



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

February 25, 1994

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for widening of
Guess Road from Carver Street to Umstead Road,
Durham County, U-2102, 8.1351301, M-5329(1),
ER 94-8234

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of January 26, 1994, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Marvin Brown of Greiner, Inc., concerning the above project.

The following property was placed on the state study list on July 12, 1990:

Kinchen Holloway House *NR 2008 - DH 2369*

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Kinchen Holloway House (#11). Criterion C--Retaining its basic form and fabric, the Kinchen Holloway House is a good representative of a Reconstruction period dwelling.

The following properties ^{are} determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited below:

These properties have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

Mabry House (#1)

House (#10)

Brogden House (#16)

William W. Brogden House (#17)

These properties have little historical or architectural significance:

House (#6)

Hunt House (#13)

House (#15)

Gaddis Hunt House (#17)

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Marvin Brown, Greiner, Inc.
Steve Cruse, Durham Historic Properties Commission

bc: Highway
✓ Brown/Stancil
County
RF

**An Historical Architectural Survey
For**

**WIDENING GUESS ROAD (NC 157)
IN DURHAM COUNTY
FROM CARVER STREET (SR 1407)
TO UMSTEAD ROAD (SR 1449)**

TIP No. U-2102 ■ State Project No. 8.1351301

Prepared For:

**PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Prepared By:

GREINER, INC.

FEBRUARY 1993

**AN HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
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TIP NO. U-2102
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1351301**

**PREPARED FOR
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**PREPARED BY
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FEBRUARY 1993
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II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to widen an approximately three-mile section of Guess Road (NC 157) from Carver Street (SR 1407) to Umstead Road (SR 1449) in Durham County (TIP No. U-2102/State Project No. 8.1351301). The project, as proposed, will widen the existing two-lane facility to a five-lane, curb-and-gutter facility. The project will require the rehabilitation and widening or the replacement of the bridge over the Eno River.

Greiner, Inc. conducted an historic architectural survey of the Guess Road widening project. This work was performed under an open-end contract with NCDOT and had the following goals: (1) to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the highway widening project; (2) to identify all historic properties within this area; and (3) to evaluate these properties according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of background research focusing on the historical and architectural development and the significance of the area of Durham County through which this section of Guess Road runs. Following this research, a field survey of the vicinity of the project area was undertaken to determine the APE of the proposed road widening and to locate and evaluate the National Register-eligibility of properties within the APE. The survey was conducted by automobile and on foot.

The boundary of the APE (Figure II.1) was delineated on a USGS topographical map and comprised approximately 290 acres of urban, suburban, and rural landscape including residences, former farmsteads, modern housing and commercial developments, churches, a cemetery, part of the archaeological site of a mill, and a concrete bridge over the Eno River. One hundred percent of the APE was surveyed.

A total of seventeen properties, some including outbuildings, were examined within the APE. Eight of the properties were previously recorded by: Claudia R. Brown in 1981 as part of an architectural survey of the City of Durham; Marion O'Keefe in 1988; and Ruth Little in 1990 during an architectural survey of the area of Durham County surrounding the city. One of the properties--the late nineteenth-century Kinchen Holloway House (#11, DH-70)--is included on the North Carolina National Register Study List. None of the other properties appear to be eligible for the National Register under any of its criteria.

LIST OF PROPERTIES EXAMINED WITHIN AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

PAGE

A. Recorded Properties Listed In or Considered Eligible for the National Register

Properties Listed on the National Register:

None

National Register Study List Properties:

Kinchen Holloway House - 3906 Guess Road (#11, ~~DH-70~~) . *DH 2319* 31

B. Recorded Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register

Survey Forms Updated:

Mabry House - 3675 Guess Road (#1) . *DH 525* 35
 House - 3784 Guess Road (#6) . *DH 522* 37
 House - West Side of Guess Road, 0.05 Mile South of Eno River
 Up 0.05 mile private lane (#10) *DH 2331* 39
 Hunt House - 4629 Guess Road (#13, ~~DH-67~~) . *DH 2374* 42
 House - Northeast Corner of Guess Road and SR 1448 (#15, ~~D-64~~) *DH 2413* 44
 Brogden House - 4720 Guess Road (#16, ~~DH-63~~) *DH 2207* 45
 William W. Brogden House - 5100 Guess Road (#17, ~~DH-63~~) 46

Properties Recorded Which Do Not Appear to Meet Any
 National Register Criteria:

Gaddis Hunt House and Farmstead - 3906 Guess Road (#8) 50

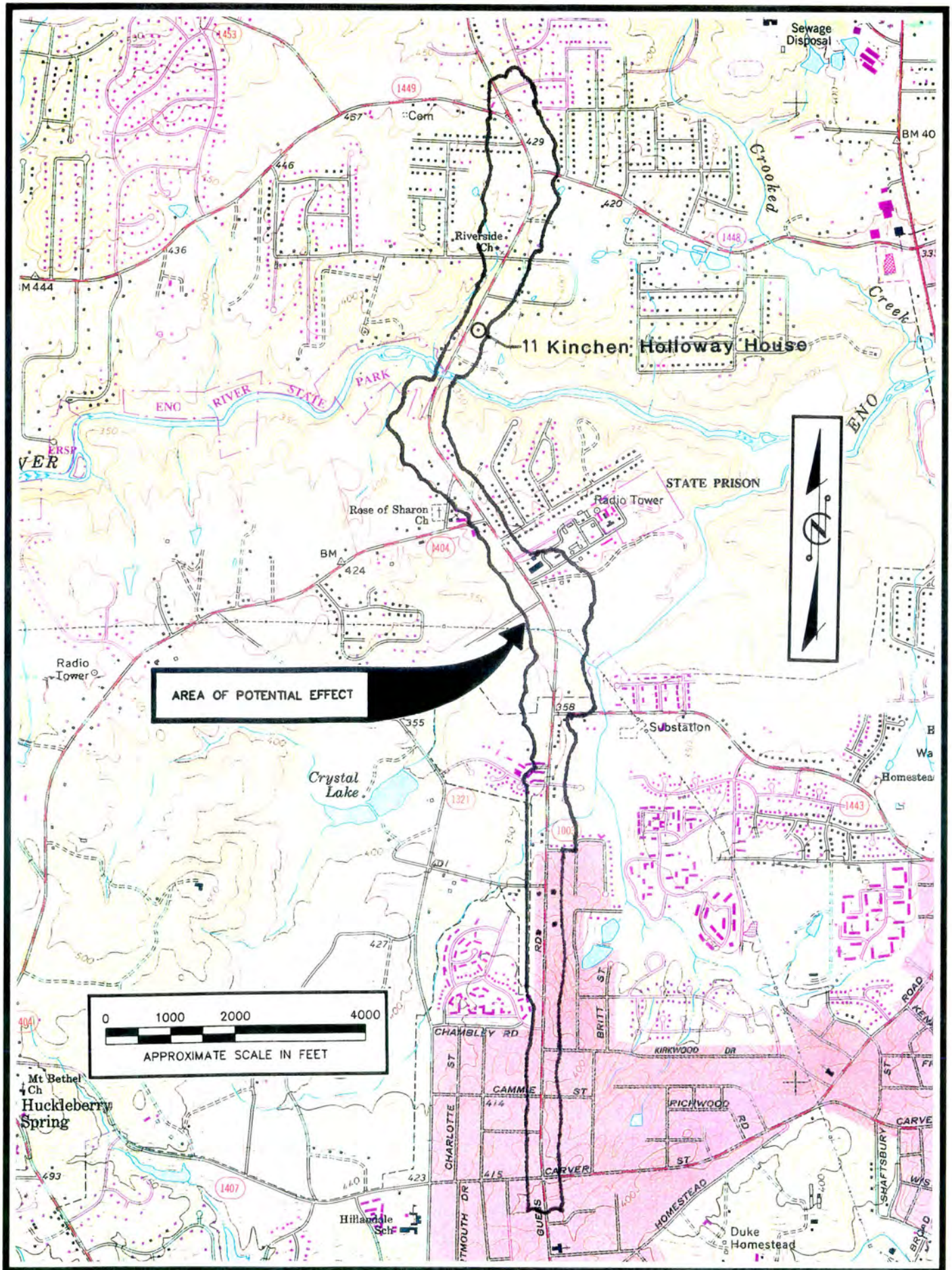


Figure II.1

Area of Potential Effect
(Northwest Durham, N.C. USGS Quad.)

III. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to widen an approximately three-mile section of Guess Road (NC 157) from Carver Street (SR 1407) to Umstead Road (SR 1449) in Durham County (TIP No. U-2102/State Project No. 8.1351301) (Figure III.1). This federally-funded project, as proposed, will widen the existing two-lane facility to a five-lane, curb-and-gutter facility. The project will require the rehabilitation and widening or the replacement of the bridge over the Eno River (Figure III.2).

This report presents the results of an historic architectural survey of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The survey was conducted for the NCDOT, Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch, by Greiner, Inc. This survey report was prepared according to guidelines set forth by the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The dates for the fieldwork and survey were August 4 and 10, 1992. Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown and Senior Architectural Historian Suzanne S. Pickens conducted the fieldwork and prepared the survey report. James R. Snodgrass, Graphics Coordinator, and Brenda Laney, Administrative Assistant, prepared the graphics and assisted in the report production.

The work plan of this architectural survey is presented in Appendix A. Briefly, an architectural survey within the environs of the Guess Road widening project was required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR 800. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan included the following items: (1) historic and architectural background research focusing on the environs of the project area; (2) a field survey of the environs of the project area to determine the project's APE and to locate and evaluate the National Register-eligibility of properties within the APE; and (3) the preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process, and the conclusions of the survey.

The Area of Potential Effect is delineated on the Northwest Durham, North Carolina, USGS topographical map (Figure II.1). The southern section of the project area, which is within Durham's city limits, is characterized by small, post-World War II, single-family dwellings standing close to each other on small lots. Large-scale modern development within this area includes the numerous residences northwest of the intersection of Chambley and Guess roads and the strip malls and fast food restaurants on three sides of the intersection of Guess and Horton (SR 1443) roads. The APE is fairly regular within this area, rarely extending beyond the rear of the property lines of the structures lining Guess Road, which buffer properties to their rear from the road.

North of the commercial development at Horton and Guess roads, the topography and landscape are more varied and less urbanized. Guess Road curves to the northwest, then northeast before crossing the Eno River. At Latta Road (SR 1448), just short of the project's termination at Umstead Road (SR 1449), Guess Road sweeps once more towards the northwest. The landscape is characterized by small houses, some close together, some widely spaced; a few modest, former farmsteads; dense stands of trees; and, most notably, the Eno River. The rolling, wooded terrain along this section of the project area forms a natural boundary for the APE. The APE is largely defined here according to the topography, tree lines, and elevation.

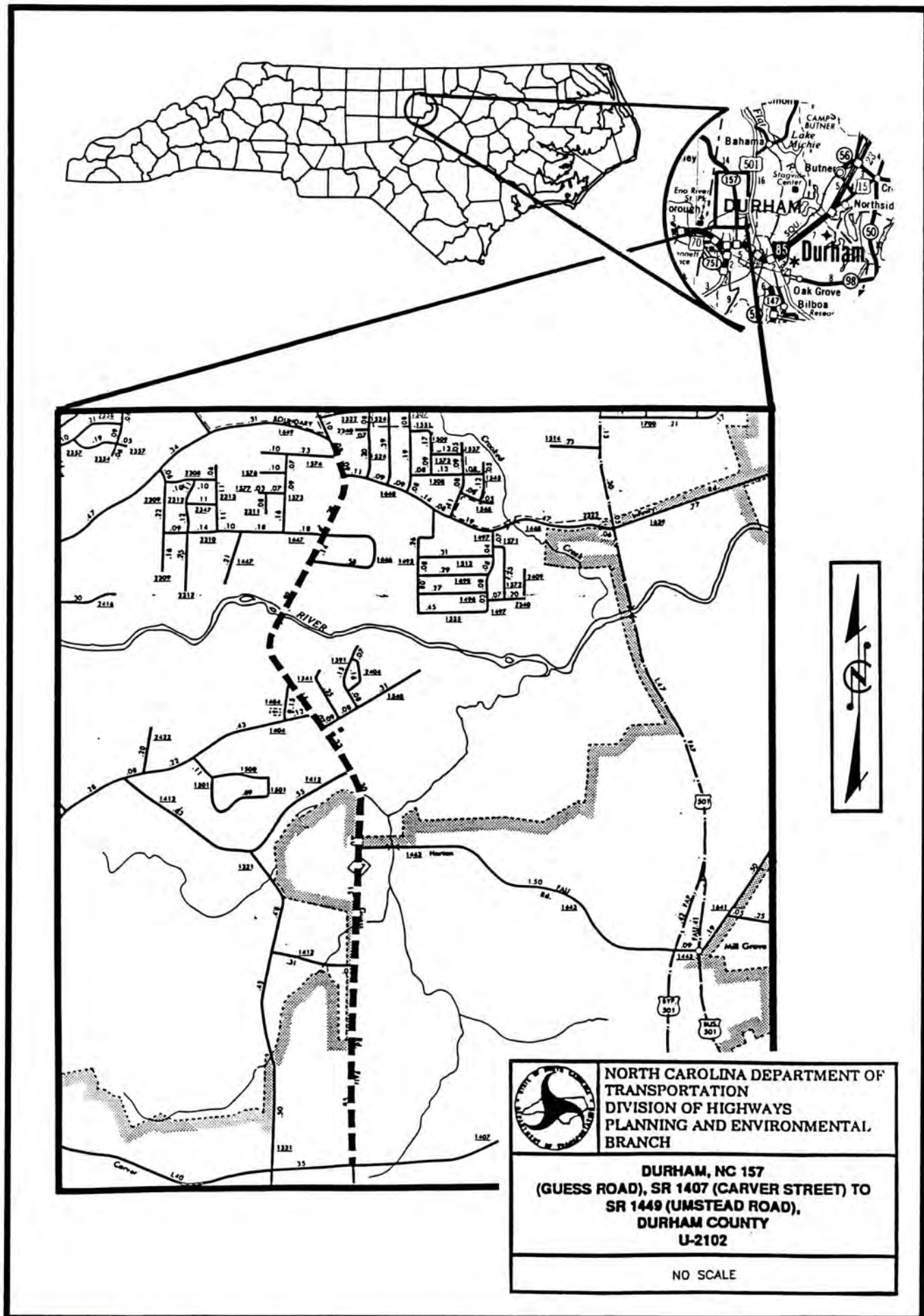


Figure III.1 Project Location Maps

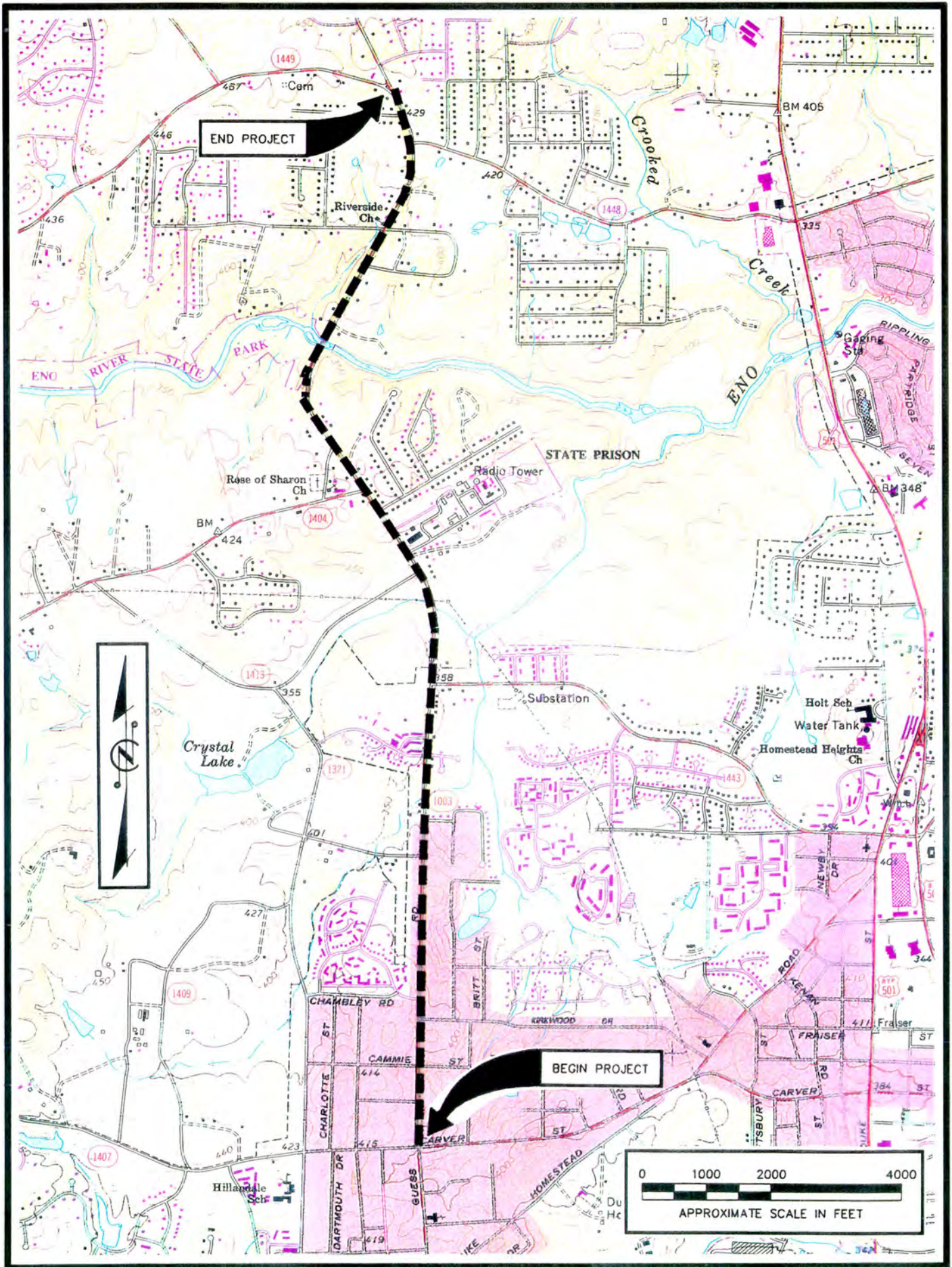


Figure III.2

Project Corridor Map
(Northwest Durham, N.C. USGS Quad.)

IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area for the widening of Guess Road (NC 157) in Durham County is proposed to parallel the existing road. The southern terminus of the project is Carver Street (SR 1407). The project ends to the north at Umstead Street (SR 1449). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the project encompasses approximately 290 acres.

The southern section of the project area, between Carver Road and Horton Road (SR 1443), is within Durham city limits and largely built up along Guess Road. Guess Road between Carver Street and Crystal Lake Road (SR 1412) is urbanized, its small lots congested with houses and some commercial enterprises, all close to the road (Plates IV.1 and IV.2). The houses are primarily modest, one-story, post-World War II structures. The commercial buildings, all modern, are also unprepossessing. Between Chambley and Crystal Lake roads, on the west side of Guess Road, is a large, modern housing development. North of Crystal Lake Road, also to the west of Guess Road, a large office park or commercial complex is under construction. Interspersed among these post World-War II properties are a few modest bungalows and other small houses likely dating from the 1920s and 1930s, which retain some of their original finish (Plate IV.3).

Between Crystal Lake Road (SR 1412) and Horton Road the buildings are almost exclusively residential. Although the lots are bigger and the houses more widely spaced, the dwellings have the same character; most are modest, one-story, post-World War II residences. To the east and west of Guess Road at Peppertree Street stand numerous houses constructed within the past decade or two. A few simple bungalows stand between Peppertree Street and Horton Road on the east side of Guess Road (Plate IV.4). The salient feature of this stretch of the alignment, however, is the massive modern development, consisting of strip malls and fast food restaurants, which occupies the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the junction of Guess and Horton roads, dwarfing the residences southeast of the intersection (Plate IV.5). The APE is fairly regular within this area, rarely extending beyond the rear property lines of the buildings lining Guess Road, which buffer properties to their rear from the road.

From Horton Road north to the end of the project area at Umstead Road (SR 1449), the landscape is less densely populated and more heavily wooded. Guess Road, previously running almost straight south to north, curves northwest, then northeast below the Eno, then northwest again near Latta Road and the northern terminus of the project (Plate IV.6). The scattered resources include a small number of early twentieth-century residences, primarily bungalows or two-story, single-pile dwellings, as well as small post-World War II residences. A few of the earlier dwellings were parts of former farmsteads, a once common feature of the landscape in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No active farms survive within the APE, however, and the character of that section of Guess Road north of Horton Road is quickly approaching the urban and suburban character of the section south of Horton. Two modern churches and the late nineteenth-century Rose of Sharon Church cemetery also stand to the west of Guess Road.

The major topographical feature of the entire project area--the deep cut of the Eno River--is located in its northern section (Plate IV.7). The late nineteenth-century Kinchen Holloway House (#11 and DH-70), the only property within the APE that appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register, stands on the east side of Guess Road, about one-tenth of a mile north of the river.

Already listed on the state National Register Study List, it is separated from the road by a thin screen of trees and its shallow semicircular drive and front lawn (Plate IV.8).

The site of the former Guess Mill is located on the south bank of the river, down in the cut, to the west of Guess Road. It is believed to have operated from about 1848-1849 until the early 1920s (Nygard 1992). A section of dry-laid stone wall believed to be part of the mill or its race is visible above ground. Although the site was previously recorded as a historic structure, for the purposes of this survey NCDOT archaeologists have recorded it as an archaeological site.

The rolling, wooded terrain along the section of the project area between Horton and Umstead roads forms a natural boundary for the APE on the east and west sides of Guess Road. The APE here generally follows the topography, tree lines, and elevation contours.



Plate IV.1
Southern Terminus
of Project, Guess
Road Looking North
From Carver Road



Plate IV.2
Guess Road Looking
Northwest From
Junction With
Bogarde Street



Plate IV.3
Mabry House, 3675
Guess Road (#1)



Plate IV.4
House, 3784
Guess Road (#6)



Plate IV.5
Commercial
Development at
Guess and Horton
Roads Looking
Northwest from
Guess Road



Plate IV.6
Northern Terminus
of Project, Guess
Road Looking
Southeast from
above Junction with
Umstead Road



Plate IV.7
Eno River Looking
Northwest from
Guess Road Bridge



Plate IV.8
Kinchen Holloway
House (#11),
Entry Drive, and
Trees, Looking East
from Guess Road

V. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical Background

The early and mid-nineteenth century history of the project area is intimately connected with the fortunes of Durham County. The history of the area in the past fifty years, within which time about half of it entered city limits, is intimately connected with the fortunes of the City of Durham. The years in between, from about 1870 to 1940--years within which all of the historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the project were constructed--are intertwined with the fortunes of both county and city.

Durham County, first inhabited by permanent white settlers in the 1740s and 1750s, was formed from Orange and Wake counties in 1881 (Little 1991:6). By the 1850s it had developed five cohesive rural areas or neighborhoods. Durham Neighborhood, in the county's east central section, centered on the town of Durham and encompassed the present project area. With the other neighborhoods, it was thinly populated, heavily wooded, agricultural and, because of its wretched roads, isolated and self-sufficient (Little 1991:10).

The antebellum economy of the county relied almost solely upon agriculture, particularly the staple crops of wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco. Northern Durham County, watered by the Little, Flat, and Eno rivers--the last of which cuts through the center of the project area--was especially fertile (Little 1991:8, 10-11).

Guess Road, the spine of the project area, was apparently established prior to 1848-1849, the approximate years in which the Guess Mill was erected on the south side of the Eno River, just west of the present road bridge (Nygard 1992). The road was definitely in place by 1887, merging north of the project area into the Milton & Roxboro Road (Johnson map 1887) (Figure V.1). The heart of the project area and the surrounding agricultural community up until the early 1920s, when the mill closed, was the confluence of the road, river, and mill (Nygard 1992).

Grist mills, among the few industries of the antebellum period, were the economic and social centers of the county's neighborhoods. Two survive--the Bowling Mill and the reconstructed West Point on the Eno Mill--as do a number of nineteenth-century mill sites, including that of the Guess Mill (Little 1991:56). Ida Holloway Roberts (1873-1974), the daughter of Kinchen Holloway, at one time the miller of the Guess Mill, recalled that "the mills were the meeting place for men when the weather was bad. The men would meet at the mills in groups and play cards and gossip...swap news, you know. If it hadn't been for Rose of Sharon Church and that Guess Mill I don't know what we young folks'd done" (Hodges 1970).

The Guess Mill archaeological site retains some above-ground remnants of stone walls, which appear to be part of the mill or mill race (Plate V.1). The historic resources in the project area date from the years between about 1870 and 1940 reflecting the development which took place during that time, but also serving as a reminder of the area's earlier history. During those years the area was gradually transformed from one with an exclusively agricultural base to one that housed many individuals who commuted down Guess Road to the factories, mills, and other industries and jobs of Durham.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the county's population dramatically expanded. Within the project area on Guess Road, numerous houses and farmsteads were raised between 1887 and 1910 (Little 1991:16; Johnson map 1887; Miller map 1910) (Figure V.2). Agriculture remained central to the rural economy, the products of the project area--which included hogs, corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and watermelons--particularly diverse. The Guess Mill ground corn and wheat (Nygard 1975) and cotton and watermelons were raised on the James O. Latta farm, which formerly stood west of Guess Road near the northern terminus of the project (Hodges 1970). Tobacco barns stood at the Kinchen Holloway House by 1903 and a tobacco barn and packhouse still survive at the mid-1930s Gaddis Hunt Farmstead (#8) (Lougee 1982). Farming was considered a highly reputable occupation, for even miller Kinchen Holloway "pretended to be a farmer" (Lougee 1973).

Those farmers who could not afford their own land worked the land of others. Tenant farming in the county increased dramatically in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as it did in much of the state as the agricultural economy shifted to a cash crop system (Little 1991:14-15). By the early twentieth century, the cash crops of corn, tobacco, and cotton dominated agriculture in the county, accounting for seventy-five percent of its cultivated land (Little 1975:20). Tobacco in particular transformed both the county and the city in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Even though it was only one of the crops raised within the project area, its influence, direct and indirect, was profound (Little 1991:13).

Durham, little more than a post office prior to the 1855 advent of the North Carolina Railroad and little more than a hamlet even after that, exploded in size in the last third of the nineteenth century, as tobacco factories and warehouses began to fill its downtown (Little 1991:12-13; Roberts, Lea, and Leary 1982:305-398). The growth of Durham and its tobacco, and textile, industry affected the county in a few basic ways. Farmers began to rely more and more on the non-edible crops of tobacco and cotton to feed the factories and mills, leaving them little to fall back on if prices fell. Tenancy grew and, in the 1920s, overproduction and low prices hurt many farmers. During the decade, the county's farm population dropped below fifty percent. The Depression made things only harder, driving the average farm size below twenty acres, an acreage too small for an adequate return (Little 1991:20-22).

Presumably the project area did not escape these difficult circumstances, even though it is not possible to determine which crops anchored the economies of its farmsteads. Only bits of two former farmsteads survive within the APE. William W. Brogden built a farmhouse at 5100 Guess Road (#17) in 1917 and, in 1935, Gaddis Hunt bucked the trend of hard times and erected a bungalow farmhouse at 3906 Guess Road (#8). The Brogden house retains but two small outbuildings; the Hunt farmstead's few dilapidated outbuildings include the tobacco barn and packhouse, as well as a dairy barn, milk house, and silo.

Regardless of its agricultural production, the project area could not escape the lure of Durham's factories and mills, which may have played as great a role in the decline of farming as market prices or overproduction. In the early 1900s many families left the land to labor in the industrial enterprises. Roads within the project area--roads that in the late nineteenth century were, like Latta Road at the project area's northern end, "a pig path....just mud"--finally improved, facilitating access to Durham's jobs (Nygard 1975). By 1910 ten macadam roads radiated from the city including, at least as far north as Rose of Sharon Church, Guess Road (Little 1991:21; Miller map 1910). Among those who moved to town from the project area was Andrew Lee Holloway, a son of miller Kinchen Holloway and the oldest brother of Ida Holloway Roberts. A blacksmith operating out of one of

his father's tobacco barns, he moved his family to Durham in 1903 (Lougee 1982). The small bungalows within the project area dating from the 1920s and 1930s clearly indicate the suburbanization of the area, which was part of suburbanization taking place throughout the county (Little 1991:21). Never farmhouses, they were home to individuals who commuted to the city on Guess and radiating roads for their livelihood. The many small houses constructed on Guess Road since World War II are proof of the continued suburbanization, and even urbanization, of much of the project area in the past fifty years.

Architectural Background

The architecture of the properties within the APE reflects that of the county overall between 1870 and 1940 (Little 1991:21). The earliest houses along the route are two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end structures. The later houses from the 1920s and 1930s are primarily modest, Craftsman-inspired bungalows.

Two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end houses, also known as "I-houses," first appeared in the county in the 1840s and 1850s and remained popular into the 1920s. From the 1880s through the 1920s, these houses, or one-story variants, were the most popular house form in rural Durham County. Almost all had three-bay principal facades and approximately two-thirds displayed a central facade gable (Little 1991:33, 36).

Three of the houses within the APE--the Kinchen Holloway House, the William W. Brogden House, and the Brogden House--are I-houses. The Kinchen Holloway House (#11, DH-70) is the oldest building within the APE (Plate V.2). According to its State Historic Site Inventory form (DH-70) it was built about 1870. That date is apparently a bit early, for Holloway's daughter, Ida Holloway Roberts, was born in 1873 on the property in a one-room log house (Nygard 1975; Lougee 1973). A well-preserved, three-bay, frame building with six-over-six windows and exterior end chimneys, the Holloway House is an excellent, intact example of the I-house form.

The William W. Brogden House (#17, DH-63), built for farmer Brogden in 1917, is quite similar in appearance to the Holloway House (Plate V.3). Like many of its contemporaries, it additionally features a facade gable. Although converted into a veterinary hospital with a concrete block kennel addition to the rear, its form is largely intact. To its south stands an I-house which retains its form but few of its original features (#16, DH-63). Built by a member of the Brogden family in the 1930s, it is said to have a log core beneath its modern vinyl siding (Plate V.4). Its shape if not its present appearance speaks of the tenacity of the I-house form.

Craftsman-inspired bungalows became the dominant house type in rural Durham County in the 1920s and 1930s. Identical to their counterparts in Durham, they blurred the distinction between rural and urban housing (Little 1991:21-22). These bungalows are generally one or one-and-a-half stories tall, with multiple gables, spacious porches supported by tapered posts, and paired windows (Plate V.5). Many were home to individuals who commuted to the city and some, like the Gaddis Hunt House (#8), were located on small farmsteads along major roads (Little 1991:42). A significant minority, such as the log house at the northeast corner of Guess Road and Latta Road (SR 1448), were rustic Adirondack style structures of log construction built as ordinary working-class housing (Little 1991:42-43) (Plate V.6).

The most notable bungalow within the APE is that of Gaddis Hunt (#8). A one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered structure, it was built by Hunt about 1935 as part of a farmstead (Hunt 1992) (See Plate VII.13). The one-story, frame house that stood on its site was moved to the northeast across the farm lane and a number of outbuildings, some of which still stand in dilapidated condition, were built to its rear. These include a frame chicken house converted into a dwelling; a frame garage; a concrete block milk house; a gambrel-roofed, frame dairy barn; a tin-covered silo; a stone dairy; a frame packhouse; and a square-notched log tobacco barn (Plate V.7). Gaddis Hunt's son, Sam, believes all of these outbuildings were built by his father after 1935 (Hunt 1992).



Figure V.1 Portion of "Southgate Map", by Lemuel Johnson, ca. 1887

NO SCALE

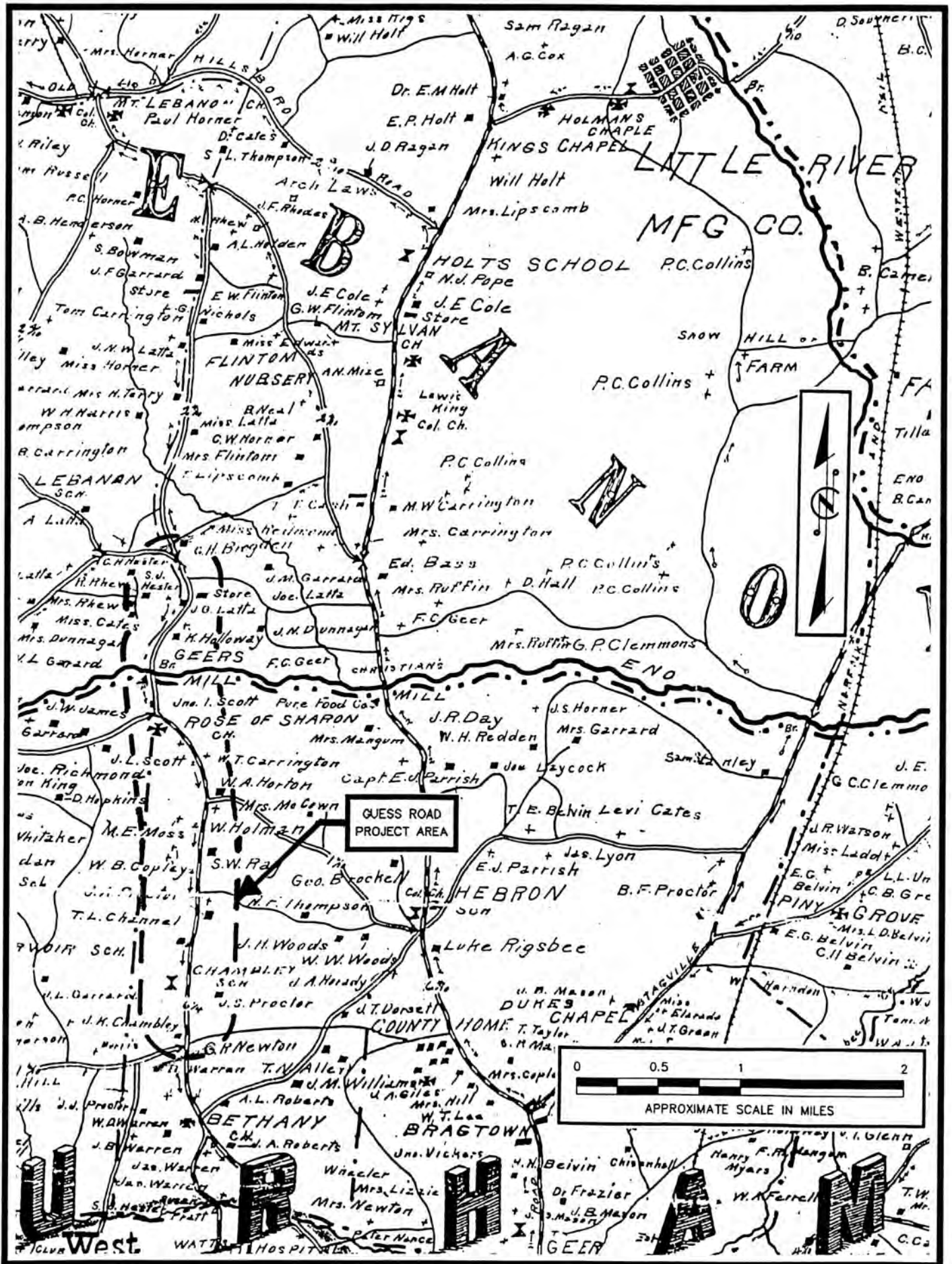


Figure V.2 Portion of "Map of Durham County, N. C." by C. E. Miller, ca. 1910



Plate V.1
Stone Feature
Associated with
Guess Mill Site
on South Side of
Eno River, West
of Guess Road



Plate V.2
Kinchen Holloway
House, 4418
Guess Road (#11)



Plate V.3
William W. Brogden
House, 5100
Guess Road (#17)



Plate V.4
Brogden House,
4720 Guess
Road (#16)



Plate V.5
House, 3784
Guess Road (#6)



Plate V.6
House, NE Corner
Guess Road and
SR 1448 (#15)



Plate V.7
Tobacco Barn at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)

VI. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology consisted of historical background research and a field survey of the area surrounding the project. The most important source of background information was the "Durham County Multiple Property Documentation Form 'Historic Resources of Durham County'" prepared by Ruth Little following a survey of the area of Durham County surrounding the city of Durham. This document, based upon a careful inventory by Little of the county's architectural resources, was especially useful. Not only does it include a history of the county, but it discusses architectural types in detail and establishes the requirements these different types of buildings must meet before being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These requirements remain valid for the properties within the APE and were used as the basis for the evaluation of the resources encountered. It also includes lists of all of the county properties that Little and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) considered potentially eligible for listing in the Register and placed on the Study List. The Kinchen Holloway House (#11, DH-70) within the project area was among these properties. Another major source of background information was The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory prepared by Claudia Roberts Brown, Diane E. Lea, and Robert M. Leary following a survey of the city of Durham. The State Historic Sites forms prepared by Brown and Little during the county and city surveys, on file at the SHPO, also provided a large amount of background information about the area. Further filling in the background were historic maps, newspaper clippings, and interviews of residents of the study area and of knowledgeable local historians.

The purpose of the research was to understand the historical and architectural context of the area within and around the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the proposed project. Understanding of this context was crucial in determining which, if any, properties within the APE were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The fieldwork was necessary to allow for re-evaluation of previously inventoried architectural resources and to identify unrecorded properties which were unintentionally excluded from earlier surveys or achieved significance since those surveys were conducted.

Subsequent to the research, for the purposes of the Section 106 compliance report, fieldwork by automobile and on foot was conducted. Each paved road, farm lane, and driveway in the vicinity of the project was either driven or walked. A USGS topographical map was employed to locate potential historic properties and to determine the general survey area and the APE. The area studied was broader than the APE, for all properties in the vicinity of Guess Road had to be looked at before the APE could be determined.

The APE was determined to be close to Guess Road at the southern end of the project area, which is primarily defined by densely packed, post-World War II, urban and suburban development. North of Horton Road, in the more rural section of the project area, the APE varies more according to topography, tree lines, and elevation. Because of the rolling nature of the terrain and the many trees, it lies relatively close to Guess Road here, too, broadened most at the open fields near the Gaddis Hunt House and Farmstead (#8). The APE encompasses approximately 290 acres.

Architectural resources fifty years of age or older which retained some of their integrity were photographed and keyed to the USGS topographical map. For specific properties considered to have special architectural or historical significance, additional exterior photographs were taken.

Properties considered to possess historical or architectural interest, but which were not considered to meet any of the Criteria for listing in the National Register, were recorded or existing survey forms updated. Tax maps for properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register were obtained and proposed boundaries delineated.

VII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Sources like
not all + some
were examined

Resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (Figure VII.1) of the project considered to be fifty years of age or older which retained their integrity and contributed to an understanding of the APE were examined by Greiner, Inc. The Kinchen Holloway House (#11) was included on the state Study List of properties potentially eligible for the National Register in 1990 and retains the characteristics for which it was considered potentially eligible. North Carolina Historic Structures Data Sheets for this and eight other previously recorded properties were updated and the properties were re-photographed. A state survey form was completed, a sketch map drawn, and photographs taken of one property not previously recorded, the Gaddis Hunt House and Farmstead (#8). Although this property is believed not to be eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its criteria, it is of some historical significance within the limited boundaries of the project area and was therefore recorded. Eight other properties were examined, deemed not eligible for the Register under any criteria, photographed, and keyed to the USGS quadrangle map; in the consultant's professional opinion, further recordation was not considered necessary.

A. Recorded Properties Listed In or Considered Eligible for the National Register

National Register Study List Properties/Survey Forms Updated:

Kinchen Holloway House - 3906 Guess Road (#11, DH-~~70~~) DH236A

B. Recorded Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register

Survey Forms Updated:

Mabry House - 3675 Guess Road (#1 - no DH number) DH505

House - 3784 Guess Road (#6 - no DH number) DH502

House - West Side of Guess Road, 0.05 mile South of Eno River up

0.05 Mile Private Lane (#10 - no DH number) DH2331

Hunt House - 4629 Guess Road (#13, DH-~~67~~) DH2374

House - Northeast Corner of Guess Road and SR 1448 (#15, DH-~~64~~) DH2413

Brogden House - 4720 Guess Road (#16, DH-~~63~~) DH2207

William W. Brogden House - 5100 Guess Road (#17, DH-~~63~~)

Survey Forms Completed/Properties Recorded:

Gaddis Hunt House and Farmstead - 3906 Guess Road (#8)

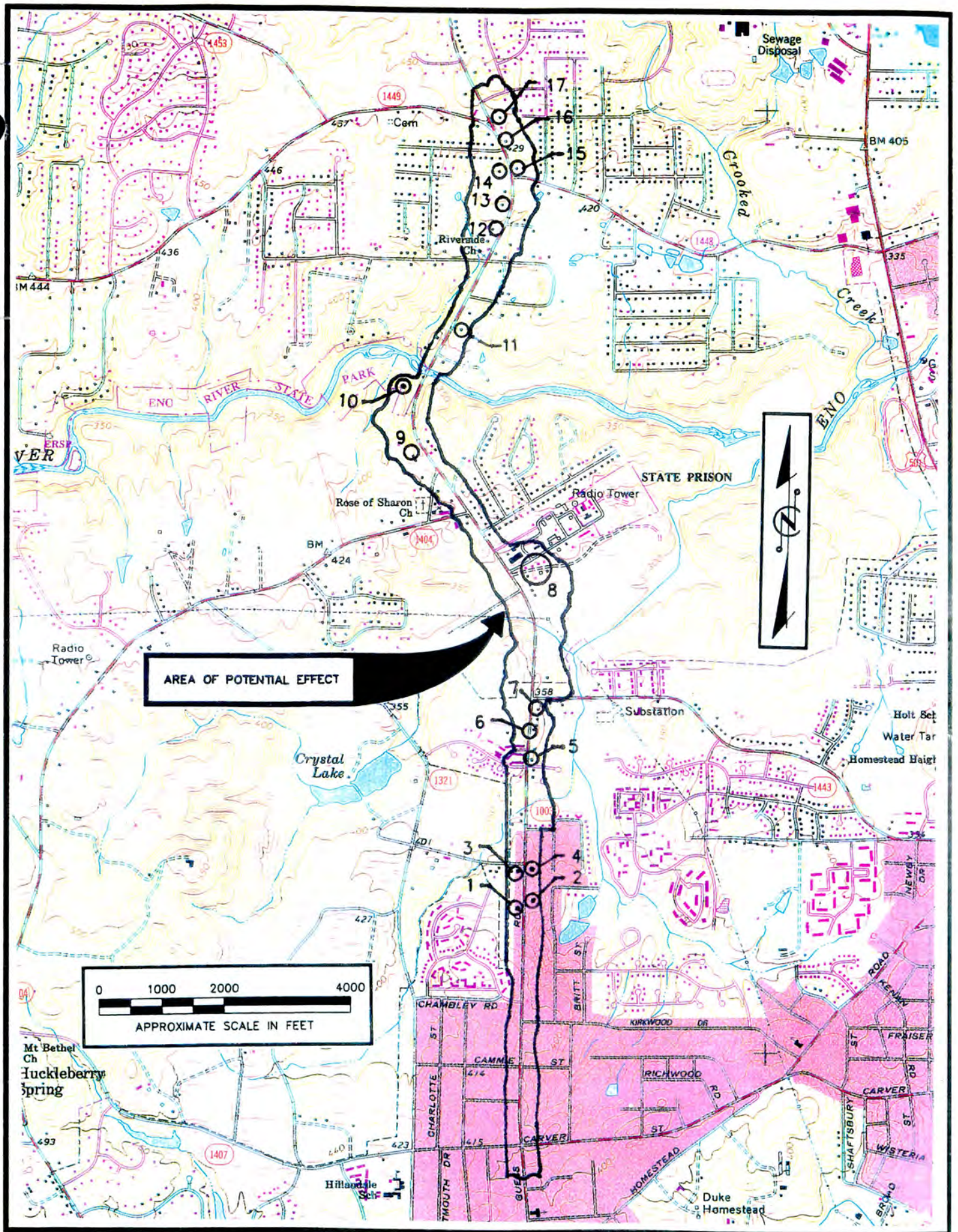


Figure VII.1 Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory (Northwest Durham, N.C. USGS Quad.)

**KINCHEM HOLLOWAY HOUSE [#11, DH-70]
4418 GUESS ROAD**

On July 12, 1990, the Kinchen Holloway House was placed on the North Carolina Study List of properties believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Re-survey indicates that it has remained architecturally significant and well-preserved. A coat of white paint added since it was surveyed by Ruth Little in 1990, as well as the unearthing of its metal roof from beneath asphalt shingles, has only added to its integrity (Plate VII.1).

The house was built for Kinchen Holloway after 1870, the year in which he acquired the property from James and Martha Holloway. It apparently was not erected immediately for Holloway, for his daughter, Ida Holloway Roberts (1873-1974), was born in 1873 in a one-room log house on the land (Nygard 1975; Lougee 1973). Holloway was the miller of the Guess Mill, the site of which stands across Guess Road and the Eno River. He was not the mill's proprietor; it was owned by the Guess and Geer families (Nygard 1975; Nygard 1992).

The house [A] is typical in form and finish of the many plain farmhouses constructed in rural Durham County from the middle of the nineteenth through the early twentieth century (Little 1991:33, 36) (Plate VII.2). It is two stories tall and one-room deep, its gable-end roof bracketed by exterior end, brick chimneys. It has a three-bay principal facade, its front door and six-over-six sash windows set in plain surrounds. Its frame and that of its one-story ell are clad in weatherboards and covered by a metal roof.

Tall plantings, a semi-circular drive edged by a stone wall, and a relatively shallow front lawn screen the house from Guess Road. Two outbuildings to its south appear to have been built within the past fifty years: a German-sided, frame storage shed with a new metal roof [B] (Plate VII.3); and a tiny brick structure, perhaps once a pumphouse, also topped by a new metal roof [C] (Plate VII.4) (Figures VII.2 and VII.3).

The property was once larger than it is now and contained additional buildings and fields of tobacco. The one-room log house in which Ida Holloway Roberts was born and Kinchen Holloway died stood there (Nygard 1975; Lougee 1973). There were also once tobacco barns--Mrs. Roberts' brother, Andrew, ran a blacksmith shop out of one of them until 1903 (Lougee 1982)--and other agricultural outbuildings; Mrs. Roberts recalled that although he was a miller, her father "pretended to be a farmer" (Lougee 1973). The loss of these buildings do not diminish the integrity or significance of the property.

Since it was placed on the Study List in 1990, the house has continued to meet the requirements for eligibility to the Register suggested by Ruth Little in her Multiple Property Documentation form for Durham County. Few houses survive in the county from the Reconstruction period of the late 1860s and 1870s. Little recorded only a dozen, eight of which--like the Holloway House--are I-houses. Because of their low numbers, Little recommended that for houses surviving from this period to be Register-eligible, they should retain their basic forms and enough surviving fabric so that they read as buildings of the period. The Holloway House, which was recommended as eligible for the Register by Little, retains its basic form intact and a significant amount of its original fabric. It clearly continues to read as a building from its period. It is therefore eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

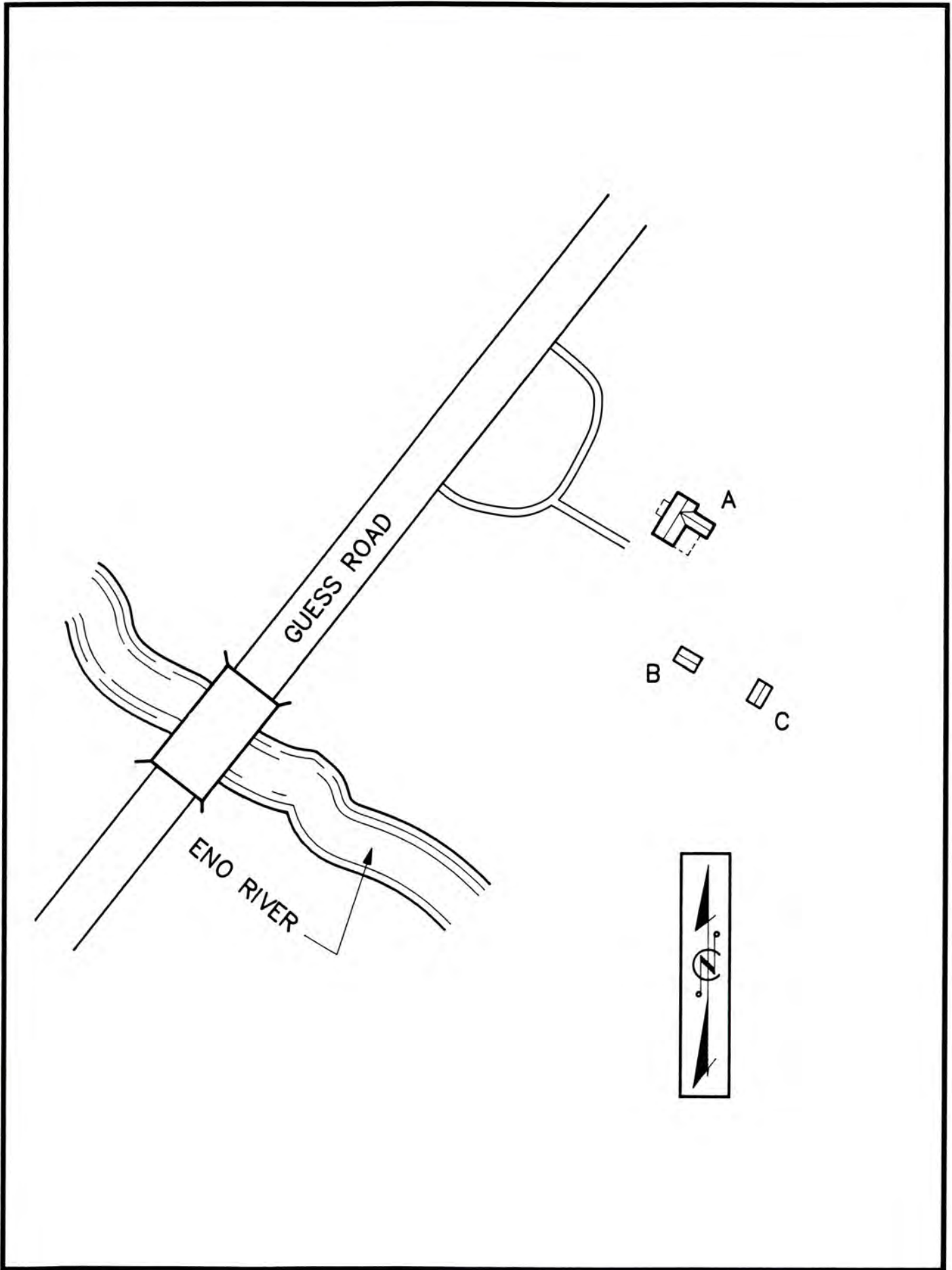


Figure VII.2 Sketch Map, Kinchen Holloway House (#11), 4418 Guess Road

NO SCALE

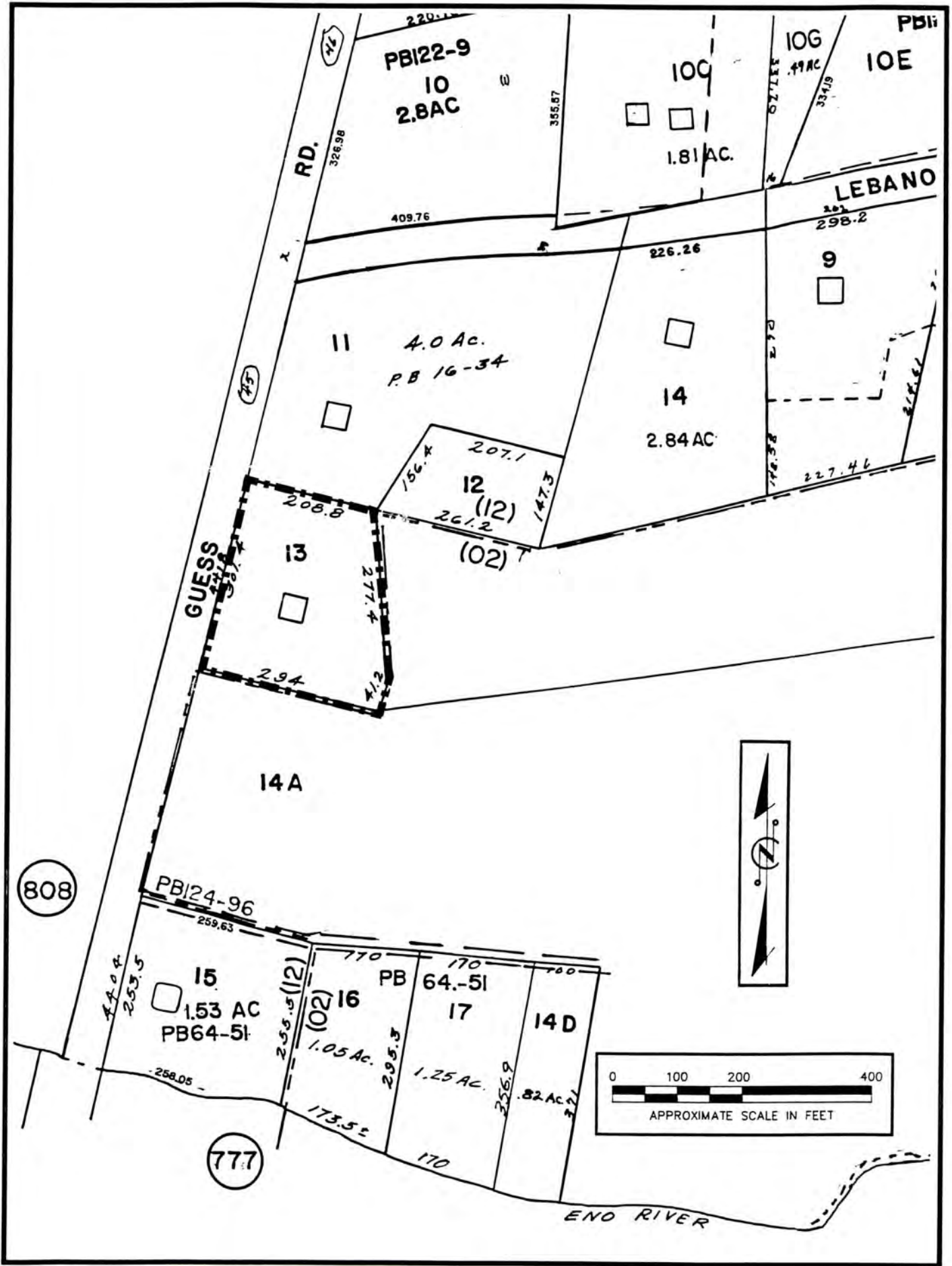


Figure VII.3 Proposed National Register Boundary, Kinchen Holloway House (#11)



Plate VII.1
Kinchen Holloway
House, 4418
Guess Road (#11)



Plate VII.2
Kinchen Holloway
House, 4418
Guess Road (#11)

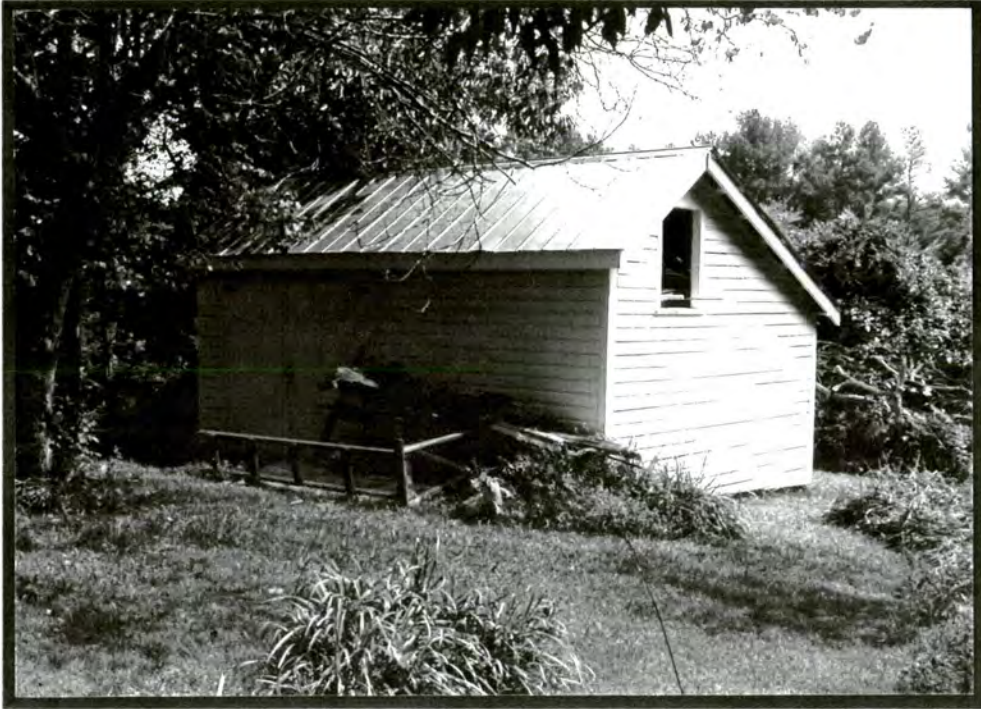


Plate VII.3
Frame Outbuilding
at Kinchen Holloway
House, 4418
Guess Road (#11)



Plate VII.4
Brick Outbuilding
at Kinchen Holloway
House, 4418
Guess Road (#11)

**MABRY HOUSE [#1]
3675 GUESS ROAD**

photo p. 13

The Mabry House was recorded by Claudia Roberts Brown in 1981 (no DH number). According to the survey form, it was built in 1922 by "Old Man" Mabry, the father of carpenter, farmer, and long-time resident Leon Mabry. The modest, frame, L-plan house is one-story tall with a one-story rear ell (See Plate IV.3, p. 13). Its broken pediment entryway and shutters are modern and its roof, siding, and entry stairs have also been altered. No porch--in all likelihood an original feature--shades its principal facade and no outbuildings are associated with it. The National Register registration requirements outlined by Ruth Little in her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County properties are a useful guide for determining the Register eligibility of properties of this period and type at the periphery of city limits; this house was within county rather than city limits when it was constructed and remained so, according to its survey form, until about 1940. Many modest dwellings of this period and type survive in the city of Durham as well as in Durham County. To be eligible for the Register, county houses of this period and type, according to Little, must possess a high degree of integrity, must belong to a well-preserved farm complex, or must have some significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important to local history (Little 1991:39). The Mabry House meets none of these requirements and is not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.

**HOUSE [#6]
3784 GUESS ROAD**

This house was recorded by Claudia Roberts Brown in 1981 (no DH number). A multi-gabled, Craftsman-inspired, weatherboarded bungalow probably built in the 1920s, it features a wraparound porch with tapered posts on brick piers; triangular knee-braces; and windows with multi-paned upper sash which are grouped in threes at the principal facade (Plate VII.5). A modern, two-bay, concrete block garage stands to its rear (Plate VII.6). No other outbuildings are associated with it. The National Register registration requirements outlined by Ruth Little in her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County properties are a useful guide for determining the Register eligibility for properties of this period and type at the periphery of city limits; this house was within county limits when it was constructed and is at present just within city limits. Many modest dwellings of this period and type survive in the city of Durham as well as in Durham County and, according to Little, the Craftsman-inspired bungalows of the county are identical to those of the city (Little 1991:21). To be eligible for the Register, houses of this period and type, according to Little, must retain exceptional integrity or must have significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important to local history (Little 1991:44-45). This house does not meet these requirements and is not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



Plate VII.5
House, 3784
Guess Road (#6)



Plate VII.6
Garage of House
at 3784
Guess Road (#6)

**HOUSE [#10]
WEST SIDE OF GUESS ROAD, 0.05 MILE SOUTH OF ENO RIVER,
UP 0.05 MILE PRIVATE LANE**

This former dwelling was recorded by Marion O'Keefe in 1988 on a single survey form, along with the site of the former Guess Mill to its north on the river (no DH number). The form suggests that the house was the abode of the Guess Mill miller. That dwelling, however--the Kinchen Holloway House (#11, DH-70)--stands north of the river on the opposite side of Guess Road. According to a knowledgeable local historian, there is no known evidence that it was associated with the mill (Nygard 1992). The size and form of the dwelling suggest that it was a tenant house built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

One-story tall and one-room deep, the three-bay, weatherboarded, gable-end, former dwelling is vacant, deteriorated, and much altered. The windows of the principal facade have been replaced and the roof and truncated interior chimney stack have been covered with sheets of asphalt (Plate VII.7). The removal of a three-bay-wide front porch apparently did damage to the principal facade; plywood boards have been tacked up where the porch roof and floor met the facade. In place of the porch is a narrow, canted roof and a bay-wide run of stairs leading to a five-panel door that may be early or original. A nearly flat-roofed vehicle shelter extends out from one side elevation; a modern, shed-roofed, plywood-sided addition marks the other side elevation. The side elevations do retain some original or early weatherboards and cornice returns.

The rear elevation is marked by an original or early, weatherboarded, one-room, almost flat-roofed ell (Plate VII.8). Attached to one side of it is the continuation of the vehicle shed. To the other side is a later-added, board-and-batten, almost flat-roofed ell, to which a modern, plywood-sided storage room has been added. A one-bay porch at the board-and-batten ell shelters the five-panel back door. No outbuildings are associated with the dwelling, although a modern house trailer--for which it is apparently an outbuilding--stands nearby.

In her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County, Ruth Little states that almost half of the historic properties she recorded in Durham County are three-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, gable-end houses erected between about 1880 and 1930 (Little 1991:36). The National Register registration requirements outlined by Little state that, for county houses of this type and period to be eligible for the Register, they must belong to a well-preserved farm complex, have some significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important in Durham County history, or possess a high degree of integrity (Little 1991:39-40). The house is not part of a farm complex and is not known to have any local historical significance. Due to its many alterations and additions, it does not possess a high or even a medium degree of integrity. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

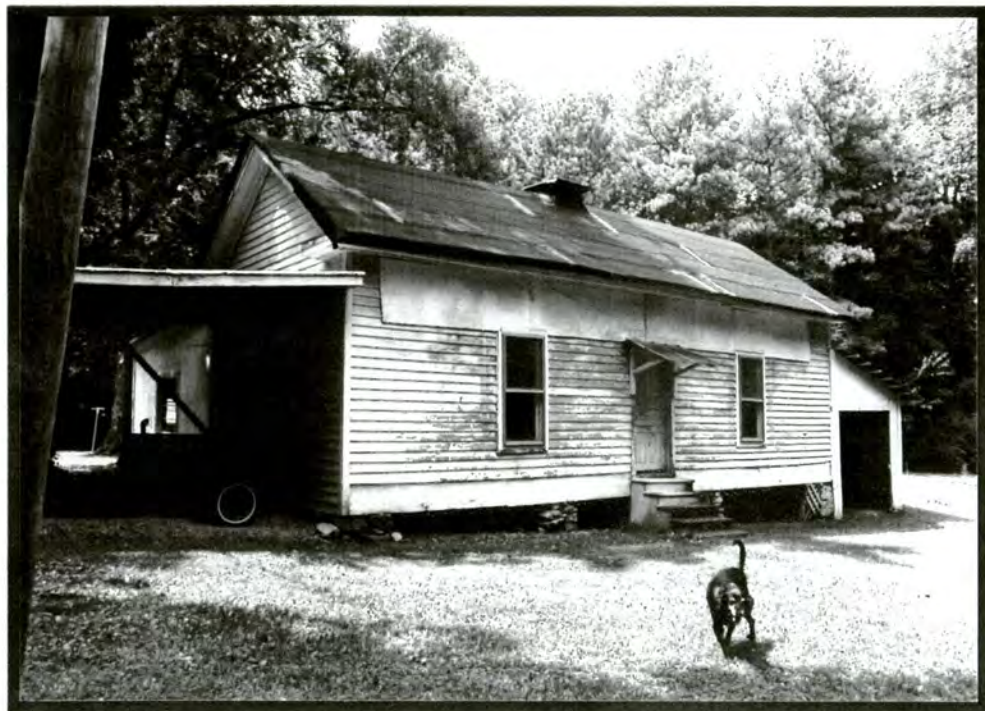


Plate VII.7
House, West Side
of Guess Road,
.05 mi. South of
Eno River (#10)



Plate VII.8
House, West Side
of Guess Road,
.05 mi. South of
Eno River (#10)

**HUNT HOUSE [#13, DH-67]
4629 GUESS ROAD**

The Hunt House was recorded by Ruth Little in 1990 (DH-67). The survey form, which refers to the house as a typical but substantial bungalow, states that it was apparently built for the Hunt family in the 1920s. One-and-a-half stories tall and clad in German siding, the Craftsman-inspired bungalow features a gambrel roof; a recessed, gabled, front dormer; a central interior chimney stack; and a wraparound porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers (Plate VII.9). It is not well maintained and its condition is only fair. The only outbuilding associated with it is a frame garage to its rear. In her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County, Little states that bungalows exist in large numbers in Durham County (Little 1991:41). The National Register registration requirements outlined by Little state that a bungalow, to be eligible for the Register, must retain exceptional integrity or must have significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important to local history (Little 1991:44-45). This house does not meet these requirements and is not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



Plate VII.9
Hunt House, 4629
Guess Road (#13)

photo p. 24

**HOUSE [#15, DH-64]
NORTHEAST CORNER OF GUESS ROAD AND SR 1448**

This house was recorded by Ruth Little in 1990 (DH-64). Built of logs, it reflects the rustic Craftsman movement of the early twentieth century rather than vernacular traditions of log construction. In her survey form, Little suggests that the former dwelling was built in the 1930s, not as a country retreat or a vacation home, but as housing for a working-class family. Its logs are small and round, project at the corners, and are joined by saddle-notches (See Plate V.6, p. 24). A one-room side ell is finished in the same manner. Its three-over-one, sash windows are Craftsman influenced. A deep, shed-roofed porch extending across the principal facade has been altered; it now features modern, wrought-iron posts and balusters. Vacant and unmaintained, the house is in fair condition. In her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County, Little states that a significant number of rustic, Craftsman houses built in Durham County during the 1920s and 1930s are of log or quartz rock-veneer construction (Little 1991:42-43). The National Register registration requirements outlined by Little state that such rustic, Craftsman houses, to be eligible for the Register, must retain exceptional integrity or must have significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important to local history (Little 1991:44-45). This house does not meet these requirements and is not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.

**BROGDEN HOUSE [#16, DH-63]
4720 GUESS ROAD**

photo p. 23

This dwelling was recorded by Ruth Little in 1990 on a single survey form with the William W. Brogden House at 5100 Guess Road (DH-63). According to the form, the house was built for a member of the Brogden family in the 1930s. It is three bays wide, two stories tall and a single room deep, with a gable-end roof and a one-story rear ell (See Plate V.4, p. 23). Its original surviving features include fieldstone exterior chimneys and porch piers. Among its many alterations are the addition of a carport to one side, wrought-iron porches posts, and wide aluminum siding. Beneath the siding, the house is reportedly constructed of logs. In her draft Multiple Property Documentation Form for Durham County, Little states that almost half of the historic properties she recorded in Durham County are three-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, gable-end houses erected between about 1880 and 1930 (Little 1991:36). The National Register registration requirements outlined by Little state that, for county houses of this type and period to be eligible for the Register, they must belong to a well-preserved farm complex, have some significance under Criterion A or B relating to events or people important in Durham County history, or possess a high degree of integrity (Little 1991:39-40). The house is not part of a farm complex and is not known to have any local historical significance. Due to its many alterations, it does not possess a high or even a medium degree of integrity. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

**WILLIAM W. BROGDEN HOUSE [#17, DH-63]
5100 GUESS ROAD**

The William W. Brogden House does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register under any Criteria. It is, however, of sufficient importance to the architectural history of the project area to merit relatively detailed recording.

According to information acquired by Ruth Little during her survey of this property in 1990, William W. Brogden, a farmer, erected this simply finished house in 1917 (DH-63). It is three bays wide, two stories tall, and one-room deep (Plate VII.10). Brick chimneys stand to either side of its gable-end roof, which is pierced by a principal facade gable with a decorative ventilator. A full-facade porch supported by replacement columns of rusticated concrete block shades the first story of its three-bay principal elevation. Sheathed in weatherboards, it has to its rear an original, weatherboarded, one-story ell with a later addition, and a modern, concrete block addition which houses kennels (Plate VII.11).

The house's finish and I-house form are typical of many farmhouses constructed in Durham County from the 1840s into the 1920s (Little 1991:33, 36). It looks much like the Kinchen Holloway House (#11), also within the project area, which was probably erected in the 1870s. The major feature separating it from the Holloway House is its facade gable, a feature common to most of its contemporaries. Built at the relatively late date of 1917, Brogden's home suggests the tenacity of the I-house form.

Once part of a farm, the house retains only two small, early outbuildings: a gable-front, German-sided, frame structure with a rear brick chimney [B]; and a deteriorated, gable-front, square-notched log structure [C] (Plate VII.12). To their fore is a tiny frame building built about 1970 as a car sales office [D] (Figure VII.4).

The house does not meet the requirements for eligibility to the Register suggested by Ruth Little in her Multiple Property Documentation form for Durham County. Because buildings of its type are relatively common in the county, Little suggested that to be eligible for listing such buildings exhibit a high degree of integrity; have a significant historical association; or belong to a well-preserved farm complex. Following alterations, additions, and conversion into the North Paw Animal Hospital, the house does not retain a high degree of integrity. It has no known significant historical associations and its farm complex has been whittled down to two small outbuildings. The property therefore is not believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria.

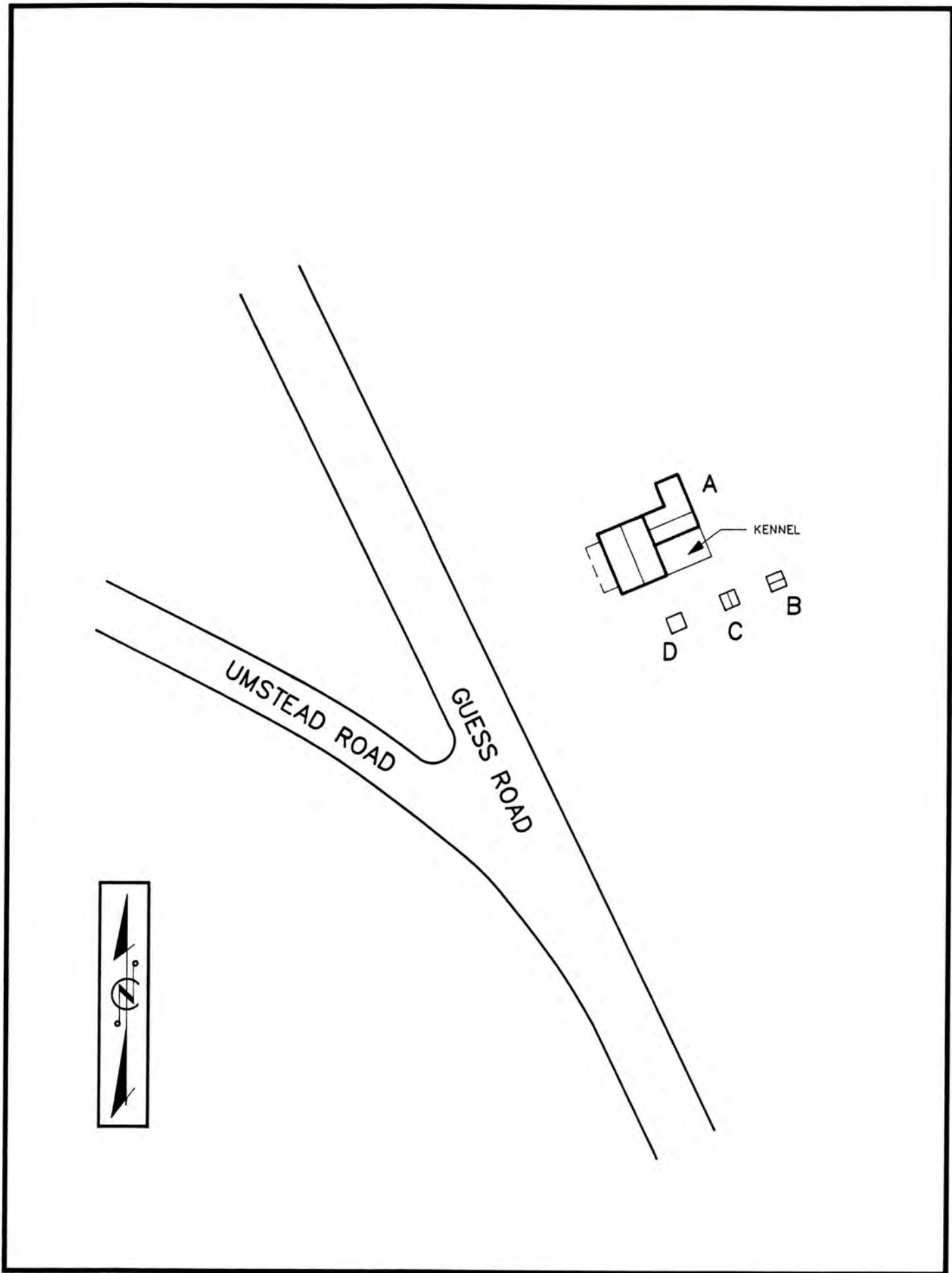


Figure VII.4 Sketch Map, William W. Brogden House (#17), 5100 Guess Road

NO SCALE



Plate VII.10
William W. Brogden
House, 5100
Guess Road (#17)

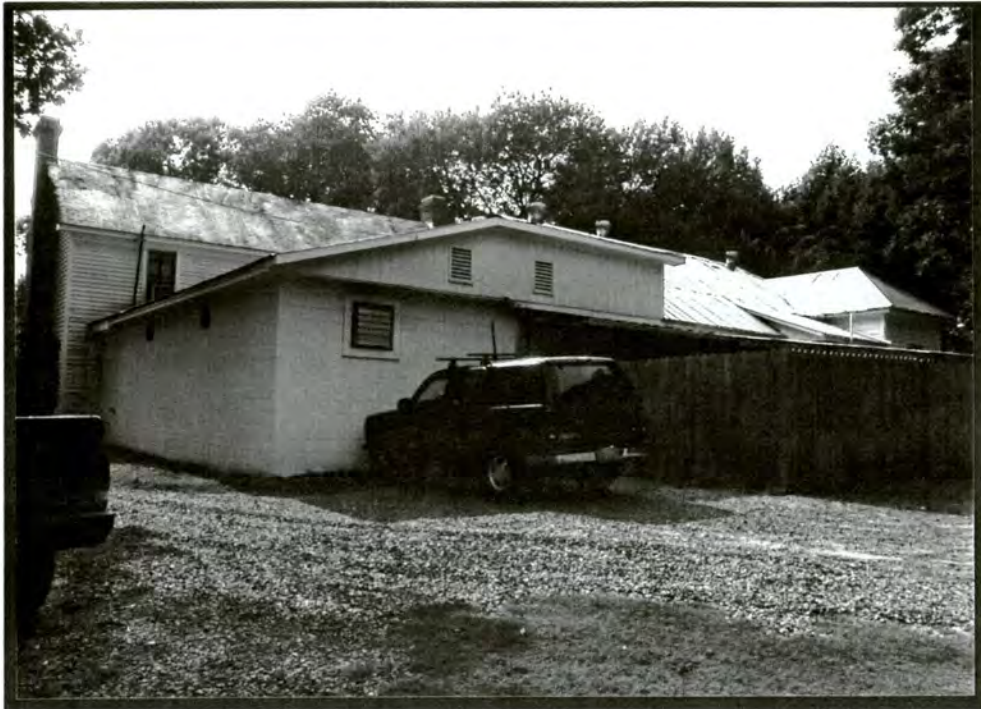


Plate VII.11
William W. Brogden
House, 5100
Guess Road (#17)



Plate VII.12
Outbuildings at
William W. Brogden
House, 5100
Guess Road (#17)

**GADDIS HUNT HOUSE AND FARMSTEAD [#8]
3906 GUESS ROAD**

The former Gaddis Hunt Farmstead is the last rural farmstead that remains partially intact within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the proposed project. Although it does not retain sufficient integrity for inclusion in the National Register, it best evokes early twentieth-century rural life within the APE and is therefore worthy of recording.

Twelve buildings stand on the property, aligned on either side of a farm lane set perpendicular to Guess Road (Figure VII.5). On a rise at the southeast corner of the lane and road stands the former farmhouse, a bungalow built about 1935 by Gaddis Hunt (Hunt 1992). The house [A] is representative of the many bungalows built on small farms in rural Durham County in the 1920s and 1930s along major thoroughfares and its appearance recalls most of the bungalows raised in the county and city of Durham during the period (Little 1991:21, 42) (Plate VII.13). Its brick-veneered frame is one-and-a-half stories tall and topped by a multi-gabled roof. Craftsman in style, it features three-over-one sash windows, exposed rafter ends, and a wraparound porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers.

Across the lane from and east of the house are a deteriorated, weatherboarded, frame garage with a shed on two sides [B] (Plate VII.14) and a frame former house [C] (Plate VII.15). According to Sam Hunt, Gaddis Hunt's son, who still owns and lives upon the former farmstead, the house was moved by his father to make way for the bungalow farmhouse. He believes his father built all of the farm's early outbuildings and that the house, which appears to date from early in the twentieth century, is the oldest building on the farm (Hunt 1992). Inexpensively constructed, and now vacant and deteriorated, it is a one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end structure with a one-story rear ell, German siding, and a metal roof.

To the rear of the bungalow is a tiny, frame, trailer-like dwelling clad in wide aluminum siding [D] (Plate VII.16). One-story tall, one-room-deep, and gable sided, it was once a chicken house. To its rear are three outbuildings associated with dairy farming: a concrete block milk house [E]; a deteriorated, weatherboarded dairy barn topped by a metal gambrel roof [F]; and a tin-covered silo [G] (Plates VII.17 and VII.18). Beyond them is a tiny stone building, sunk partially in the ground, that likely once kept produce or milk cool [H] (Plate VII.19); a modern, aluminum-sided, one-story house occupied by Sam Hunt [I] (Plate VII.20); and a house trailer [J]. Two outbuildings recalling tobacco farming within the APE stand across the farm lane from Sam Hunt's house. A deteriorated, weatherboarded, frame structure with sheds to either side and a metal roof was once a packhouse [K]. A metal-roofed, square-notched log outbuilding with sheds wrapped around three sides was once a tobacco barn [L] (Plate VII.21).

Neither the bungalow farmhouse by itself nor the farmstead as a whole appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. For a bungalow to be eligible, according to the registration requirements suggested in Ruth Little's Multiple Property Documentation form of the county, it must be an exceptional representative of the form or must have important historical associations (Little 1991:45). Gaddis Hunt's bungalow meets neither requirement. Although Little does not directly address the eligibility of bungalow's associated with outbuildings, she states that earlier, rarer, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses must be part of well-preserved farm complexes to be eligible (Little 1991:39-40). None of the farmstead's outbuildings are still in use

and all are deteriorated to a greater or lesser extent. Other outbuildings that once aided the operation of the farm have been demolished and the fields lay fallow. The property therefore does not appear eligible to meet any of the National Register Criteria.

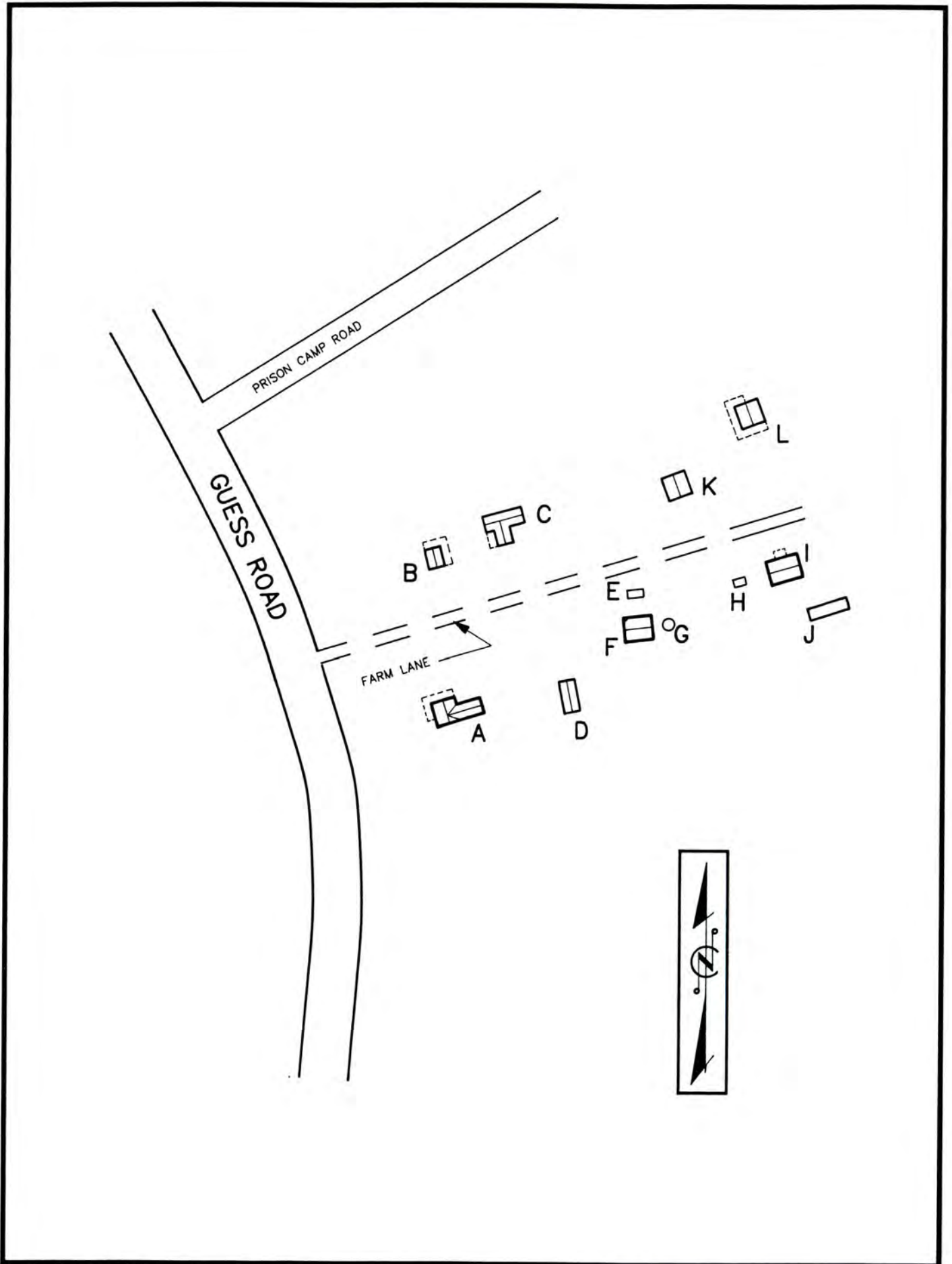


Figure VII.5 Sketch Map, Gaddis Hunt House (#8) and Farmstead, 3906 Guess Road

NO SCALE



Plate VII.13
Gaddis Hunt
House, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.14
Garage at Gaddis
Hunt Farmstead
3906 Guess Road
(#8)



Plate VII.15
Former House at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.16
Former Chicken
House at Gaddis
Hunt Farmstead,
3906 Guess Road
(#8)



Plate VII.17
Milk House and
Dairy Barn at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.18
Silo at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.19
Dairy at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.20
Sam Hunt
House at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)



Plate VII.21
Packhouse and
Tobacco Barn at
Gaddis Hunt
Farmstead, 3906
Guess Road (#8)
Tobacco Barn at

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SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

An historic architectural survey was conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the proposed widening of Guess Road (NC 157) from Carver Street (SR 1407) to Umstead Road (SR 1449) in Durham County (TIP No. U-2102). The APE was defined as the area in which the project could have an effect on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The APE was determined through a reconnaissance survey of the environs of the project.

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All properties that were believed to be at least fifty years old and not extensively altered were photographed and located on the Northwest Durham, North Carolina, USGS topographical map. Seventeen such properties, plus subsidiary outbuildings, were identified during an intensive survey of the APE. Background research was conducted to determine the historical significance of properties in the APE and to establish a context within which to evaluate the identified properties. North Carolina Historic Structures Data Sheets were completed for properties which had not been previously recorded. Forms were updated, where necessary, for properties recorded during earlier surveys of the city of Durham, by Claudia Roberts Brown, and of the county, by Ruth Little.

The Kinchen Holloway House (#13) was placed on the state Study List of properties believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register on July 12, 1990. It appears to remain eligible for listing, its integrity having only improved due to sympathetic renovation in the past two years. No other properties within the APE appear to be eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

IX. APPENDICES

**A WORK PLAN FOR AN
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
GUESS ROAD
DURHAM COUNTY
TIP NO. U-2102**

Prepared For:

**Planning and Environmental Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**Greiner, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina**

May 26, 1992

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SURVEY WORK PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The following is a work plan for conducting an historic architectural survey and effects evaluation in support of the widening of Guess Road (NC 157) from Carver Street (SR 1407) to Umstead Road (SR 1449) in Durham County, North Carolina (TIP No. U-2102). The widening is proposed to be symmetrical and will involve a five lane facility. The project is estimated to be approximately three miles long.

This work plan is submitted to the Planning and Environmental Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) by Greiner, Inc. The scope of work presented in this work plan is pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800), and Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A).

The historic architectural survey report to be prepared under this work plan will follow the requirements of Attachment B, as modified by NCDOT, and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (Survey and Planning Branch 1989). In addition, National Register Bulletin 16: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, comments on previous reports, and practical suggestions offered in meetings with NCDOT staff will also guide the preparation of the report.

Deliverables under this work plan will include (a) an historic architectural survey report, and (b) documentation presenting an evaluation of effects upon National Register eligible and listed historic architectural properties. Both of these deliverables will be developed pursuant to the above referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the historic architectural survey will be to examine buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes of potential architectural and/or historic significance that may be affected by the proposed widening. The survey will be conducted through the implementation of the following tasks.

Preliminary data collection will involve an examination of published historical and architectural works, files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), other surveys, historic maps, and photographs. Primary resources including county and local records and pertinent collections in local repositories will also be consulted as deemed appropriate. Interviews with local historians and knowledgeable citizens will be conducted. The City of Durham has been extensively surveyed, therefore, it has been suggested by NCDOT staff that the pertinent information for this project be presented in an abbreviated form.

The objectives of this survey will be clearly defined prior to the beginning of the field effort. A reconnaissance survey will be conducted and will be the basis for determining the initial APE. The APE will be modified if deemed necessary as a result of further research or adjustments to the corridor.

The field survey will involve an examination of all properties in the APE that are fifty years of age or older, or that appear to possess historical or architectural importance even though they are less than fifty years old. These historic properties will be photographed and keyed to USGS quadrangle maps. Historic Structure Data Sheets will be completed for those properties that appear to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. In addition, Data Sheets for properties that were previously recorded will be updated, and boundaries of properties already listed on and/or determined eligible for the National Register will be reconsidered and revised if necessary.

Additional historical research may be required as a result of this field effort, especially to define the boundaries of newly-identified properties that may be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Upon the completion of fieldwork and any additional research, Greiner will meet with NCDOT to review the results of this work. Maps and photographs as well as other helpful visual aids will be presented at this meeting. Based on the results of this meeting, Greiner will finalize any evaluations on potential eligibility.

Greiner anticipates that the APE associated with this project will contain approximately 12 properties fifty years or older, of which three to four may be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, approximately five existing Data Sheets may need to be updated. These estimates are based on (a) background data supplied by NCDOT in a phone conversation May 18, 1992, and (b) information from the SHPO employee who conducted the City of Durham survey. The work hour estimate appended to this work plan is based on NCDOT's background data and on these estimates of the number and types of properties that will need to be inventoried and evaluated.

The results of the survey and eligibility evaluation will be presented in a report to be reviewed by NCDOT. The report will follow the guidelines listed in Section I of this work plan.

Upon the acceptance of the report by NCDOT and the SHPO, Greiner will develop documentation to evaluate the effects the widening will have on National Register listed and eligible historic architectural properties. This evaluation of effects will be developed in consultation with NCDOT.

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULING, COORDINATION AND PERSONNEL

The following is a summary of the proposed schedule for the historic architectural survey. Background research will begin immediately upon approval of this work plan, and will be completed in one (1) calendar week. Fieldwork will take two work days to complete. The draft survey report will be submitted to NCDOT three (3) calendar weeks after Greiner receives NCDOT's written Notice to Proceed. The final report will be submitted to NCDOT two (2) calendar weeks after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft report.

Once the survey report is approved by the SHPO and NCDOT has the SHPO's opinion on the National Register eligibility of properties identified during the survey, Greiner will begin work on the effects documentation. We anticipate that a draft of this documentation will be submitted to NCDOT within two (2) calendar weeks after receiving NCDOT's approval to proceed with the effects documentation. The final effects documentation will be submitted to NCDOT one (1) calendar week after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft effects documentation.

Greiner will not be responsible for coordinating any consultation efforts with the FHWA nor the SHPO. Such consultation will be handled by NCDOT. However, Greiner staff will attend, with the approval of NCDOT, one (1) consultation meeting with these agencies in Raleigh.

Staffing under this work plan will include Mr. Terry Klein, Project Manager, and Ms. Suzanne Pickens, Architectural Historian. Support staff will include clerical staff and one draftsman.