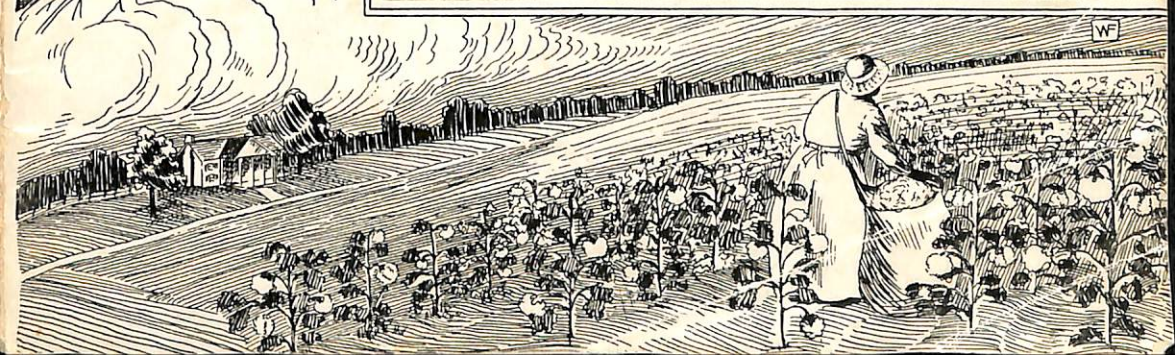
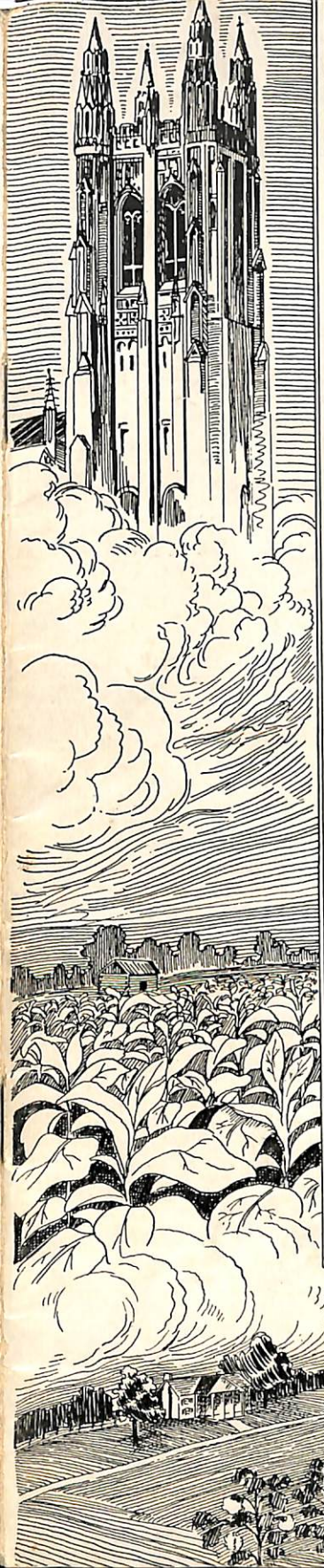


DURHAM

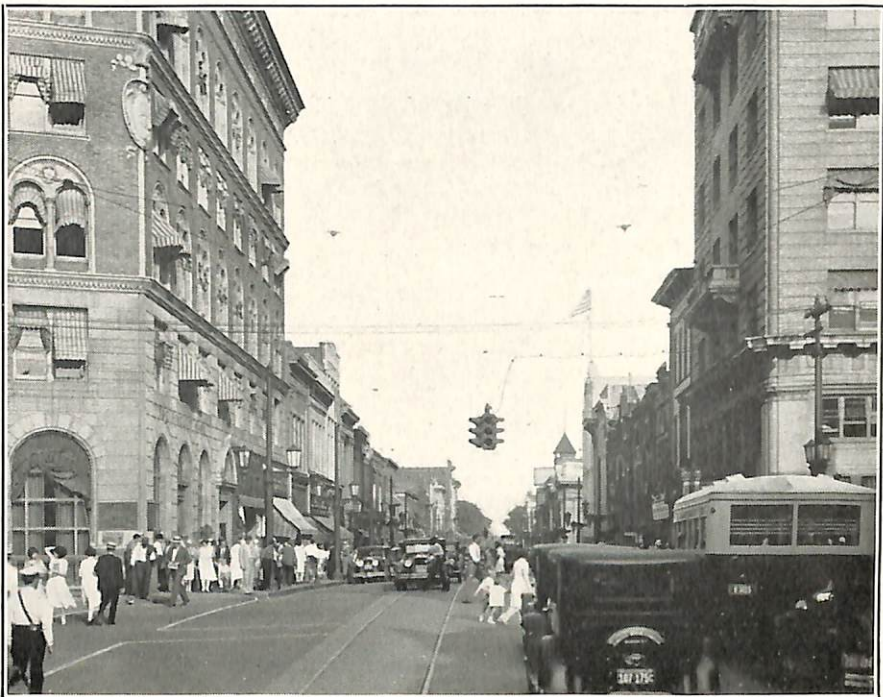
North Carolina

A CENTER OF INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION



DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

In April, 1865, at a log cabin known as the Bennett Place, near Durham's Station, there occurred one of the most historic events in the history of our nation. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox, and the future looked dark indeed for the Southern States. Jefferson Davis and his cabinet had escaped to Greensboro, North Carolina, and there had held fiery debate as to the advisability of continuing the Civil War. Some members of the cabinet favored continuing hostilities at any cost, even though it meant carrying on a guerilla warfare, while others took the position that the cause of the Confederacy was forever lost and that no good could be accomplished by further bloodshed. Finally it was decided to instruct General Joseph E. Johnston, Commander of the Confederate Armies of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, to negotiate terms of peace with General William Tecumseh Sherman, Commander of the Federal Army which had broken the backbone of the Confederacy by reason of its famous march to the sea. These two generals met at the Bennett Place and signed a tentative peace agreement. This agreement was so favorable to the South that General Grant refused to approve it, but after several days' conference it was amended to meet General Grant's demands and was signed and approved by the governments of the North and South, and the War Between the States came to a close.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST



VIEW OF CITY HALL

Marking the place of surrender, just four miles from Durham, there has been erected, through the generosity of Mrs. S. T. Morgan, a beautiful monument consisting of two columns, one representing the North and the other the South, joined together by a cross piece on which is the word Unity. This historic spot is visited each year by thousands of people as the birthplace of a reunited nation.

The death of the Confederacy gave birth to the city of Durham, and out of the ashes of the hopes of the Southern people has been built a great and beautiful city. In 1865 Durham Station was a small and insignificant point on the North Carolina Railroad, consisting of less than 100 people. There was one lone business enterprise here, a crude and unimportant tobacco factory with total assets of less than \$2,000, including not only products on hand, but representing also the entire investment and replacement. History and tradition unite in saying that this factory was broken into by Sherman's soldiers and a large part of the stock carried away. Tradition further says that the product carried away was so well made and of such quality that when the soldiers returned to the pursuit of civil life letters came back to Durham to ascertain if there was more of the product upon the market. To supply this demand a broken business was rebuilt.

In 1865 Washington Duke, a Confederate soldier, walked from New Bern to his home in Durham, and with the same stout heart which had carried him through the vicissitudes of a lost cause, turned his attention to the battle for bread, which was doubtless as cruel and bitter as the war

from which he had returned. He built the second factory in Durham, composed of a log cabin 20x30 feet, and with his own hands manufactured a product out of a small supply of tobacco which the Federal soldiers had not found. This he called Pro Bono Publico. The output of this factory was originally four or five hundred pounds, and in 1872 had grown to 125,000 pounds.

In the meantime, W. T. Blackwell had moved to Durham to engage in the tobacco business. He was to the early development of the tobacco industry in Durham what Napoleon was to France, or Caesar to Rome. The Durham Bull got upon the map and in a few brief years his sonorous voice, like the shot at Lexington, was heard around the world. In 1872 the two small tobacco factories had grown into twelve.

James Buchanan Duke, becoming convinced that it was neither practicable nor profitable to compete with Bull Durham smoking tobacco.



SCENE OF NEW CAMPUS

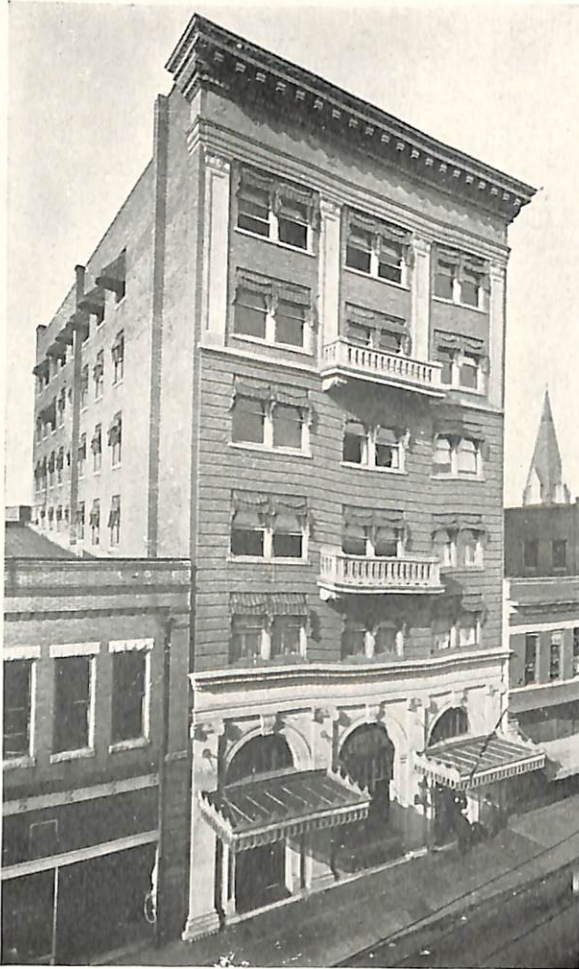
turned the vision of his great genius into the cigarette field, and from that day to the present hour the increasing volume of the tobacco industry has become the common property of mankind.

In 1869, on April 10th, almost exactly four years after Johnston surrendered to Sherman, Durham was born. There were less than 258 inhabitants in the village, and the total municipal revenue was the sum of \$357.44. The largest taxpayer paid a sum of \$40.62 in taxes. In 1870 there were probably less than 100 wage-earners in industrial pursuits in the town.

The tobacco industry grew at a very rapid rate, using large quantities of bright leaf tobacco. While much of this type of tobacco was grown around Durham, it was sold at tobacco markets in Richmond and other Virginia cities, and our manufacturers had to pay the cost of transporting the tobacco back from Virginia to Durham. This condition made desirable the opening of warehouses for the sale of lead tobacco in Durham, and resulted in this city becoming one of the largest bright leaf tobacco markets in the world.

During all of this time there were no banks in the town, practically all of the banking being transacted in Raleigh, and on days of big sales at the tobacco warehouses it was necessary to obtain cash from the merchants in order to pay the farmer for his product. Such inconveniences could not long continue and soon two banks were established.

The next step in the industrial and commercial history of the town was the bringing in of additional railway lines. By the co-operation of manufacturers, merchants, and the city and county governments, the Seaboard



NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING

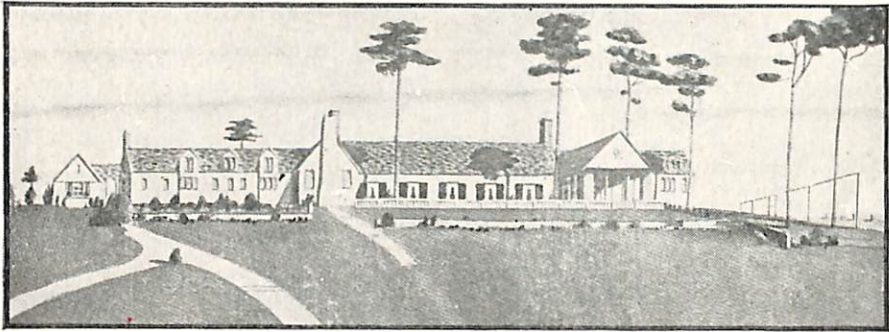
Air Line, the Southern Railway, and the Norfolk and Western Railway were given access to this market. Later the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the Durham and Southern Railway were added to the number of railway lines serving the city, giving a total of five railway companies with seven lines of railroad radiating in every direction.

The town of Durham had now grown into a very prosperous and thriving community, but its citizenship was not satisfied with having purely a com-

mercial and industrial town. The people felt the need of better schools and, in 1885, after a heated political campaign, bonds were voted for public school buildings and a tax levied for maintaining a public school system. To-day Durham has one of the finest public school plants of any city of its size, with physical property valued at more than \$3,000,000 and with a personnel of teachers and management which gives it first rating among the cities of North Carolina.

In 1892 Trinity College, now Duke University, was brought to Durham through the philanthropy of Mr. Washington Duke and General Julian S. Carr. To-day Duke University has a physical plant worth \$20,000,000, more than 2,000 students, a 400-bed hospital, and ranks among the leading educational institutions of the nation.

As the tobacco industry grew and prospered, certain persons used some of their dividends in establishing cotton mills, and this industry soon assumed a position of importance in the industrial life of the city. Later hosiery mills were established, until to-day Durham ranks as the first city of the South in the manufacture of full-fashioned silk hosiery. Other



HOPE VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB

industries were added from time to time, including flour mills, fertilizer plants, iron works, wood-working plants, printing establishments, etc., until in 1930 there are engaged in industry more than 16,000 wage-earners, producing \$150,000,000 of manufactured products annually. These industries pay into the Federal treasury approximately \$70,000,000 each year.

In 1924 a program of civic improvement was undertaken, and although it was interrupted by the World War, it has now reached the point where Durham has all of the conveniences of a modern city, including complete sewerage, asphalt streets, paved sidewalks, electric power, gas, the latest dial telephone service, Western Union and Postal Telegraph service, American Telegraph and Telephone repeater station, insuring rapid long-distance telephone communication, a fine recreation program, and a system of water works with an impounding reservoir sufficient to care for the needs of a city of 100,000 people.

Any story about Durham would be incomplete without mention of the notable contribution which the Negro race has made to the industrial, commercial and civic development of the community. The progress the race has made here has been truly amazing. Under the leadership of E. R. Merrick, and later C. C. Spaulding and their associates, our colored people have established industries, insurance companies, banks and other commercial businesses which would be creditable to any city. The labor



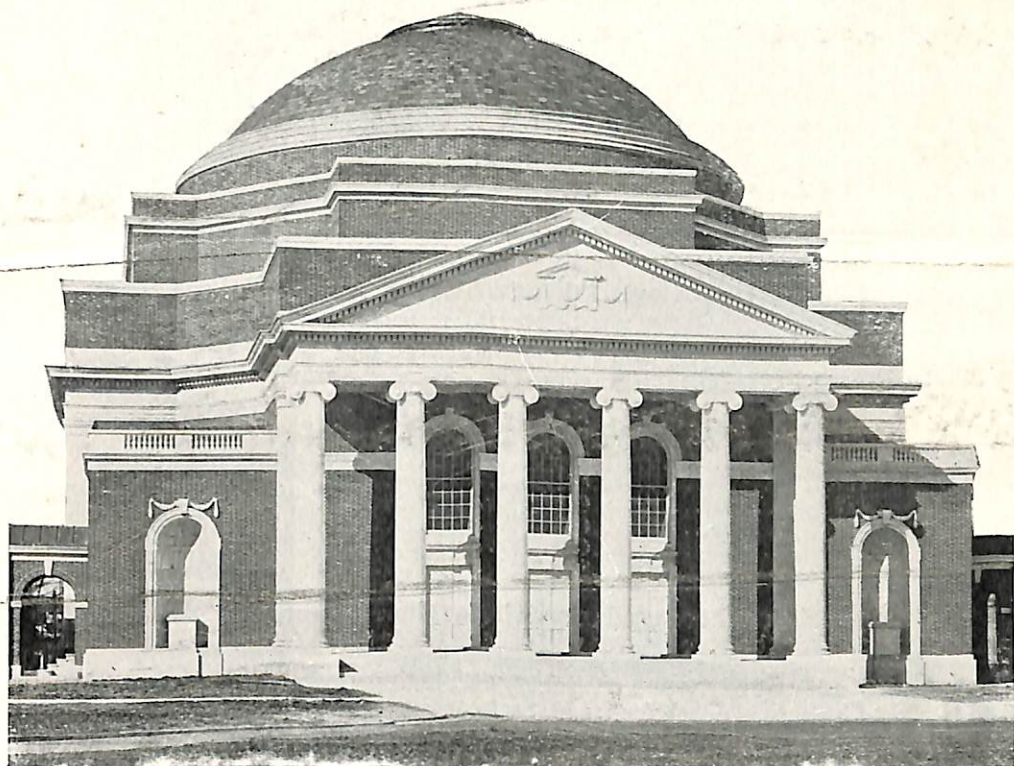
NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

which they furnish our industrial plants is intelligent and dependable. The high type of leaders among the colored people here has made Durham a conspicuous outpost in the advancement of Negro civilization.

One of the finest things about the founders of Durham is that material prosperity merely opened to them avenues of service to mankind. It has been said that more philanthropists have been produced in Durham than in any other city of the South. Watts Hospital, of 200 beds, was a gift to the city and county of Mr. George W. Watts. Lincoln Hospital, of 100 beds, is largely the gift of Mr. Benjamin N. Duke. Duke University is a living memorial to Mr. Washington Duke and his two sons, Benjamin N. Duke and James Buchanan Duke. Other philanthropists have remembered the city from time to time in ways which help in making Durham a good place in which to live and work.

Durham is to-day the fourth city in North Carolina in point of population, having 52,036 inhabitants, and second in importance in the value of its manufactured products. It is far in the lead in its educational facilities, having an unexcelled public school system and Duke University within its corporate limits, and having within a radius of a few miles the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest College, Meredith College, North Carolina State College, Peace Institute, St. Mary's, and the Southern Conservatory of Music. The colored people have in Durham, in addition to excellent public schools for their race, the North Carolina College for Negroes, the only college of liberal arts for Negroes which is supported by taxation in the Southern States.

All these things have been accomplished by people not especially favored by nature, but who by their determination, unconquerable will, tireless effort, and by their faith in mankind and in this community, have created a city which proudly takes its position as one of the representative cities of the new South and of America.



A VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM OF THE CO-ORDINATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
DUKE UNIVERSITY

BRIEF FACTS ABOUT DURHAM, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Altitude: 406 feet above sea level.

Area: 12.8 square miles.

Automobiles:

Passenger cars in county January 1, 1927.....	7,604
Passenger cars in county January 1, 1928.....	7,690
Passenger cars in county January 1, 1929.....	7,600
Passenger cars in county January 1, 1930.....	9,965
Trucks in county January 1, 1927.....	850
Trucks in county January 1, 1928.....	800
Trucks in county January 1, 1929.....	975
Trucks in county January 1, 1930.....	1,325

Banks:

	1916	1921	1926	1929
Capital, surplus and un- divided profits.....	\$1,600,950	\$ 2,673,075	\$ 3,378,290	\$ 3,355,288
Deposits.....	5,910,730	9,258,030	18,306,703	19,396,619
Total resources.....	8,392,690	17,390,844	26,622,670	24,366,095

Industrial Banks:

	1928	1929
Capital, surplus and undivided profits..	\$ 372,294.35	\$ 381,510.16
Total resources.....	1,311,459.12	1,459,299.93

Joint Stock Land Bank:		1928	1929
Capital.....	\$	700,000.00	\$ 700,000.00
Surplus.....		290,615.00	290,000.00
Undivided profits and reserves.....		193,000.00	200,000.00
Total resources in excess of.....		16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00

Building and Loan Associations:

Year	No.	Assets
1915.....	1	\$ 196,199.00
1925.....	5	2,756,019.58
1926.....	5	3,143,334.42
1927.....	6	3,249,736.71
1928.....	6	3,405,850.00
1929.....	7	2,643,149.88

Building Permits:

Year	No.	Value
1923.....	360	\$1,462,530.00
1924.....	305	3,002,330.00
1925.....	531	5,172,302.00
1926.....	611	3,371,004.00
1927.....	648	2,586,754.00
1928.....	632	8,401,528.00
1929.....	322	1,924,443.50

Owing to the methods used in arriving at these figures, it is conservatively estimated that the true figures will exceed those given above by 25 per cent.

Churches: Seventy-one churches, embracing practically all denominations. Durham is noted for its many beautiful church edifices.

City Incorporated: The City of Durham was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, ratified April 10, 1869.

Civic Organizations: Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, American Business Club, Monarch Club, Woman's Club, Durham Merchants' Association and the Durham Chamber of Commerce.

Climate: Equable. Annual mean summer temperature, 71.3; winter, 48.4. Sixty-two per cent sunshine days. Annual rainfall, 47.19 inches. Annual snowfall, 10 inches. Prevailing westerly winds.

Colleges:

Duke University Enrollment

1910.....	441
1915.....	694
1920.....	783
1925.....	1,350
1926.....	1,538
1927.....	1,675
1928.....	1,856
1929.....	2,027

University of North Carolina Enrollment

1910.....	886
1915.....	1,695
1925.....	2,650
1926.....	2,800
1927.....	2,826
1928.....	2,731
1929.....	2,854

Both Universities conduct summer schools, which are largely attended.



VIEW OF DURHAM'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

There is also located in Durham the North Carolina State College for Negroes, the only college of liberal arts for colored people, supported by the State, in North Carolina. Enrollment for 1929-30, 237.

Convention Facilities: Hotel rooms with bath, 496; without bath, 221; total, 717. Maximum capacity of lodging accommodations, 1,374 persons; capacity in excess of ordinary requirements, 700 persons. Assembly halls, capacity, 800; ball room, capacity, 500; twelve committee rooms; auditorium, seating capacity, 1,750.

County: Durham County was created by act of the General Assembly in 1881 from parts of Orange and Wake Counties. While Durham is not a large county, it is the center of the famous bright leaf tobacco belt. About 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco are sold each year on the Durham market. Tobacco is the principal money crop, although cotton, corn and truck are also important. The county has good roads and splendid schools and churches.

Education: Durham is recognized as being one of the leading educational centers of the South. Its colleges and university, its public school system, its schools of music and business school are rated among the best in the South by leading educators. (See Colleges and Schools.)

Fire Protection: Durham has a well equipped fire department with four stations and paid personnel, giving Durham first-class insurance rating.

Government: Durham has had the council-manager form of government since May 4, 1921. It is admitted to be one of the best governed cities in the State.

Health: Durham has a well organized Board of Health, with twenty-one employees, charged with the supervision of health conditions in the entire county. It has been remarkably successful in its work. The white resi-



WATTS HOSPITAL

dent death rate for 1929 was only 8.3 (colored, resident, 17.9) to the 1,000. The death rate for both races was 11.16. The birth rate for white was 20.1; for colored, 25.6; total, 22.2. Milk, meats, water, markets, dairies, hotels and eating places are carefully inspected.

Hospitals: Watts Hospital (public—white) is one of the finest hospitals in the South; value, \$1,325,416.95; 220 beds; personnel of 21 physicians, 31 staff-officers and internes and 75 nurses; endowed by Mr. George W. Watts and partly supported by contributions from city and county. Lincoln Hospital (public—colored); value, \$250,000; 110 beds, personnel of all physicians in Durham who are in good standing and 30 nurses; partly supported by contributions from city and county. McPherson Hospital (private—eye, ear, nose and throat); value, \$103,000; 25 beds and personnel of 3 physicians and 6 nurses. Duke Hospital, with 412 beds, representing an investment of more than \$3,000,000, is said to be the most



VIEW OF HOTEL MALBOURNE

modern and best equipped hospital in the world. It was opened on July 21, 1930.

Hotels: Durham is unusually well provided with hotel facilities. The Washington Duke is one of the finest hotels in the South, having been constructed at a cost of more than \$1,700,000. It has 300 bedrooms, all with bath. The Malbourne Hotel—200-room capacity—is a fire-proof hotel and newly furnished throughout. Other hotels are the Lochmoor, New Durham, Church Street and Terminal, and the Biltmore for colored people. Hotel rates, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day; European plan.

Industries: Durham is the second largest industrial center in North Carolina, its output of manufactured products being valued at more than \$150,000,000 annually. It has large tobacco industries, manufacturing such well-known brands as Duke's Mixture, Bull Durham smoking tobacco, and a great many brands of cigarettes, including the famous Chesterfield and Lucky Strike. It is the home of the Durham Hosiery Mills (manufacturers of Durable Durham hosiery), and the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company (manufacturers of small bags and hosiery). There are also manufactured in Durham Erwin and White Star sheetings and pillow cases, Glasgow Zephyr gingham, chambrays and cheviots, Virginia-Carolina



WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL

fertilizers, Occoneechee, Peerless and Climax flours, silk shirtings and sports goods, novelty fabrics, blank books, castings and iron products, cigars, harness, bread, ice, mattresses, brick, overalls, building materials and proprietary medicines. Due to nearness to source of raw materials, cheap electric power and its transportation facilities, Durham offers unexcelled opportunities for the location of industries.

Industrial Statistics—People Employed:

1909	1914	1919	1926	1927	1928	1929
3,699	4,764	5,977	12,239	13,220	13,500	16,000

Value of Products:

1909	1914	1919	1926	1929
\$23,272,000	\$45,680,000	\$70,659,339	\$122,000,000	\$150,000,000

Location: Durham is situated in the geographical center of North Carolina, a few miles north of the center of population of the State. Its terrain is slightly rolling and well drained.

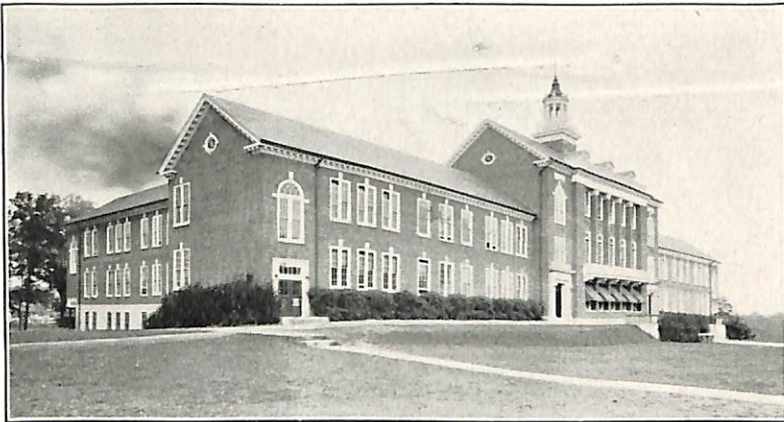
Payrolls: The industrial payrolls of Durham exceed \$15,000,000 annually.

Population:

City of Durham		County of Durham	
1890.....	5,485	1890.....	18,041
1900.....	6,679	1900.....	26,233
1910.....	18,241	1910.....	35,276
1920.....	21,719	1920.....	42,219
1930.....	52,036	1930.....	67,199

Post-Office Receipts:

1905.....	\$ 26,260.00
1910.....	46,521.00
1915.....	60,394.00
1920.....	97,000.00
1925.....	164,610.00
1926.....	183,512.00
1927.....	209,749.20
1928.....	217,225.79
1929.....	223,306.42



DURHAM'S SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Public Utilities: Durham has public utilities furnishing bus service, gas, telephone and electric current service. These utilities will compare favorably, both in cost of service and in efficiency, with those in other cities of similar size.

Public Services:

	1910	1915	1920	1926	1929
Electric meters.....	1,500	2,961	4,669	7,435	9,340
Telephones.....	786	1,234	2,368	4,760	5,750
Gas meters.....	860	1,318	1,743	2,250	2,822
Miles of paved streets.....				60	73
Miles of sidewalks.....				44	59
Miles of water mains.....				126	182
Miles of sewers.....				300	301
No. of water meters.....				6,277	9,200

Recreation: Community recreation, under supervision of the Play-ground and Recreation Commission, supported by public taxation. Two



CAROLINA THEATRE

parks containing swimming pools, tennis courts, etc., and several large playgrounds, maintained by industrial plants for the use of employees. Two eighteen-hole golf courses; magnificent new country club; tennis and gun club; college football, baseball, basketball, track, boxing and wrestling. The schedules of Duke University and the University of North Carolina offer Durham citizens the opportunity of seeing some of the best college teams of the East and South in action. Both of these universities have magnificent stadiums, that of the University of North Carolina seating 24,000, while the stadium of Duke University has a seating capacity of 35,000. Durham also has a professional team in the Piedmont League, with a baseball park and grounds valued at \$150,000.

Schools: The public school system of Durham is nationally known for its equipment, high scholastic standards and progressive policies. In addition, the Durham School of Music and the Southern Conservatory of Music rank among the leaders in their field. The Durham College of Commerce is a fully accredited class "A" institution.

City Schools Enrollment

1915.....	4,034
1920.....	4,598
1924.....	5,423
1926.....	9,694
1927.....	10,294
1928.....	10,256
1929.....	10,897

Number of Schools: White, 11; colored, 8. Number of teachers, 349. Value of school plant, \$3,142,158.

Social Agencies: Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Red Cross, King's Daughters, Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and Wright Refuge for children.

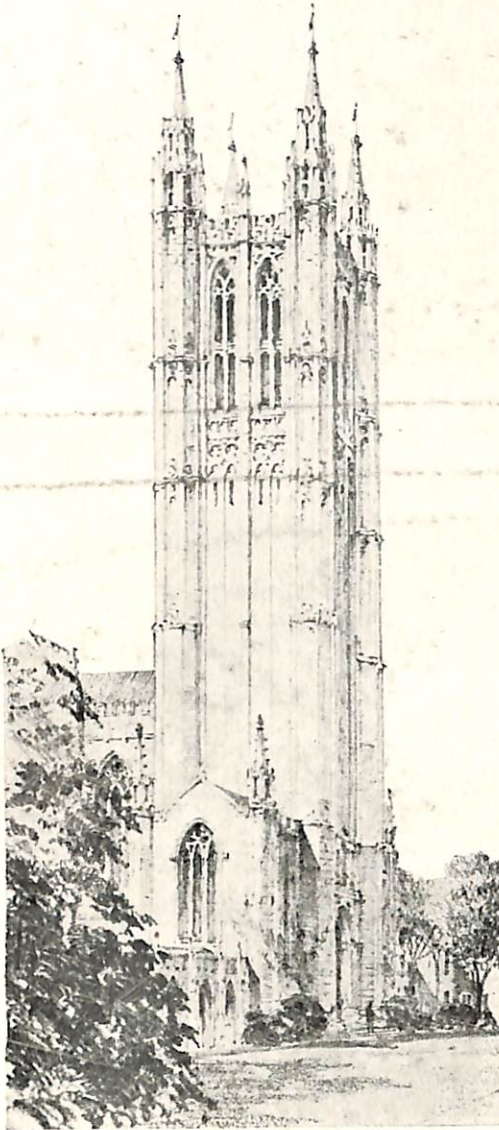
Streets: Durham is to-day one of the best paved cities in the State, and several hundred thousand dollars are being expended each year for street improvement. The white-way lighting system in the business district is admitted to be one of the best in the South.

Theatres: Three motion picture theatres for white and one for colored. Total seating capacity, 3,357.

Taxes and Valuation: In 1929 the city of Durham had an assessed valuation of \$82,000,000, with a city tax rate of \$1.48 on the \$100. Property assessed on 75 per cent of true value. The County of Durham had an assessed valuation of \$98,000,000 and a county tax rate of \$1.10. Property



VIEW OF CORCORAN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH



VIEW OF NEW CAMPUS CHAPEL

assessed on 75 per cent of true value. No property tax is levied by the State.

Transportation: Durham has five lines of railroad, radiating in seven directions. It has two lines of Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Norfolk and Western Railway, the Durham and Southern Railway, and the Norfolk Southern Railroad. These railroads afford unusually good freight facilities. Durham is on the National Highway and the Central Highway, the principal routes between the North and South and between the East and West. Excellent bus service is maintained between Durham and Raleigh, Henderson, Oxford, Roxboro, Greensboro, Chapel Hill, Pittsboro, Siler City and Danville, Va.

Water: The city of Durham has an ample supply of pure water. An impounding reservoir, completed in 1926, stores 4,600,000,000 gallons, which, if used for no other purpose, would at the present rate of consumption, supply the demand for a period of three years. There is no longer any danger of a water shortage. The water is excellent for domestic uses and is soft and free from iron, making it very desirable for industrial purposes.

Statistical Review

Name of City—Durham.

Slogan or sub-phrase—"Durham: A Center of Industry and Education."

Form of government—Council-Manager.

Population—United States Census, 52,036.

Area—12.8 square miles. Altitude—406 feet.

Assessed valuation—\$82,000,000, with .0148 mill tax.

White population is 33,720. Colored population is 18,316.

White population of age (21 years and over)—Males, 13,789; females, 15,767.

Number of all males is 24,717, and of all females is 27,319.

Native-born population is more than 99 per cent of whole population.

Predominating nationalities in city are American.

Parks number 3, with 37 acres, valued at \$85,000.

City's bonded debt is \$11,810,000.

Financial—8 banks, 1 trust company, with total deposits of \$18,801,995; resources, \$24,366,095.08, and clearings of \$185,368,180.08 annually. Debits, \$366,517,749.33, representing above banks.

Post Office receipts of \$223,305.32, with \$4,444.00 in special deliveries.

Telephones in service—5,750.

Church buildings—71.

Building and construction—Value of building permits, \$1,924,443.50, with 251 new dwelling units and 71 business units constructed during 1929.

Real estate transfers total 1,838. Number of homes—10,050, with about 50 per cent owned.

Industry—Number of establishments, 65, employing 13,500 men and 2,500 women, paying wages \$12,000,000 annually and having products valued at \$130,000,000 annually.

Trade—Territory (retail) serves 148,000 people within the trading area covering a radius of twenty-five miles. Jobbing territory serves 508,000 people within a radius of fifty miles.

Hotels—There are 9 hotels, with total of 800 rooms. Newest hotel was built in 1925.

City served by Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Durham and Southern, Norfolk Southern and Norfolk and Western Railroads.

Amusements—Largest theatre or auditorium seats 1,760 people. There are 4 theatres, with a total seating capacity of 2,357 people.

Hospitals—4, with 767 beds.

Education—Names of colleges, etc., Duke University, Durham College of Commerce, North Carolina College for Negroes. Number of schools, 19, including 4 high schools, 1 parochial and diocesan school. Number of pupils in public schools, 10,897. Total of all teachers is 349. Value of all school property, private and public, approximately \$3,142,158.00.

There are 184,637 volumes in the libraries of the city.

City statistics—Total street mileage, 202, with 73 miles paved, 2½ miles under construction or ordered. Miles of gas mains laid, 63; of sewers, 301; served by bus lines, 31 miles bus route. Capacity of water works (municipal), daily average pump of 4½ million gallons, with 182 miles of mains and value of plant estimated at \$4,685,000. Fire department employs 48 men, with following equipment: 2 autos, 1 steamer and 5 triple combination trucks, 2 hook and ladder trucks, in 4 station houses. Value of fire department with property is \$252,189.10. Police department has 47 men, with 1 station and 10 pieces of motor equipment.

NC 975.656 DURHAM

Durham, North Carolina : a
center of industry and
education.

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