Cleveland streets was more important than their nearness to downtown or the industrial complexes. For the carpenters, paper-hangers, electricians, and

⁵ Roberts, 65.

⁶ Dixon, pg. 178.

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bricklayers, the continued growth and development of Durham neighborhoods in the early twentieth century provided a seemingly unending string of work.

The Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood began to decline as early as the 1940s. The popularity of the automobile and new residential developments outside of town made it less fashionable to live close to the businesses where one worked. Additionally, the conclusion of World War II gave the economy a much-needed boost that enlarged the central business district in Durham at the expense of the adjacent neighborhoods. Residential neighborhoods throughout Durham also saw decline as long-time residents either died or moved to the outskirts of town, and as boarding houses and apartments became more popular. Durham residents, on average, earned less than one-thousand dollars a year in 1945, and three-fourths of them did not own their own homes.⁷ The Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood saw a final period of historic development in the early 1940s comprised mostly of duplexes like those in the 400 block of N. Queen Street and the 600 block of Oakwood Avenue.

Urban renewal in the 1960s delivered a fatal blow to the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood. In an effort to promote progress, the city demolished many of the houses that linked the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood to downtown. What resulted is a ring of vacant lots and widened, highly traversed streets (Mangum and Roxboro) that have firmly divided the residential neighborhood from the downtown businesses its residents served. Many of the large homes that remained were divided into apartments or operated as boarding houses in the second half of the twentieth century. Smaller homes and multi-unit residences in the district remained occupied, but their physical condition has suffered greatly.

This decline and threat of demolition continued into the 1980s and is still a concern today. Several large, simplified Queen Anne houses along Oakwood Avenue, including adjacent properties 310, 312, and 402 Oakwood Avenue, have been destroyed since the architectural survey in the early 1980s. Other vacant sites and incompatible infill throughout the district expansion have begun to impact the overall integrity of the neighborhood. The threat of demolition continues today with 501 Oakwood Avenue threatened with demolition by the City of Durham in the summer of 2007.

Architectural Context:

The earliest houses in the historic district expansion area are a collection of frame houses near the intersection of North Elizabeth Street and Carlton Avenue. Constructed early in the twentieth century, they reflect the popularity of the Queen Anne style. The c. 1907 Barker House at 309 N. Elizabeth Street has sawtooth shingles in the two front gables, a wraparound porch with turned posts, and a metal-shingled roof. Its neighbor to the north, the c. 1907 Lynn House (311 N.

⁷ Phillips, Coy T. Durham, A Geographic Survey. Dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1945, pg. 100.

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Elizabeth Street), is a two-story version of the classic Queen Anne-style house with sawtooth shingles in the gable and pedimented door and window surrounds. Just around the corner at 610 Carlton Avenue, sits the Petty House. Built around 1907, the house has imbricated shingles in the two front gables and a porch that wraps around the left side of the house.

One of the most popular house types in the district is the one-story, triple-A-roofed house, located predominantly along the east end of Carlton Avenue and Primitive Streets. The best remaining examples of the form are the c. 1907 Conklin-Wheeler House at 605 Carlton Avenue and the c. 1907 William Bowles House at 603 Primitive Street. Both houses retain imbricated shingles in all three gables, boxed eaves, decorative gable vents, and original wood weatherboards. The William Bowles House also maintains decorative door and window surrounds and turned porch posts.

The Neoclassical style was not widely used in the district expansion area, but the c. 1909 William Proctor House at 311 Oakwood Avenue is an excellent example of the style. The house is roughly symmetrical and the two-story front porch is supported by large fluted Corinthian columns and its pedimented porch roof is repeated in the roofline of the projecting two-story, side bays.

A group of one-story, simple hip-roofed cottages was constructed in the district before 1919, most on N. Queen Street. All have a hipped roof with front dormer, engaged front porch, and offset front door. The G. W. Gray House II and Lora H. Barbee House, at 706 and 707 N. Queen Street respectively, stand as the most unaltered of the cottages with original wood weatherboards and some original windows. The houses at 612, 614, and 616 N. Queen Street are nearly identical and closely spaced indicating they may have been constructed by a single builder. Another example of the style, 501 N. Queen Street, the c. 1924 Francis M. Hammet House, presents an interesting nine-eighteen-nine window configuration in the front dormer window.

A collection of large, Colonial Revival-style houses were constructed in the district in the late 1910s. These include two nearly identical houses at 509 and 511 Carlton Avenue. Both are c. 1919 two-story, hip-roofed structures with gables or dormers on each elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed front porch. Both houses appear to retain their original front door arrangement, indicating that they were constructed as duplexes. The one-story Martha Bowles House at 507 Mallard Avenue dates to c. 1924 and it has a traditional pyramidal roof form. The engaged front porch is clearly influenced by the popularity of classical design in its fluted piers and pilasters with simple square caps.

The Craftsman style gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s as houses in the style were constructed throughout the neighborhood. Two of the best examples, built around 1929, are the Isaac Ornoff and Vance O. Isenhour houses at 405 and 407 Ottawa Avenue respectively; both are small in scale with off-center front-gable porches, knee brackets, multi-pane-over-one windows, and battered wood porch posts on brick piers. Similar in scale and detail, but constructed around 1934, are the Clement V. Schrader House and the Arnold R. Thompson House at 601 and 603 N.

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Queen Street. In addition to the more decorative Craftman-style houses are a series of simple, front-gable bungalows with engaged porches. These include the 1920 Max S. Rubin House (504 N. Queen Street), the c. 1929 W. L. Roach House (505 Carlton Avenue), the c. 1929 Lena H. Stradley House (404 Ottawa Street), and the c. 1915 Edward Herman House (507 Ottawa Street). A simple gable-front house form inspired by the bungalow is also present in the boundary expansion area. The 1936 Roy T. Spain House at 512 Carlton Avenue and the 1936 Birt H. Pridgen House at 602 Carlton Avenue are examples of homes constructed in a straight-forward front-gabled form, with partially engaged front porches supported by posts on piers, but with virtually no additional decoration. The houses are nearly identical and likely constructed as rental housing.

By the 1930s and 1940s, the Craftsman style was still being used in rental and multi-family housing. Neighboring c. 1937 duplexes at 401 and 403 N. Queen Street are simple, side-gable houses in form with Craftsman-style details in the projecting gable-roofed porches. These details include knee brackets and post-on-pier porch supports.

The Depression-era cottages of the 1930s gave way to the even more pared-down Minimal Traditional-style housing in the early- to mid-1940s. As noted in "Historic Resources of Durham, (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties),"section 7, chapter C, "Durham's Architecture," under the heading for Post-1940 Developments (pages 20-21), these houses continued a trend toward "generic period" and "ranch" houses. The ca. 1934 Minimal Traditional house at 503 Gurley Street, the Hubert Denning House, is a Depression-era example of the very simple ideal small house designs first promoted after World War I and later instituted by the federal government through the Federal Housing Authority in 1936. These two-room deep houses had compact floor plans and simple elevations, and they were built in a variety of materials, including wood, brick, concrete block, shingle, stucco or stone. The homes lack the Craftsman details seen in buildings just several years earlier but retain similar forms and massing. Three c. 1940 duplexes at 601-603, 607-609, and 611-613 Oakwood Avenue are nearly identical in form to the Craftsman-style duplexes on N. Queen Street, but have engaged porches and minimal architectural decoration. They are essentially two small, two-room deep, side-gable houses standing side-by-side, sharing an end wall.

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Section 10 – Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description –

The district boundary expansion is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at a 1:200 scale.

Boundary Justification –

Holloway Street Historic District Boundary Increase boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c.1900 to c.1945 period of development within the Cleveland-Holloway neighborhood. The south end of the expansion adjoins the existing district on the north side of Holloway Street. The east boundary of the district extends along North Elizabeth Street, excluding properties on the east side of the street that are industrial in use. The north boundary of the district follows Primitive Street and Mallard Avenues, excluding the residential area directly to the north that has been significantly altered. The district is bounded to the west by vacant lots along North Roxboro Street and the west ends of Mallard Avenue and Elliott Street.



Additional UTM References –

5. 17 / 589690 / 3985520

6. 17 / 589810 / 3985820

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scale: 1" = 200'

-  - Contributing Resource
-  = Non-contributing Resource
-  = Existing Historic District
-  = Boundary Increase Boundary
-  = Vacant Lot
-  = Photo View

See Inventory for Outbuilding Status

