

# Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House Pauli Murray Family Home



906 Carroll Street  
Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

## 2016 Historic Structure Report

Prepared by  
**Pauli Murray Center for History  
and Social Justice**  
P. O. Box 541  
Durham, NC 27702

With grant support from  
**National Trust for Historic Preservation**

*Cover photograph: Fitzgerald House, east elevation, in 1933 (PMP)*

## PHOTOGRAPH SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS

Historic photographs: Pauli Murray Papers (PMP), 1827-1985, MC412, Folder 351, Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Photographs from 1981 Durham architectural survey: Claudia R. Brown, photographer, North Carolina Division of Archives and History (NCDAH), North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh

Existing conditions photographs, 2015: Heather Fearnbach (HF)

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# INTRODUCTION

In July 2015, the non-profit Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice received a \$4,500 grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to produce a historic structure report to facilitate the rehabilitation of the Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home to serve as a community center. The report preparation required review of all previously compiled research, execution of additional research, on-site building investigation and recordation, oral history interviews, and consultation with various experts. The historic structure report includes historical background related to the Fitzgerald family, an evaluation of the property’s significance, discussion of the dwelling’s architectural evolution, existing conditions documentation, a proposed treatment approach, and recommendations for further study. Photographs and measured drawings supplement the text.

## REHABILITATION TEAM

Anna Agbe-Davies, *archaeologist*, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Heather Fearnbach, *architectural historian*, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Patricia Harris, *architect*, The Harris Collaborative, PLLC

Barbara Lau, *director*, Pauli Murray Project, Duke Human Rights Center at the Franklin Humanities Institute

Wendy Michener, *drafting and production assistant*, The Harris Collaborative, PLLC

Gustavo Ocoro, *deconstruction contractor*, Ocoro Enterprises

Dean Ruedrich, *rehabilitation contractor*, Ruedrich Restorations

Pauli Murray Project director Barbara Lau administered the rehabilitation project. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach conducted research and authored the historic structure report. Contractor Dean Ruedrich guided the rehabilitation planning and provided input regarding the scope of work. Wendy Michener and architect Patricia Harris created measured drawings. Archaeologist Anna Agbe-Davies assessed archaeological potential, conducted fieldwork with her students, summarized the investigation, and supplied research questions. Deconstruction contractor Gustavo Ocoro removed damaged historic building materials and late-twentieth-century modifications from the house at 906 Carroll Street.

## **PAULI MURRAY CENTER FOR HISTORY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: MISSION AND VISION**

The Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice (PMCHSJ), incorporated in 2012, received 501 (c) 3 status in 2013. The entity collaborates with and is currently provided limited staff support from the Pauli Murray Project at the Franklin Humanities Institute of Duke University's Human Rights Center.

### **PMCHSJ MISSION**

The PMCHSJ lifts up the life and legacy of activist, scholar, feminist, poet, attorney and priest Pauli Murray by purchasing and developing the Pauli Murray Family Home as an historic educational site. The PMCHSJ actively works, through its programming and operations, to increase engagement across divisions such as race, class, sexual orientation and gender identity, and spiritual practice to address enduring inequities and injustice in our local, national and global communities.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Delaware native Robert George Fitzgerald, a mixed-race educator, brick maker, and Civil War veteran, and his wife Cornelia Smith Fitzgerald, a mixed-race former slave from Hillsborough, North Carolina, built a house in Durham soon after purchasing a one-acre lot in 1898. The dwelling, occupied by three generations of family members including their granddaughter Pauli Murray, is a significant testament to African American achievement. Three of the Fitzgeralds' five daughters—Pauline, Sallie, and Roberta—pursued careers as teachers. Marie was a seamstress and Agnes became a nurse. Agnes, her husband William H. Murray, and their six children resided in Baltimore until her March 1914 death. At that time, Pauline Fitzgerald Dame assumed the care of her three-year-old niece Pauli Murray, who became a ground-breaking civil rights activist, lawyer, educator, writer, and priest.

Murray's pursuit of higher education took her to New York in 1926. Thereafter, she moved frequently for study and work, as evidenced by the forty-two residences she occupied through 1948.<sup>1</sup> Murray returned to her family's Durham home for short visits until the summer of 1948, when her aunts Pauline Dame and Sallie Small moved to Brooklyn to live with her. Although she relocated often in conjunction with graduate study, job opportunities, and teaching appointments, Murray rented New York apartments for many of the next twenty years. She died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1985.

As Pauli Murray did not maintain a long-term residence or office, the Fitzgerald House is the only extant building that is closely associated with her life. Her experience living with her grandparents and aunts imbued her with fortitude, resilience, and a propensity for extraordinary achievement. Murray resided in or visited the family home for just over three decades and returned several times to see the house after Pauline Dame sold the property in 1953. Her writings and personal correspondence indicate her strong emotional connection to the house.

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<sup>1</sup> Pauli Murray provided the addresses to facilitate a Federal Bureau of Investigation background search. U. S. Government, "Pauli Murray," December 28, 1966, memorandum, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

## INTEGRITY STATEMENT

The Fitzgerald House possesses the seven qualities of historic integrity: location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. The dwelling maintains integrity of location as it stands on its original site with a deep setback from Carroll Street.

Although family members sold portions of their initially one-acre tract to facilitate the surrounding area's development, the neighborhood of modest early- to mid-twentieth-century residences appears much as it did during the period of significance, thus allowing for integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

The Fitzgerald House also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The substantial frame residence displays a typical late-nineteenth-century form: one-and-one half stories tall with a side-gable roof ornamented with a decorative central façade gable. German siding sheathes the one-room-deep, center-hall-plan dwelling. Original interior finishes include two post-and-lintel mantels, a two-tier mantel, a central staircase with robust turned newel posts and turned balusters, raised-panel doors, and simple door surrounds, baseboards, and chair rails. Plaster and beaded boards milled in two styles, one with interior reeding and one without, cover the walls and ceilings. Narrow tongue-and-groove pine floors are intact throughout.

The Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice is in the process of restoring the house to its early-twentieth-century appearance through the retention and recreation of architectural elements that date stylistically to the 1898-1906 time period. Missing features such as windows, doors, foundation elements, the front porch, and roof sheathing will be replicated based on historic photographs. The circa 1901-1906 one-story rear addition, which had suffered irreparable water damage, was deconstructed in 2015 and will be rebuilt using as much salvaged original material as possible.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pauli Murray's autobiographies, *Proud Shoes: The Story of an American Family* (1956) and *Song in a Weary Throat: An American Pilgrimage* (1987), provide a wealth of information regarding the Fitzgerald family and their home at 906 Carroll Street in Durham. The following historical background overview draws from Murray's books, oral history interviews, family papers, government documents, and other primary sources to provide context for the property's significance.

### CHARLES THOMAS FITZGERALD (1808-1879) AND SARAH ANN BURTON (CA. 1815-1890S)

Charles Thomas Fitzgerald, of Irish and African descent, was enslaved as a child by farmer Samuel Lodge in Brandywine Hundred Township near Wilmington, Delaware. On Samuel's death in 1819, his son George Lodge inherited eleven-year-old Charles Thomas, known by his middle name, and two other young slaves. Despite their legal status, federal census takers enumerated the African Americans in George's household as free rather than enslaved. Although the Lodges espoused the Quaker faith, which advocated the abolition of slavery, George must not have felt it prudent to manumit minors. However, in keeping with Quaker practice, he likely educated his slaves and may have provided remuneration for their labor. George emancipated Thomas on August 6, 1832, eight days after his twenty-fourth birthday.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas remained in Delaware, where white Quakers Joseph and Matilda Burton hired him to work on their Christiana Township farm. Over the course of his time there, he became acquainted with the Burtons' daughter Sarah Ann. Thomas and Sarah Ann's 1834 elopement resulted in permanent estrangement from her parents, but the couple maintained close lifelong connections with her sisters Mary Jane and Elizabeth. The Fitzgerald family grew with the birth of Elizabeth, followed by William, Robert, and Richard. Their next six offspring contracted tuberculosis and other diseases and died as youth, but the two youngest, Mary Jane and Agnes, survived to maturity.<sup>3</sup>

The Fitzgeralds' Christiana Township farm sustained the family and generated enough surplus to allow them to sell fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, and other farm products in nearby municipalities. Robert frequently accompanied his mother to assist her in the market stalls they rented in Wilmington on Wednesdays and Philadelphia on

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<sup>2</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1810-1830; Thomas Fitzgerald manumission deed, August 6, 1832, Newcastle County, Delaware, Fitzgerald Family Papers #4177, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (hereafter abbreviated FFP); Pauli Murray, *Proud Shoes: The Story of an American Family* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1999), 58, 60-61;

<sup>3</sup> Mary Jane Burton Valentine's burial record is the only source discovered thus far delineating her parents' names. Mary Jane, her sister Elizabeth, and other family members are interred in Quaker burial grounds. Several Christiana Township households were headed by a Joseph Burton during the early- to mid-nineteenth century. U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1810-1840; "Mary Jane Valentine," Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 64-65, 71.



Saturdays. While in Wilmington, they often visited his aunts Mary Jane and Elizabeth, who had married mixed-race brothers Abraham and William Valentine. Robert studied at the Quaker-funded African School on Sixth Street, where prominent abolitionists such as Quaker Thomas Garrett often lectured. The Fitzgeralds and Valentines attended worship services in Wilmington and the surrounding area.<sup>4</sup>

In early 1855, Thomas and Sarah Ann Fitzgerald paid \$1,632 for a twenty-five-acre farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania's Upper Oxford Township. The property included a five-room log house, a limestone well, a barn, and an orchard. Although some area residents were white farmers and tradesmen with sizable estates, the Fitzgeralds found the Hinsonville community particularly appealing due to its high concentration of freedmen. A district school served local children, but Robert elected to attend the Quaker-operated Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia from 1856 until 1858. He then returned home and enrolled at Ashmun Institute, which was located in close proximity to his family's farm. The college, chartered in 1854, opened on January 1, 1857, as the nation's only institution created solely to provide higher education for African American men. Attendance grew slowly from the first two students, brothers James R. and Thomas Amos, to six pupils by June 1859. Robert studied at Ashmun Institute for a total of three years prior to and after the Civil War.<sup>5</sup>

In 1860, federal census takers assessed the value of the Fitzgerald farm, known as Elkview, to be approximately \$1,200 plus \$400 worth of personal possessions. These amounts were in keeping with the holdings of neighboring African American property owners. Robert, Richard, Mary, and Agnes remained at home that year, but William found work as a brick maker in Wilmington, where he resided with his aunt Elizabeth, her husband William Valentine, and the couple's children. Their two oldest sons, Henry and Burton, also worked in a brick yard.<sup>6</sup>

As the Civil War escalated, the Fitzgerald and Valentine men were eager to serve the Union. African Americans were not permitted to join the military until the July 1862 passage of the Enlistment Act, but in the war's early years the U. S. government hired thousands of civilians to provide support for military endeavors. In fall 1861, William, Robert, and Richard Fitzgerald worked as teamsters based at the Union supply depot in Perryville, Maryland. William and Richard earned \$20 per month, while Robert was hired at a \$26 monthly rate. They labored to facilitate troop movement in Virginia and Washington, DC. Robert cleared vegetation in order to build roads and bridges, drove mule teams, delivered horses, and served as a camp cook. While on a horse transfer assignment in August 1862, he was targeted by snipers in Virginia and suffered a shrapnel wound to his

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<sup>4</sup> Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 76-77, 79-81.

<sup>5</sup> The Institute for Colored Youth, founded in 1837, operated in Philadelphia until 1902, when the institution relocated to property owned by George Cheyney in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The campus became Cheyney University of Pennsylvania in 1983. Horace M. Bond, Lincoln University president, correspondence with Pauli Murray, August 25, 1952, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 68, 87-88, 92, 102, 108; "History of Cheyney University," <http://www.cheyney.edu/about-cheyney-university/cheyney-history.cfm> (accessed October 2015); "About Lincoln," <http://www.lincoln.edu/about.html> (accessed October 2015).

<sup>6</sup> The opening page of Robert Fitzgerald's 1864 journal includes the inscription "My home Elkview Chester County Pennsylvania," FFP; U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1860.

eye that resulted in temporary total blindness. After a brief hospital stay, he regained his vision and returned to work. However, Robert suffered complications for the rest of his life from the bullet fragments that remained embedded in his eye.<sup>7</sup>

The military began actively recruiting African American soldiers in 1863. Robert and his cousin Joseph Valentine enlisted as seaman in the U. S. Navy in New York on July 29, 1863, and trained for two weeks on the *U. S. S. North Carolina* docked in Brooklyn. Robert was then assigned to the *U. S. S. William G. Anderson*, a patrol ship with a Gulf of Mexico and lower Mississippi River route. After becoming ill in October and relapsing into blindness, he was treated at the Chelsea Naval Hospital and determined unfit for duty. Robert received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Navy on January 14, 1864. However, rather than returning home, the following day he joined the 5th Massachusetts Calvary, an African American regiment, as a private.<sup>8</sup>

Robert kept a journal for much of his life. The first surviving volume details his experience in the 5th Massachusetts Calvary. He chronicles challenges such as meager provisions and inadequate shelter as well as his frustration when his unit became infantry rather than cavalry due to a shortage of horses. Despite his poor eyesight, Robert briefly served as the company clerk. Along with others in his regiment, he contracted typhoid fever in May 1864 while on picket duty in marshes near the James River in Virginia. He was admitted on July 8<sup>th</sup> to the military hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland, where he remained until September. Side effects of typhoid and visual impairment resulted in his honorable discharge from the U. S. Army on October 4, 1864.<sup>9</sup>

Robert returned to Pennsylvania and again studied at Ashmun Institute, which adopted the name "Lincoln University" in 1866 in memory of U. S. President Abraham Lincoln. In keeping with the school's missionary focus, he accepted a position in summer 1866 as the sole teacher at Freedmen's Chapel School, located about six miles west of Amelia Court House, Virginia. In a letter to Ashmun Institute president Isaac Norton Rendall, he describes assisting with the construction of the modest building that would serve as a school and sanctuary. Robert initially had eight students, but within a few months taught academic subjects to an average of 145 pupils daily and attracted 230 participants to Sunday school. He expressed a desire to complete his college degree, but felt that his work as an educator was making a significant impact.<sup>10</sup>

Robert oversaw Freedmen's Chapel School until August 1867, when he joined his family at their new farm in West Nottingham Township, Pennsylvania. His brother Richard was also home after serving in the U. S. Navy, and had established a brick yard on the property,

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<sup>7</sup> Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., "Report of Persons and Articles Hired, Benica Depot, Cal., Perryville, Md.," January to December 1861, and Robert G. Fitzgerald affidavits, November 4, 1882, and October 9, 1889, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 117-119, 127.

<sup>8</sup> "Enlistments at New York in 1863," U. S. Naval Enlistment Rendezvous, 1855-1891 (Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013); "Robert G. Fitzgerald," Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with the U. S. Colored Troops, National Archives, Washington, DC; Navy Department, correspondence with Pauli Murray, May 24, 1946, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 131-132, 134-135.

<sup>9</sup> Robert G. Fitzgerald, 1864 journal, affidavits, and "Statement of the Military Service of Robert G. Fitzgerald," furnished to Pauli Murray, August 23, 1953, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 155.

<sup>10</sup> Robert G. Fitzgerald, correspondence with I. N. Randell [sic], August 28, 1866, FFP.

but the business foundered. Robert enrolled at Lincoln University that fall and remained only a semester before requesting another teaching post. Under the auspices of the Philadelphia-based Friends Freedmen’s Association he moved to Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina, in late January 1868. Robert assisted B. V. Harris, a young woman who had studied at Oberlin College in Ohio, with the operation of a school that served approximately 125 students daily. He also pursued endeavors such as partnering with carpenter and tanner Heywood Beverly to open a tannery. However, Robert was reassigned within a month to assume the management of a struggling Goldsboro, North Carolina, school in need of a principal. He remained in Goldsboro until July 1<sup>st</sup>, when he boarded a train bound for Hillsborough. Robert visited his family in Pennsylvania that summer, but reported back to Hillsborough to teach in late September 1868. On October 6<sup>th</sup>, Robert met Cornelia Smith through his neighbors, shoemaker Abel Payne and his wife Lelia.<sup>11</sup>

## ROBERT GEORGE FITZGERALD (1840-1919) AND CORNELIA SMITH (1844-1924)

Cornelia Smith was the strikingly beautiful daughter of white lawyer Sidney Smith and Harriet, a woman of African and Cherokee decent who was enslaved by Sidney’s parents, James Strudwick and Delia Jones Smith. James S. Smith was a physician, U. S. congressman, North Carolina state legislator, and University of North Carolina trustee. Delia Jones Smith was the daughter of Revolutionary War veteran Francis Jones and Mary Parke Jones. The Smiths had three children: Mary Ruffin, Francis Jones, and James Sidney. On September 30, 1834, Dr. Smith purchased fifteen-year-old Harriet for \$450 to function as Mary’s personal servant. The Smiths then lived in Hillsborough, where Harriet resided in the main house for a few years before moving to the slave quarter. Around 1839, with Dr. Smith’s blessing, she married free black farm laborer William Rueben Day, who lived nearby and visited when possible. The couple’s son Julius was born in 1842.<sup>12</sup>

After studying law and medicine at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, Sidney and his older brother Francis returned to Hillsborough, where they both became enamored of Harriet. According to oral tradition, the men assaulted Rueben Day and forbade him from returning to the Smith property. Sidney repeatedly raped Harriet, precipitating a violent confrontation with Francis that resulted in Sidney’s departure. Sidney and Harriet’s daughter, Cornelia, was born on February 4, 1844. Soon after, Francis initiated a relationship with Harriet that resulted in the birth of three girls—Emma, Annette, and Laura—between 1847 and 1851. Their aunt Mary Smith assumed responsibility for the siblings and raised them in her home under the tutelage of Maria Spears, who had been her governess.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Robert G. Fitzgerald, journal, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 185, 188, 190-192, 204-205, 208; U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1880.

<sup>12</sup> Orange County Deed Book 31, p. 401; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 37-40; H. G. Jones with David Southern, *Miss Mary’s Money: Fortune and Misfortune in a North Carolina Plantation Family, 1760-1924* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland and Company, 2015), 64.

<sup>13</sup> Mary purchased Harriet, Julius, and Cornelia from her father for \$550 on August 25, 1845. James Smith held thirty enslaved men, women, and children in 1850. The 1860 census indicates that after Dr. Smith’s 1852 death, Francis owned twelve slaves and Sidney six slaves. Mary’s eleven slaves included a forty-year-old

Around 1845, Mary commissioned the construction of a house on Price Creek plantation, which had belonged to her grandfather Francis Jones. In November 1847, the Smiths moved to the newly completed dwelling called Oakland, located west of Chapel Hill on the road to Fayetteville. The family attended Chapel of the Cross, an Episcopal congregation in Chapel Hill, where all five of Harriet's progeny were baptized on December 20, 1854. As Cornelia grew older, Mary entrusted her with many aspects of the household's management. Emma, Annette, and Laura married in rapid succession in the mid-1860s, but Cornelia remained at home and worked as a seamstress. Emma and Henry Morphis initially lived with Harriet at Price Creek and labored on the farm. Annette and Edward Kirby operated a small farm nearby. Laura and Gray Toole, a barber, resided in Charlotte.<sup>14</sup>

In spring 1869, Robert convinced his parents to sell their Pennsylvania farm and join him in North Carolina. Thomas, Sarah Ann, and their daughters Mary Jane and Agnes arrived in Hillsborough by train on April 14, 1869. Nine days later, the Fitzgeralds bought the 158-acre Woodside Farm, including two furnished dwellings, livestock, and farm equipment, from Robert Jeffreys for \$1,200. The two-story, weatherboarded, seven-room, main house was dilapidated and the fields fallow, but the family soon had the buildings in good repair and acreage under cultivation. William, Richard, and Robert assisted their parents and attempted to start a brick making business.<sup>15</sup>

That summer, Robert introduced his family to Cornelia Smith. He also spent time in the Smith household with Cornelia's family, particularly her aunt Mary. The couple married at Woodside on August 8, 1869. Despite threats from the Ku Klux Klan, Robert erected Woodside School, which opened on September 1<sup>st</sup> with eight students.<sup>16</sup>

In 1870, Thomas and Sarah Ann Fitzgerald's household encompassed Mary Jane and Agnes as well as their granddaughter Annie and fifteen-year-old North Carolina native Harrison Bingham, who likely helped with farm work. Robert and Cornelia resided in a two-room dwelling located in close proximity to the main house. Their first child, Mary Pauline, known as Pauline, was born on September 25, 1870, followed by Maria Louise, called Marie; Charles Thomas; Sarah Ann, known as Sallie; Agnes Georgianna; and Roberta Annetta. Soon after Thomas died on June 18, 1879, Sarah Ann moved to Durham with her daughters and granddaughter and resided next to her son Richard and his family. She died in the 1890s.<sup>17</sup>

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mixed-race woman, likely Harriet, as well as her five children, who then ranged in age from nine to eighteen. Orange County Deed Book 31, p. 429; U. S. Census, Slave Schedules, 1850 and 1860; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 40-48; Jones and Southern, *Miss Mary's Money*, 64, 67.

<sup>14</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1870; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 53, 165; Jones and Southern, *Miss Mary's Money*, 63, 106.

<sup>15</sup> Robert Fitzgerald, Journal, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 214-216. Woodside Farm was near University Station, a train stop located approximately nine miles north of Chapel Hill.

<sup>16</sup> Cornelia's father Sidney Smith died in 1867. Harriet died in September 1873 after being struck by lightning in August 1872 in her cabin on the Smith's Price Creek plantation. Orange County Register of Deeds, Marriage Records; Gravemarkers, Jones Grove Plantation Cemetery, Fearington Village, Chatham County; Robert Fitzgerald, Journal, FFP; Francis J. Smith Account Book, Vol. 6, Folder 18, Mary Ruffin Smith Papers, 1750-1904, Collection #3879, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, UNCCH; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 216-218; Jones and Southern, *Miss Mary's Money*, 91, 122-123.

<sup>17</sup> In 1886, Sarah Ann owned a quarter-acre lot in Durham and 150 acres in Orange County. U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1870 and 1880; Robert Fitzgerald, Journal and "Summary of Pertinent Data in Pension Records in the National Archives," FFP; Charles Emerson, *Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt*

## THE FITZGERALD CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Education was paramount to the Fitzgerald family. Robert and Cornelia's six children received basic instruction at home before attending St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute in Raleigh for varying amounts of time. Pauline, their oldest daughter, had the longest tenure at the institution founded in 1867 by the Diocese of North Carolina and the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In fall 1882, she enrolled in St. Augustine's Normal School's preparatory department, which provided instruction for students who planned to undertake higher-level academic courses at the institution's teacher training (normal) school or in the collegiate department. The following academic year (1883-1884), Pauline was one of thirty-six young women and twenty-five young men attending preparatory classes.<sup>18</sup>

Pauline is not listed in the 1884-1885 school catalog, but in fall 1885 she advanced to the college's fourth class and her sister Marie enrolled in the preparatory department. At that time, the institution charged \$7.00 per month for tuition, room and board (including bedding, fuel, and lights). Students could earn up to \$2.00 of their tuition and fees each month by working on campus. Pauline continued her fourth-class coursework in 1886-1887 and 1887-1888. During the latter term, she was one of three student teachers assisting St. Augustine's faculty. Pauline began her career as an educator in Durham at the African American public school on Hack Road, where she assisted principal James A. Whitted and teacher Jane White.<sup>19</sup>

In fall 1890, Robert and Cornelia Fitzgerald sent their only son Thomas to St. Augustine's, where he enrolled in the preparatory department. Sallie and Agnes attended preparatory classes in 1893-1894. Their cousins Sarah (called Sadie) and Charles T. Fitzgerald were also on campus that year. In July 1894, Sallie received a certificate from the Durham County Department of Public Instruction acknowledging that she had passed the examination required to teach first grade.<sup>20</sup>

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*Directory: Embracing the Counties of Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Vance and Wake* (Greensboro: Charles Emerson, 1886), 134, 135, 169, 489; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 220.

<sup>18</sup> In 1883-1884, forty-seven pupils attended the normal school, twenty-seven students pursued college degrees, and seven scholars studied theology. *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Sixteenth Session, 1882-1883* (Raleigh: P. W. Wiley, 1883), 10; *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Seventeenth Session, 1883-1884* (Raleigh: P. W. Wiley, 1884), 10-11.

<sup>19</sup> *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Nineteenth Session, 1885-1886* (Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton, and Company, 1886), 7, 10, 19; *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Twentieth Session, 1886-1887* (Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton, and Company, 1887), 8; *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Twenty-first Session, 1887-1888* (Raleigh: Observer Printing Company, 1888), 6; Levi Branson, *Directory of the Business and Citizens of Durham City for 1887* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1887), 58.

<sup>20</sup> *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Twenty-third Session, 1889-1890* (Raleigh: Observer Printing Company, 1890), 7; *Annual Catalogue of St. Augustine's School, a Normal and Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., Twenty-seventh Session, 1893-1894* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1894), 4-7; "Colored Teachers Examined," *Durham Globe*, July 20, 1894, p. 1.

## RICHARD BURTON FITZGERALD (CA. 1843-1918) AND SARAH ANN WILLIAMS (CA. 1853-1931)

Richard Burton Fitzgerald met his future wife, Sarah Ann Williams, in 1869 by way of introduction from his sister-in-law Cornelia. Sarah Ann, called Sallie, was a York, Pennsylvania, native, a teacher, and the daughter of Methodist preacher Samuel Williams and Leah Jacobs. She became acquainted with the Fitzgeralds while visiting Orange County with her father. Richard and Sallie married at Woodside on April 14, 1870. After Richard's father's 1879 death, the family moved to Durham, where Richard became one of the community's leading citizens. He acquired property near Maplewood Cemetery where he built a home and established the first of several brick yards. Richard advertised extensively, noting in 1887 that he had an inventory of 400,000 bricks, some made by hand and others pressed with steam-powered equipment. By 1891, Richard's brick yard had the capacity to produce 70,000 bricks daily. The high-quality brick survives in Durham buildings including the 1888 Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, for which Richard and Sallie donated the building materials as well as the Kent Street (then Chapel Hill Road) lot on which the sanctuary still stands. Nearby in the 1890s, they commissioned the construction of an eighteen-room Queen-Anne-style mansion known as The Maples, which fronted Wilkerson Avenue.<sup>21</sup>

Historian Loren Schweninger's analysis of federal census data found Richard Fitzgerald and Warren C. Coleman of Concord to be the only two African American property owners who accumulated North Carolina estates with assessed values of \$50,000 to \$99,999 between 1870 and 1915. Thirty-six other black Southern entrepreneurs attained comparable holdings. The only higher tier—estates worth more than \$100,000—encompassed sixty-six African American men, seven of whom resided in North Carolina: Winston-Salem merchant and realtor Charles H. Jones, Durham barber and insurance company founder John Merrick, Durham physician and insurance agent Aaron McDuffie Moore, Wake County merchant Berry O'Kelly, Durham insurance executive Charles Clinton Spaulding, and Winston-Salem physician Daniel Cato Suggs. Schweninger noted that all of these men cultivated interracial business dealings, whether by securing loans from white financiers or catering to a diverse clientele.<sup>22</sup>

Richard Fitzgerald's primary business endeavor was his brick yard, but he also bought and sold real estate, erected and leased a commercial building, and operated a drug store. Warren Coleman persuaded him to invest in Coleman Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the North Carolina General Assembly on February 16, 1897. The company's twenty initial stockholders included eighteen distinguished African American men (authors, businessmen, educators, pastors, politicians, an attorney, and a physician),

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<sup>21</sup> In 1886, Richard owned 38 ½ acres in Durham and 10 acres in Orange County. The Maples had been destroyed by fire by 1937. Orange County Register of Deeds, Marriage Records; death certificates; Emerson, *Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory*, 169, 489; "R. B. Fitzgerald, Brick Manufacturer," *Daily Tobacco Plant*, Durham, September 14, 1887, p. 2; "Brick," *Durham Globe*, August 1, 1891, p. 4; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 221; Claudia Roberts Brown, "Emmanuel A. M. E. Church," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1985.

<sup>22</sup> Loren Schweninger, *Black Property Owners in the South, 1790-1915* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990), 226, 298-300.

a black female teacher (Polly A. King), and one white man (Marshall J. Corl). The first officers were Richard B. Fitzgerald as president; Raleigh lawyer, educator, and politician Edward A. Johnson as vice-president; and Warren C. Coleman as secretary and treasurer. These three men and six others comprised the board of directors.<sup>23</sup> The inclusion in the African American history exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900 of photographs illustrating the Concord mill as it neared completion, Coleman Manufacturing Company's board of directors, and Warren C. Coleman demonstrates the undertaking's significance as one of the few large-scale African American-owned industrial endeavors in the United States at that time.<sup>24</sup>

Richard continued to diversify his business interests. He collaborated with Jesse A. Dodson, J. R. Hawkins, John Merrick, Aaron M. Moore, W. G. Pearson, James E. Shepard, G. W. Stephens, and Stanford L. Warren to charter Mechanics and Farmers Bank, incorporated in Durham on February 20, 1907.<sup>25</sup> Richard and Sallie's twelve children, many of whom remained in Durham, manifested their parents' entrepreneurial spirit. Charles Thomas, born in 1875, was a house carpenter. Burton, called Burke, born in 1887, worked in the family brick yard until his 1916 death. Samuel, born in 1883, also perpetuated the Fitzgeralds' brick making legacy. After Richard died on March 24, 1918, Sallie moved from the Maples to a modest dwelling at 802 Chapel Hill Road (now Kent Street) where she resided with her youngest daughter Irene, an insurance company clerk, until her death on January 18, 1931.<sup>26</sup>

## ROBERT AND CORNELIA FITZGERALD AND THEIR CHILDREN IN DURHAM

Robert and Cornelia Fitzgerald struggled financially due to Robert's visual impairment. His brother Richard and friend William H. Clark testified in 1884 that the eye injury Robert suffered during the Civil War resulted in vision loss that had become so severe that he was no longer able to work. As Robert's blindness stemmed from a war-related injury, he qualified for residence at the Southern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Hampton, Virginia, where admission and discharge were voluntary. Although sleeping quarters and meal tables were segregated, black and white veterans jointly enjoyed recreational activities and entertainment. The facility's register indicates that Robert first arrived on November 2, 1889. After many years of petitioning the U. S. Government for aid, he began receiving a twelve-dollar-per-month disabled veteran

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<sup>23</sup> *Private Laws of the State of North Carolina Passed By the General Assembly at the Session of 1897* (Winston: M. I. and J. C. Stewart, 1897), 47-49; "The Colored Cotton Factory," *Concord Times*, February 11, 1897, p. 3; "Laying the Corner Stone of the Coleman Cotton Mill," *Concord Times*, February 10, 1897, p. 3; *Charlotte Observer*, February 23, 1897; *Concord Standard*, February 25, 1897.

<sup>24</sup> W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, "The American Negro at Paris," *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, Vol. XXII, No.5 (November 1900), 575-577; "Coleman Manufacturing Co., a Negro operated cotton mill, Concord, N. C.," in the "African American Photographs Assembled for 1900 Paris Exposition" collection, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

<sup>25</sup> "Notice," *Durham Recorder*, February 5, 1907, p. 4; "Additional Bills Passed," *Raleigh Times*, February 20, 1907, p. 4; *Daily Industrial News* (Greensboro), February 20, 1907, p. 4.

<sup>26</sup> Charles Thomas Fitzgerald's death certificate lists his birth date as February 24, 1875. Other sources state he was born in 1876. U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1900-1940; death certificates.

pension on July 7, 1890, which helped to support his family. Robert was discharged on December 31, 1896. Pauli Murray remembered that a three-masted model ship her grandfather made during his tenure in Hampton occupied the parlor mantel in the family's Durham residence for many years.<sup>27</sup>

Robert Fitzgerald purchased a one-acre Durham lot from Orange County resident L. P. Berry for two hundred dollars on April 14, 1898. He likely oversaw the construction of the residence shortly thereafter at what is now 906 Carroll Street, just a few blocks from his brother Richard's house and brick yard. Robert returned to Hampton on July 18, 1899, and remained there until November 10, 1900. Pauli Murray notes that her grandfather's blindness and a dearth of capable assistants lengthened the process and increased the cost of building the house. The laborers that he hired to make bricks did not fire them properly, resulting in useless product that had to be discarded. Murray also states that her grandmother Cornelia and the couple's children remained in Orange County while the Durham house was under construction. There they resided on a one-hundred-acre tract,



Robert George and Cornelia Smith Fitzgerald, ca. 1910, Arthur L. MacBeth, photographer (PMP)

formerly part of Price Creek plantation, that Cornelia inherited after her aunt Mary Ruffin Smith's death on November 13, 1885.<sup>28</sup>

Building technology and materials indicate that the rear addition to the Fitzgerald residence was executed only a few years after the main block. It is therefore possible that it was constructed between 1901 and 1906 while Robert was at home. He was readmitted to the Hampton facility on January 9, 1907.<sup>29</sup>

The size of the Fitzgerald House and the fact that the family owned it and the surrounding

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<sup>27</sup> "Historical Register, 1871-1933, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch, Hampton, Virginia," Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15.3, National Archives, Washington, DC.; "Robert G. Fitzgerald," Invalid Pension, April 28, 1891, FFP; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 10-11; Trevor K. Plante, "Genealogy Notes: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* 36, no. 1 (Spring 2004), (<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/spring/soldiers-home.html>, accessed September 2015).

<sup>28</sup> The Durham County Register of Deeds recorded the deed on March 25, 1899. The road east of the Fitzgerald residence was named Cameron Street until 1935, when it became Shaw Street, followed in 1938 by Carroll Street. Durham County Deed Book 19, p. 572; "Mary R. Smith," Orange County Will Book H, p. 394; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 4, 25, 241-242; Jones and Southern, *Miss Mary's Money*, 149.

<sup>29</sup> "Historical Register, 1871-1933, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch, Hampton, Virginia," Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15.3, National Archives, Washington, DC.



acre distinguished them from their West End neighbors, the majority of whom leased the modest, one-story, frame dwellings in which they resided. Grocery store proprietors Fred and Caroline Shaw were among the few neighboring homeowners. African American tenants occupying the surrounding dwellings included men who labored on farms, for the railroad, and for other concerns and women who worked as domestics in private homes and as laundresses.<sup>30</sup>

Pauline Fitzgerald lived at home and taught at West End Graded School until she married Danville, Virginia, native Charles Morton Dame on June 7, 1899, at Emanuel A. M. E. Church in Durham. Immediately following the wedding, the couple moved to Hampton, Virginia, where Charles, an 1897 Howard Law School graduate, opened a practice and Pauline found employment as a public school teacher.<sup>31</sup>

In 1900, four of the Fitzgerald sisters resided in Durham with their parents. Marie, who had attended Hampton Institute for two terms between fall 1889 and spring 1891, worked as a dressmaker. Sallie and Agnes were teachers, and Roberta was in school.<sup>32</sup> After Agnes visited Pauline in Hampton and learned about the nursing school at Hampton Institute, she applied and was admitted to the program in 1900. Hampton, which served African American and Native American students, did not charge tuition. Agnes graduated from Hampton Training School for Nurses in 1902. On September 24<sup>th</sup> of that year, Marie and Leon B. Jeffers of Greensboro married at Emanuel A. M. E. Church. The Fitzgeralds held Agnes's wedding to William H. Murray in the same sanctuary on July 1, 1903. The Murrays subsequently resided in Baltimore.<sup>33</sup>

In 1903, Sallie was the principal of West Durham Graded School and Roberta was a teacher at an unidentified public school. Robert continued to operate his brick yard, noting in a December 23, 1904, ledger entry that he had seven shovels, four wheelbarrows, and two thousand bricks on hand. Robert briefly partnered with Richard's son-in-law Jesse A. Dodson to sell real estate under the auspices of Fitzgerald and Dodson, which had a 244 West Main Street office in a building that Richard owned. Jesse also managed Fitzgerald Drug Company, located at 242 West Main Street, for Richard and other investors. The Fitzgerald Building's upper stories housed offices, while the ground floor contained two storefronts and the basement barber shops.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1900.

<sup>31</sup> Marriage records, Durham County Register of Deeds; wedding invitation, Box 10, Folder 249, Pauli Murray Papers, 1827-1985, MC412, Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA (hereafter referred to as PMP); Frederick D. Wilkinson, ed., *Directory of Graduates: Howard University, 1870-1963* (Washington, DC: Howard University, 1965), 93; Pauli Murray, *Pauli Murray: The Autobiography of a Black Activist, Feminist, Lawyer, Priest, and Poet* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1989), 5.

<sup>32</sup> The whereabouts of Cornelia and Robert's son Thomas in 1900 is unclear. Cornelia Fitzgerald states in correspondence to the U. S. Pension Bureau that she had not seen him since 1895. The 1900 census enumerates a Thomas Fitzgerald of the appropriate age who lived in Durham, where he was a brick yard superintendent and rented a room from cotton factory fireman John Burnett and his wife Nellie. "Cornelia Fitzgerald," pension application file, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15.7.3, National Archives, Washington, DC; U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1900; "Maria L. Fitzgerald," vertical file, Hampton University Archives, Hampton, Virginia.

<sup>33</sup> "Agnes Fitzgerald Murray," PMP, Box 10, Folders 224 and 225; "Maria L. Fitzgerald," vertical file, Hampton University Archives, Hampton, Virginia; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 5-6.

<sup>34</sup> Richard Fitzgerald commenced constructing the four-story brick commercial building that

Robert Fitzgerald retired in 1906 as his health declined and the following year entered the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Hampton. Pauline Dame and her husband separated following the deaths of their infant son and daughter. She resided with her sister Agnes Murray's family and worked as a teacher in Baltimore for four years prior to returning to Durham in 1908, where she cared for her aging parents and continued her career as an educator. Most of her tenure was in the public school system, primarily at West End Graded School and Lyon Park Elementary School. However, it appears that Pauline and her sister Sallie briefly operated a private school. The women were instrumental in the 1909 reconstitution of Durham's African American Episcopal mission that became Saint Titus' Episcopal Church. John Ethophilus Gratten Small, a Barbados native, attended Princeton Theological Seminary before moving to Durham in 1913 to serve as the congregation's vicar. Sallie and Reverend Small married in 1916. The following year, he was ordained a priest in Raleigh. The 1920 census enumerates Sallie as a private school teacher and the 1921 city directory indicates that Pauline was a teacher at R. G. Fitzgerald Public School. Sallie, her husband, and their sons relocated to southern Maryland in the summer of 1921, when Reverend Small assumed oversight of three rural parishes.<sup>35</sup>

After Agnes Fitzgerald Murray's death in March 1914, Pauline Dame assumed her three-year-old niece Pauli Murray's care. Thus, Pauli grew to know her grandparents and extended family in Durham, where she was instilled with their beliefs in the importance of education, a strong work ethic, thrift, community service, and Christian faith. Pauli remembered that her family "had little of the world's goods and less of its recognition but they had forged enduring values for themselves which they tried to pass on to me." As Cornelia Fitzgerald and her daughters were devout Episcopalians, Pauli's spiritual education included reading the Bible and worshipping at Saint Titus' Episcopal Church. Although Robert Fitzgerald lived at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for almost eight years between January 9, 1907, and his



Pauline Fitzgerald Dame, ca. 1910-1918 (PMP)

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housed these businesses in July 1899. "No Park for the Library," *Durham Sun*, August 24, 1899, p. 1; "More Buildings," *Durham Sun*, July 20, 1899, p. 1; *Hill's Durham City Directory* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1903), 99; "Account with Dixon and Fitzgerald," ledger book, p. 191, PMP, Box 12, Folder 330.

<sup>35</sup> Pauline F. Dame, "Autobiography of My Life," Summer 1944, PMP, Box 11, Folder 275; "Origins of St. Titus' Episcopal Church," no date, PMP, Box 133, Folder 2418; *Hill's Durham City Directories* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1908-1948); "Durham High School Teachers," *Durham Recorder*, June 12, 1908, p. 2; "Graded School Teachers," *Durham Recorder*, June 17, 1909, p. 5; "Announce Faculty of City Schools," *Durham Morning Herald*, May 30, 1917, p. 9; "Raleigh, N. C.," *New York Age*, June 28, 1917, p. 4; "Robert Fitzgerald Died Yesterday," *Durham Morning Herald*, August 5, 1919, p. 12; "Men of the Month," *The Crisis* (July 1920): 93; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 48-50; Pauli Murray correspondence with Reverend J. Carleton Hayden, August 3, 1978, PMP, Box 11, Folder 290.

death on August 4, 1919, Pauli enjoyed his company when he visited the family home in Durham.<sup>36</sup>

Pauline officially adopted Pauli in September 1919. That year, Right Reverend Henry Beard Delany, who had become in 1918 the first African American Suffragan Bishop for Colored Work in the Diocese of North Carolina, confirmed Pauli's membership in the Episcopal Church. In a subsequent blessing, Delaney commended Pauli as "a child of destiny." Pauli stated that the Episcopal Church and its missions were "a natural extension of her home life." She enjoyed spending time with her aunt Sallie and Reverend Small's family at the Saint Titus' Episcopal Church rectory, where they lived in Durham, as well as in Maryland, where she visited them for many summers and holidays beginning in 1921. During those trips, Pauli spent Sundays at Reverend Small's three parishes: Saint Simon's in Croom, Saint Philip's at Aquasco, and Saint Mary's at Charlotte Hall<sup>37</sup>

Cornelia Fitzgerald's health deteriorated until she died on July 9, 1924. The household then comprised Pauline Dame, her widowed sister Marie L. Jeffers, and Pauli. The settlement of Cornelia's estate required Pauline and Marie to assume a loan to acquire the house from the other heirs. After the women defaulted on the mortgage, Pauline purchased the property at a public auction.<sup>38</sup>

Pauline and Marie maintained the house and raised Pauli while continuing to work as a teacher and dressmaker, respectively. Pauli attended West End Graded School and Hillside High School. After graduating in 1926, she moved to Queens, New York, in order to continue her education. Pauline and Marie's household grew when Sallie and her family returned to Durham following her husband Reverend Small's 1931 stroke. Although they intended to stay only while he received stroke rehabilitation treatments at Duke University's hospital, Sallie and her two sons remained after Reverend Small died in 1935. Sallie then resumed her work as a teacher.<sup>39</sup>

In June 1946, Pauline Dame retired from the Durham City School system, where she had spent the last thirty-eight years of her career, after a fifty-five-year tenure as an educator. Previous appointments included public schools in Chatham, Durham, Orange, Wake, and Warren counties; private schools in Durham County and the communities of Warrenton and Littleton, North Carolina; a private institution in Hampton, Virginia; and two public schools in Baltimore, Maryland. As she contemplated retirement, Pauline stated that her work was the

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<sup>36</sup> Robert Fitzgerald was discharged on March 28, 1908, readmitted on September 21, 1911, discharged on March 9, 1912, readmitted on May 8, 1912, discharged on January 14, 1914, readmitted on July 1, 1914, and discharged on September 8, 1916. "Historical Register, 1871-1933, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch, Hampton, Virginia," Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, DC.; death certificate; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 21, 244-246.

<sup>37</sup> "Petition for Adoption," and "Letters of Adoption," September 1919, PMP, Box 10, Folder 249; Murray, Pauli Murray, 48-51, 70, 369; *Pauli Murray*, letter to family and friends, December 21, 1976, p. 2, PMP, Box 12, Folder 331; The Archives of the Episcopal Church, "The Right Reverend Henry Beard Delany, 1858-1928," 2008, [http://www.episcopalarchives.org/Afro-Anglican\\_history/exhibit/resources/sources.php#delany](http://www.episcopalarchives.org/Afro-Anglican_history/exhibit/resources/sources.php#delany) (accessed in February 2016).

<sup>38</sup> Durham County Deed Book 82, p. 494; Deed Book 83, p. 624; Mortgage Book 147, p. 638; Plat Book 1B, p. 243; Plat Book 20, p. 53; Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 2-3, 249.

<sup>39</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1930 and 1940; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 64-65, 108.

most important aspect of her life other than her church. Myriad students affirmed her positive influence on their lives.<sup>40</sup>

Pauline and her sister Sallie visited Pauli Murray in Brooklyn several times for extended periods prior to relocating permanently to live with her in 1949. Pauline initially tried to sell the Durham house, but rented it to tenants including William Daney in 1950 and James O. Green from 1951 to 1953. She sold the property to James S. Heizer Construction Company on June 16, 1953. Pauline died in New York on October 26, 1955, and Sallie on May 19, 1956.<sup>41</sup>

## **WILLIAM H. MURRAY (1872-1923) AND AGNES FITZGERALD (1878-1914)**

Pauli Murray's father, Reistertown, Maryland, native William H. Murray, was born to Nelson and Annie Price Murray in 1872. His parents moved the family to Baltimore in 1881, where Nelson found work as a waiter and Annie was a laundress for elite white clients. William waited tables and undertook small jobs to earn enough money to attend school. He became a teacher, and eventually a principal, in the Baltimore public school system. His first wife, Florence Gray, died in childbirth.<sup>42</sup>



William H. and Agnes Fitzgerald Murray family, ca. 1912-1913, Arthur L. MacBeth, photographer (PMP) From left to right: Rosetta Woods Murray, Pauline Fitzgerald Dame, Grace Cornelia Murray, Anna Pauline Murray, William H. Murray Jr., Agnes Fitzgerald Murray, Raymond Robert Fitzgerald Murray, Mildred Fitzgerald Murray, and William H. Murray Sr.

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<sup>40</sup> "Veteran Teacher Retires," PMP, Box 11, Folder 271; Pauline F. Dame, "Autobiography of My Life," Summer 1944, PMP, Box 11, Folder 275; "Mary Pauline Fitzgerald Dame," PMP, Box 11, Folder 284.

<sup>41</sup> Pauline F. Dame, "Identification," PMP, Box 10, Folder 247; Correspondence between Pauli Murray and Pauline F. Dame, May 6, 1948, PMP, Box 10, Folder 255; "Durham County Deed Book 212, p. 238; Plat Book 27, p. 16; death certificates; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 272, 302-305.

<sup>42</sup> Pauli Murray, interview with Genna Rae McNeil, February 13, 1976, Interview G-0044, Southern Oral

Like many African American educators, William Murray attended four-week summer training programs at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. His classmates included Pauline Dame and Sallie Fitzgerald. Through their cousin Sadie Fitzgerald, he met Agnes Fitzgerald, who was at Hampton studying nursing from 1900 until her 1902 graduation. The couple married at Emanuel A. M. E. Church in Durham on July 1, 1903.<sup>43</sup>

William and Agnes Murray resided in Baltimore and had six children—Grace Cornelia Murray, Mildred Fitzgerald Murray, William H. Murray Jr. (Willie), Anna Pauline Murray (Pauli), Rosetta Woods Murray, and Raymond Robert Fitzgerald Murray—between January 15, 1905 and September 19, 1913. After Agnes died on March 26, 1914, William was unable to be the sole provider for all six children. The three oldest remained with him, and his sister Rose Shipley and brother Lewis Murray in Baltimore adopted the two youngest siblings. Per Agnes Murray’s request, Pauline Dame assumed Pauli’s upbringing in Durham. She had previously kept Pauli, born on November 20, 1910, for nine months while Agnes was pregnant with Rosetta. In January 1917, when William was institutionalized at Crownsville State Hospital due to his deteriorating mental condition, Rose Shipley and Lewis Murray also became caretakers for his eldest children. While hospitalized, William H. Murray Sr. died on June 18, 1923, after being beaten by an attendant.<sup>44</sup>

## PAULI MURRAY (1910-1985)

Pauli Murray’s experience living with her grandparents and aunts in Durham imbued her with fortitude, resilience, and a propensity for extraordinary achievement that characterized her ground-breaking career as a civil rights activist, lawyer, educator, writer, and priest. Her pursuit of higher education began in 1926, when, after graduating from Hillside High School, she decided to study in New York City. In order to attain resident status and sufficient course credits for admission to Hunter College, a tuition-free women’s school in Manhattan, she resided with her cousin Maude Clegg Womack’s family in Queens, New York. Maude and her husband James legally adopted Pauli to facilitate her residency qualification. She attended Richmond High School in Queens during the 1926-1927 academic term and spent the following year working in Durham at the *Carolina Times*, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Bankers Fire Insurance Company. She enrolled at Hunter College in September 1928.<sup>45</sup>

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History Program Collection (#4007), Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 3-5.

<sup>43</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 5-6; “Agnes Georgia Fitzgerald,” Hampton Training School for Nurses diploma, June 9, 1902, wedding invitation, and marriage certificate, PMP, Box 10, Folder 224; “Pauline F. Dame,” Hampton Summer Normal completion certificates, 1901 and 1904, PMP, Box 11, Folder 267; “Sarah A. Fitzgerald,” Hampton Summer Normal completion certificates, 1902 and 1904, PMP, Box 11, Folder 293.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 11-12; Crownsville State Hospital Center Cemetery Records, Crownsville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland; Pauli Murray correspondence with the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Baltimore, Maryland, December 10, 1966, PMP, Box 1, Folders 1, 2; Crownsville State Hospital correspondence with Pauli Murray, September 22, 1954, PMP, Box 10, Folder 231.

<sup>45</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 66-67, 70-71; Pauli Murray, chronology of life events, 1910-1939, PMP, Box 1, Folder 2.

Murray held a variety of jobs to subsidize expenses during her tenure at Hunter College, where she was an English major. After completing her degree in January 1933 at the height of the Great Depression, she cobbled together part-time work until being hired by the National Urban League in November to sell its *Opportunity* magazine. Health issues forced her resignation the next year. In November 1935, Pauli obtained a Works Progress Administration (WPA) position as a remedial reading teacher at Public School 8, located in a predominantly Italian neighborhood south of Greenwich Village. After a year, she transferred to the WPA's worker education program, created to promote labor union organization and edification.<sup>46</sup>



Pauli Murray upon her June 1927 graduation from Richmond Hill High School in Queens, New York (PMP)

New York's liberal environment allowed Murray to begin expressing her sexual identity. Rather than using her given name "Anna Pauline," she adopted the use of the gender-neutral "Pauli." She had relationships with women, often dressed androgynously, and unsuccessfully sought testosterone treatments beginning in the late 1930s. Murray's anxiety about her sexuality triggered several hospitalizations.<sup>47</sup> She does not explicitly address her sexual preference in published works, undoubtedly due to the fear that such revelations would adversely impact her career. However, her multifaceted personal journey informed her life-long fight for equal rights regardless of race and gender.

As Murray considered graduate study, she explored the possibility of moving back to Durham and attending Duke University or the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC), neither of which had ever admitted African American students. She applied only to UNC and was flatly denied admission on racial grounds in 1938. However, Murray subsequently initiated a letter-writing campaign regarding the university's decision that garnered national media coverage as well as the attention of Eleanor Roosevelt, who became a life-long friend.<sup>48</sup>

After leaving her WPA post in August 1939, Murray found short-term work such as assisting with National Sharecropper's Week in spring 1940. That season, she planned a visit to Durham with her friend Adelene McBean to celebrate Easter with her family. However, the trip was derailed following an incident during which Murray and McBean

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 92-94, 100-102; Pauli Murray, chronology of life events, 1910-1939, PMP, Box 1, Folder 2.

<sup>47</sup> Doreen M. Drury, "Love, Ambition, and 'Invisible Footnotes' in the Life and Writing of Pauli Murray," *Souls: A Critical Journal of Black Politics, Culture & Society* 11, no.3 (2009), 298-301.

<sup>48</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 109-115; Morris W. Rosenberg, "Negro Applicant Seeks Student Opinion," *Daily Tar Heel*, February 5, 1939, pp. 1, 2; Morris W. Rosenberg, "President Graham Responds to Recent Letter of Negro Woman Seeking University Admission," *Daily Tar Heel*, February 7, 1939, pp. 1, 4. Murray and Roosevelt's friendship is the focus of Patricia Bell-Scott's *The Firebrand and The First Lady: Pauli Murray, Eleanor Roosevelt, and the Struggle for Social Justice* (New York: Knopf, 2016).

challenged the segregated seating policy on an interstate bus. The women were arrested and jailed in Petersburg, Virginia, on March 23<sup>rd</sup>. During their three-day wait for court to open, they practiced what Murray termed “creative nonviolent resistance.” Although they lost the ensuing legal case, the incident convinced Murray of the efficacy of this approach.<sup>49</sup>

Following the Petersburg ordeal, Murray aided the Workers Defense League in its advocacy for African American sharecropper Odell Waller, who had received a death sentence after shooting and killing his white landlord in southwest Virginia. Despite the efforts of prestigious supporters including Howard Law School professor Leon A. Ransom and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney Thurgood Marshall, the effort to avert Waller’s execution was in vain. The demoralizing experience fueled Murray’s resolve to fight inequity through the legal system. At the encouragement of Dr. Ransom, with whom she had become acquainted during the trial, she applied to Howard Law School.<sup>50</sup>

The law school awarded Murray a tuition scholarship that facilitated her September 1941 enrollment. Her experience at Howard was fraught with academic and personal challenges, many of which stemmed from her status as the only woman in her graduating class. Murray battled for equitable treatment of female students while organizing student protests against segregated restaurants in Washington, DC.<sup>51</sup>



Pauli Murray, 1941 (PMP)

After attaining a law degree in May 1944, Murray received a Rosenwald Fellowship to further her legal studies. She sought admission to Harvard University, but the institution’s law school denied women entrance until 1949. Murray therefore applied to Boalt Hall of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, where she earned a master’s degree during the 1944-1945 academic term. Her experience living with students of diverse backgrounds in the International House sharpened her understanding of global inequity. Murray was admitted to the California bar in December 1945 and accepted a temporary appointment as California’s deputy attorney general, but served for only two months in early 1946 due to health complications.<sup>52</sup>

Murray returned to New York in 1946 and worked for the Commission on Law and Social Action and as a law clerk. She passed the New York

<sup>49</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 133-134, 139, 149.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 150, 160, 162.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 181, 183, 220, 244.

<sup>52</sup> “Woman of Decision,” *Howard Alumni Journal* (January 1954), 4, 13; Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 239, 258-261, 264-265.

State bar in 1947 and opened a private practice, but struggled to support herself and her aunts Pauline and Sallie, who had been living with her in Brooklyn since the summer of 1947. Murray undertook a comprehensive civil rights legislation analysis for the Women's Division of the Methodist Church that resulted in the 746-page tome *States' Laws on Race and Color*, published in 1951. The book served as an invaluable resource for attorneys including Thurgood Marshall, who referenced it during the landmark school desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education*.<sup>53</sup>

In 1952, Murray applied for a research position with the Director of Codification of Laws of Liberia through a program designed to assist underdeveloped nations administered by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. Although she possessed impeccable qualifications, her background was closely scrutinized by the school's dean M. P. Catherwood, who evoked the 1950 Internal Security Act. Conceived in reaction to a national panic about communism promulgated by U. S. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, such investigations of an individual's perceived loyalty to the United States were highly subjective and often ruined reputations and careers. Despite the fact that the Supreme Court of New York's Committee on Character and Fitness had previously awarded Murray loyalty clearance, Cornell determined that "past associations" including her 1930s involvement with entities such as Open Road, Inc. (a travel agency), the Lovestonite Group, and the Spanish Refugee Campaign, all deemed "un-American" or "communist-front," precluded Murray's employment by the university.<sup>54</sup>

Disillusioned by the experience of losing a job through a biased evaluation process which she had no legal mechanism to appeal, Murray channeled her frustration into her next writing project. She commenced chronicling her family history in 1953, closing her law office that year after receiving a \$2,500 creative writing grant from Harper and Brothers (now HarperCollins). Murray made considerable progress on the manuscript in the summer of 1954, when she and James Baldwin were the first African American authors to spend several weeks at the McDowell Colony in Peterborough, New Hampshire. The invitation-only institution provides artists, composers, and writers with free short-term accommodations and studios. After two years of writing and editing, *Proud Shoes: The Story of an American Family* was published in 1956 to widespread acclaim.<sup>55</sup>

It was a period of transition for Murray, as her aunt Pauline died in October 1955 and aunt Sallie in May 1956. Later that year, Murray accepted an associate attorney position at the New York law firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison. At that time, she was the only African American attorney in the firm and one of three women. While there, Murray developed a close relationship with office manager and personnel director Irene Barlow, known as Renee. Murray left the firm in January 1960 after being offered a full professorship at The School of Law of the University of Ghana in Accra.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 270-273, 284, 289.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 294-297; U. S. Government, "Pauli Murray," December 14, 1966, memorandum, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

<sup>55</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 297-299, 303-305, 310-311.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 311, 312, 314, 318.



Murray spent sixteen months in Ghana developing and teaching courses such as constitutional law. With her colleague Leslie Rubin, a professor and former South African parliamentarian, she authored *The Constitution and Government of Ghana*, published in 1961. The country's volatile political environment precipitated her return to the United States that summer. In September, Murray entered Yale Law School, from which she earned a doctorate of juridical science in 1965.<sup>57</sup>

Beginning in spring 1962, Murray served on the Committee on Civil and Political Rights, an entity created to assist the President's Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW), established by John F. Kennedy's December 1961 executive order. Under the auspices of this group, she was charged with defending the inclusion of the word "sex" in the prohibited grounds for discrimination listed in Title VII of the Civil Rights Bill, which addressed equal employment opportunities. In a twenty-four page memorandum submitted in April 1964, Murray eloquently argued that equal treatment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, and national origin was a fundamental and indivisible human right. She asserted that specific reference to "sex" in the legislation was imperative to counter the pervasive discrimination experienced by women in the workplace. The political debate culminated in a last-minute amendment to include the gender provision in the bill that became law as the Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964.<sup>58</sup>

Despite this significant achievement, Murray and other feminist leaders felt that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), created to enforce the act, failed to effectively protect women's rights. This incongruity galvanized activists including Catherine East, Executive Secretary for the Interdepartmental Commission on the Status of Women (ICSW) and Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW); attorney Marguerite Rawalt, who served on the PCSW and CACSW; and attorney Mary Eastwood, then employed by the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. Eastwood and Murray co-authored "Jane Crow and the Law: Sex Discrimination and Title VII," which explicated the parallels between race- and gender-based inequity. The frequently cited



Pauli Murray while in Ghana, 1960-1961 (PMP)

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., 338-340, 344, 359.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., 347, 351-358; Pauli Murray, "Memorandum in Support of Retaining the Amendment to H. R. 7152, Title VII (Equal Employment Opportunity) to Prohibit Discrimination in Employment Because of Sex," April 14, 1964, PMP, Box 85, Folder 1485.

article spawned widespread use of the term “Jane Crow” and provided a foundation for legal battles against sexual discrimination.<sup>59</sup>

In 1965, Murray was part of an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) team including Judge Dorothy Kenyon that authored the brief for the landmark 1965 civil rights case *White v. Crook*. ACLU attorney Charles Morgan successfully argued that an Alabama statute denying women and African Americans the ability to sit on juries violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause. Murray continued to work with the ACLU and served on the organization’s National Board of Directors from 1965 until 1973. She was a founding member of the National Organization for Women (NOW) in 1966.<sup>60</sup>



National Organization for Women (NOW) founders at their establishment meeting in Washington, D. C., 1966, Vince Graas, photographer (PMP)

Murray applied for a position as the EEOC’s Chief of Technical Studies in July 1966. That fall, she began a seven-month consulting position with the agency and was considered for the position of general counsel. The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an exhaustive background check that garnered glowing recommendations from colleagues, former employers, and professors, all of whom lauded her intelligence and competence and felt that she was eminently qualified for the position. However, EEOC chairman Steven N. Shulman cited Murray’s involvement with “communist” organizations in the

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<sup>59</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 356, 362; Pauli Murray and Mary O. Eastwood, “Jane Crow and the Law: Sex Discrimination and Title VII,” *George Washington Law Review* 34, no. 2 (1965): 232-56.

<sup>60</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 363-365, 368.

1930s, two arrests in conjunction with civil rights demonstrations, a two-day mental health evaluation at Bellevue Hospital, and a brief unconsummated marriage as grounds for denying her the job in spring 1967.<sup>61</sup>

That fall, Murray accepted a year-long appointment at Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina, where she was charged with developing programs to ameliorate achievement disparity between African American and white students. This position marked a significant shift in Murray's career as she turned from public service to academia. Her dream to secure a position in which she could directly guide or enforce civil rights policy had been thwarted.<sup>62</sup>

Murray's next appointment, a professorship of law and politics at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, began in September 1968. She was the institution's first full-time African American faculty member. Despite the contentious, racially polarized political climate, Murray promoted solidarity in the fight against race and gender-based discrimination. She advocated for integration and reconciliation by emphasizing the common humanity of all races. In spring 1972, Murray taught a course on the enforcement of constitutional rights and liberties at the Boston University School of Law.<sup>63</sup>

Her philosophical evolution and the 1973 death of her partner Renee Barlow led Murray to resign her position at Brandeis University. Murray's frustration with her perceived inability as a lawyer and teacher to effectively address divisive social issues inspired her to pursue what she felt was the missing component of her academic training and spiritual well-being: theological study. In so doing, Murray embraced the opportunity to challenge women's exclusion from the Episcopal clergy, church governance, and lay liturgical participation. Her mentors included Right Reverend John M. Burgess, who was in 1969 elected to serve as the first African American diocesan Episcopal bishop. With the support of leaders such as Burgess and Suffragan Bishop Morris F. Arnold, the Episcopal Church accepted Murray in June 1973 as a candidate for ordination from the Diocese of Massachusetts. She thus returned to New York in September 1973 and entered the General Theological Seminary. During her senior year, Murray studied at Virginia Theological Seminary and undertook her fieldwork in parish ministry at Saint Philip's Chapel at Aquasco, one of the three parishes her uncle Reverend Small had served and she had visited beginning in 1921. Upon attaining a Master of Divinity degree May 1976, Murray stated that completing the rigorous curriculum was the most significant event in her life. The achievement culminated in Murray becoming the first ordained African American female priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church at a ceremony held at the National Cathedral in Washington, DC, on January 8, 1977.<sup>64</sup>

Murray first celebrated Eucharist at Chapel of the Cross in Chapel Hill on February 13, 1977. The venue was particularly poignant due to the fact that her enslaved grandmother Cornelia Smith had been baptized there in 1854 and attended services during which

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid., 373; U. S. Government, "Memorandum from Mr. Tolson to Mr. DeLoach regarding Pauli Murray," April 4, 1967, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

<sup>62</sup> Murray, Pauli Murray, 373, 386.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., 389-390, 416-417.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., 369, 426-427, 431-435; Pauli Murray, letter to family and friends, December 20, 1973, PMP, Box 99, Folder 1773; Pauli Murray, letter to family and friends, December 21, 1976, p. 2, PMP, Box 12, Folder 331.



Pauli Murray's January 8, 1977, ordination at National Cathedral in Washington, D. C., Milton Williams, photographer (PMP)

African American worshippers were relegated to balcony seating. Murray's career as an Episcopal priest, spent at St. Stephen Incarnation Church and the Episcopal Church of the Atonement in Washington, the Church of the Holy Nativity in Baltimore, and the Church of the Holy Cross Church in Homewood, Pennsylvania, ended in 1982 when she retired at the age of seventy-two in compliance with church policy.<sup>65</sup>

Murray completed a second autobiography prior to her death in Pittsburgh on July 1, 1985. Two years later, Harper & Row published the manuscript as *Song in a Weary Throat: An American Pilgrimage*. In 1989, University of Tennessee Press reprinted the book in paperback as *Pauli Murray: The Autobiography of a Black Activist, Feminist, Lawyer, Priest, and Poet*. Since 2012, the Episcopal Church has recognized Murray's extraordinary achievements with annual liturgical commemoration in the Calendar of the Church Year, which encompasses two feast and holy day cycles. On July 1<sup>st</sup>, parishes celebrate Murray's life as well as that of writer and abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Murray, *Pauli Murray*, 432-435; Pauli Murray, interview with Charles Kuralt, "On the Road," 1976, CBS Evening News, 1985; "Dr. Pauli Murray, Episcopal Priest," *New York Times*, July 4, 1985.

<sup>66</sup> Episcopal Church, *Holy Men, Holy Women: Celebrating the Saints* (New York: Church Publishing, 2010), X, 3, 448-449; Episcopal Church, *Holy Men, Holy Women: Celebrating the Saints, Additional Commemorations* (New York: Church Publishing, 2013), 4.

## EAKIE WATSON AND VIOLA BEATRICE WATKINS

James S. Heizer, a general contractor who specialized in residential construction, leased the Fitzgerald House to a series of four tenants for one or two years between 1950 until 1961, when Eakie and Viola Watson rented the property. Heizer retained ownership until selling the dwelling to Morehead Avenue Baptist Church on October 5, 1973. Church trustees conveyed the dwelling to Eakie and Viola Watson's daughter Clotilda Watson McLaurin on February 23, 1982. Eakie Watson died on May 21, 1991. Viola resided at 906 Carroll Street until her death on March 15, 1993. Their daughter Fetney Hart resided in the home from 1995 until 1997, followed by Loren D. Watson in 1999. Clotilda McLaurin sold the property to Self Help Ventures Fund on May 9, 2011.<sup>67</sup>

Eakie Watson was born on August 29, 1909, in Wilders Township, Johnston County, North Carolina, to farmers York and Fetney Watson. Eakie and Johnston County native Viola Beatrice Watkins, born on August 1, 1914, married in Halifax, Virginia, on November 14, 1932. The Watsons had seven children: James Worth Watson (1933-2010), Helen Louvenia Watson Spain (1934-1995), Fetney I. Watson Hart (1936- ), Otha R. Watson (1939- ), Clotilda Watson McLaurin (1955- ), Linda Watson Warmley (???), and R. C. Watson ( -1991). In 1940, Eakie Watson worked for Lee Construction Company in Charlotte but maintained a primary residence in Durham.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Durham County Deed Book 407, p. 717; Deed Book 1077, p. 212; Deed Book 6718, p. 358; *Hill's Durham City Directories* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1950-1982); *Durham, North Carolina Polk City Directories* (Livonia, MI: Polk City Directories, 1982-1999).

<sup>68</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910, 1940; North Carolina Birth and Death Indexes; Gravemarkers; *Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940*, compiled by FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2013 (Ancestry.com database accessed in September 2015); "Eakie Worth Watson," World War II Draft Registration Card, October 16, 1940, Records of the Selective Service System, 1926-1975, RG 147, National Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION



Fitzgerald House, looking west (HF)

## SETTING

The Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House occupies the west section of the 0.27-acre lot at 906 Carroll Street. The Fitzgerald House differs from its neighbors in its deep setback, approximately 135 feet from the road, and one-and-one-half-story height. Most of the one-story frame dwellings in the surrounding area were erected from the 1910s through the 1970s. All are situated close to the street with shallow front and narrow side yards.

No landscaping associated with the Fitzgerald family survives. The grass lawn that spans the distance between the house and street is devoid of deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs. An unpaved gravel driveway at the lot's northeast edge leads from Carroll Street to a short concrete sidewalk near the dwelling's northeast corner. In 2013, the Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice constructed the semi-circular low-brick-walled planter that punctuates the lawn twenty feet from the street.

The Fitzgerald House stands at the highest point on the parcel, but is lower in elevation than Maplewood Cemetery to the west, a scenario that has caused ongoing erosion and drainage problems. In 2014, the City of Durham installed drains that empty northeast of the house into a culvert that moves the water to Carroll Street's east side. At the same time, the city erected the low concrete retaining wall at the base of the black chain-link fence that borders the cemetery's east edge.

Self-Help Ventures Fund owns the residual parcel on which the Fitzgerald House stands, as well as the contiguous 0.13-acre lot at 900 Carroll Street, which contains a circa 1930, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed bungalow. The estate of Pauline Fitzgerald Dame retains a 0.09-acre tract north of the Fitzgerald House.

The City of Durham operates the 15.36-acre Maplewood Cemetery directly west of the house as well as Carroll Street Park, an approximately 0.8-acre wooded tract located to the east. Beth El Synagogue owns the 0.86-acre Durham Hebrew Cemetery at the municipal burial ground's southeast corner. Morehead Avenue Baptist Church, built in 1951, stands east of the Hebrew Cemetery at the northwest corner of Carroll Street and Morehead Avenue. To the southwest, First Calvary Baptist Church erected the sanctuary at Morehead Avenue and Kent Street's southeast corner finished in January 2010.



Southeast oblique (HF)

## **EXTERIOR**

The one-and-one-half-story circa 1898 house is three bays wide. The side-gable-roofed frame dwelling is characterized by a decorative front gable above the central entrance, cornice returns, and deep eaves. German siding sheathes the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingle roof. A hip-roofed porch with a concrete block foundation, a poured-concrete floor, replacement aluminum posts, and a simple metal railing installed after 1981 extended across the façade until 2015. The one-story shed addition erected between 1901 and 1906, which had suffered irreparable water damage, was deconstructed in 2015 and the original materials carefully salvaged for reuse.

Double-hung, two-over-two, wood sash windows initially filled the two tall openings flanking the central entrance on the façade's first story. Slightly smaller windows pierced the north and south elevations east of the chimneys. The second-story gable-end windows, also located east of the chimneys, are a bit shorter than those on the first story. The dwelling's east and west walls are not quite two stories tall, but rise enough above the first story to allow for two small square window openings flanking the central façade gable. The original windows were replaced with double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash with triple-track aluminum storm windows in the late twentieth century. In most cases, window openings were reduced in size.

A tall, narrow window on the rear addition's south elevation initially illuminated the dining room. A wider, shorter window was installed and the lower section of the original opening enclosed with German siding between 1954 and 1981. The west elevation was blind. Two small windows on the addition's north elevation lit the kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen window, which was wider and higher on the wall, filled part of what appeared to have been a door opening, later sheathed with German siding.



South elevation (HF)

The front door was replaced with a raised-six-panel door during the late-twentieth-century remodeling. The original two-pane, wood-frame, rectangular transom above the door is intact, as is the flat-board door trim. Narrow molding strips have been added to the surround to allow for the installation of a plywood security panel. The rear addition's back door was missing and the opening had been closed with plywood.





Northwest oblique (HF)

The house rests on handmade brick piers. The piers under the sills have been infilled with concrete block to create a continuous foundation. The one-story addition was at a slightly higher elevation, leaving little room for a foundation. A small section of concrete-parged foundation remained on the south elevation, but the sills otherwise rested on the ground. Erosion from the adjacent Maplewood Cemetery had resulted in sediment build-up around the addition.

The two brick end chimneys that serve the main block have flat shoulders and stacks that pierce the eaves as they rise above the roofline. Historic photographs illustrate that the shoulders were originally stepped and that the corbelled tops of each stack had been removed and the stacks parged by 1933. Both chimneys had been completely parged by 1954 in order to protect the soft handmade brick. The stucco is now spalling and cracked.

A parged, handmade brick chimney with steeply sloped shoulders and a reconstructed pressed brick stack was located near the north end of the one-story addition's west elevation. The chimney, which served the kitchen, was painted white in an effort to unify the sections. The brick dining room chimney to the south was internal and vented through a tall, square, parged, stack that rose above the roof and had a concrete cap.

## INTERIOR

The dwelling's main block is one room deep. The first floor's center hall separates the parlor to the south from what was a bedroom to the north. The second story contains two bedrooms flanking the center hall. The one-story rear ell encompassed a dining room at its south end, a kitchen to the north, and a narrow bathroom in its northeast section. Painted beaded boards milled in two styles, one with interior reeding and one without, sheathed the walls and ceilings. Original narrow tongue-and-groove pine floors are intact throughout the main block.

The center hall and first-floor bedroom retain painted vertical beadboard wainscoting that was originally capped with a molded chair rail below plaster-on-wood-lath walls. The shallow bedroom closet is finished in the same manner. Some of the chair rail in the hall and bedroom was removed to facilitate the late-twentieth-century installation of faux-wood paneling. Quarter-round molding fills the space at the junction of the floor and wainscoting. A short baseboard remains on the north section of the hall's east elevation.

Horizontal tongue-and-groove pine beaded boards sheathe the parlor walls. Most of the door and window trim in the parlor and bedroom is missing, but the hall door surrounds and the hall and closet door surrounds on the bedroom's south wall are intact. All feature molded trim applied to the outer edges of flat-board door surrounds.

Wood doors with two short, vertical, raised lower panels, a central horizontal panel, and two tall upper panels hang on original hinges in most interior door openings. Door locks and knobs have been replaced. The upper section of the door on the parlor's south elevation has been removed, leaving a low partition between the parlor and dining room. The second-story north bedroom door opening is shorter and wider than the other doors. The door's central section is missing, but appears to have contained two tall, vertical, raised panels.



Center hall, looking east (HF)



Parlor, south elevation (HF)

The parlor mantel's upper section is intact, but the molded trim boards that flanked the large square firebox have been removed. Curved brackets support the deep mantel shelf with a molded outer edge. The firebox was enclosed to allow for a heating stove's installation. A plywood board covers the original brick hearth opening.

The first-floor bedroom chimney was parged and finished with a plaster skim coat above a wood mantel, which has been removed. The firebox was infilled with brick and parged with concrete when a heating stove was added. The oversized bricks in the shallow hearth box were painted to match the floor.

A narrow wood stair rises on the center hall's north wall, turns at a small landing, and continues to the second-floor hall. Robust turned newel posts with round finials anchor the molded handrail. Turned balusters secure the steps as well as the stairwell's edges in the second-floor hall.

In the second-story center hall, painted vertical beadboard wainscoting capped with a molded chair rail is in good condition, but the plaster walls have settled and cracked. The boards comprising the wainscoting in the hall's east section are reeded, while those in the west section are not.

The plaster on the north bedroom walls has been removed, but the wood lath remains. The mantel features a lintel with a pointed-arch lower edge, a molded upper trim piece, and two applied panels flanking the central bracket beneath a deep, thick, square-edged shelf. The chamfered posts rest on square plinths. Portions of the brick hearth have been replaced with concrete and the firebox enclosed with a plywood panel. The wall above the mantel was plastered.



Second floor, south bedroom, looking south (HF)

Horizontal tongue-and-groove beaded boards cover the south bedroom walls. The two-tier mantel is the most elaborate in the house. Tall plinths capped with molded trim support the lower section's slender Tuscan columns and lintel, which is embellished with molding on its upper and lower edges. Shorter columns frame the overmantel's central panel beneath an identical lintel. There is no hearth. It appears that a heating stove originally served this room.

The kitchen, dining room, and bathroom retained some painted vertical beadboard wainscoting. The plaster on the walls had been removed to allow for the installation of later sheathing, but the wood lath was substantially intact. Horizontal beaded boards sheathed both sides of the frame partition wall that separates the kitchen and bathroom.

The plywood subfloor in the rear addition was in poor condition. Leaks from plumbing fixtures and moisture from the water running off the hill and pooling under the houses comprised the floor system, which had collapsed in several places.

The dining room's interior handmade brick chimney had a shallow firebox with a cast-iron lintel. It appeared that the brick had always been exposed. Much of the brick was crumbling. A heating stove had been added at this location.

An exterior chimney served the kitchen. The shallow brick firebox had a cast-iron lintel and was infilled with concrete. A wood mantel likely surrounded the firebox at one time. Wood lath remained above the firebox, but the plaster had been removed.

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Durham's residential architecture is characterized by the retention of traditional forms and plans through the early twentieth century. As mass-produced, mill-sawn and turned porch elements, mantels, gable vents, brackets, and trim became readily available, they were incorporated into ubiquitous single-pile, multi-story, center-hall dwellings known as I-houses. Cultural geographer and vernacular architecture scholar Fred B. Kniffen is credited with first using the term to describe two-story dwellings in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, but the form was common in the North Carolina Piedmont by the late eighteenth century. Most I-houses featured center hall plans and original or later one-and-two story rear wings with gabled or shed roofs. Although the nineteenth-century homes of wealthy citizens often displayed Italianate, Gothic Revival, or Queen Anne-style architectural elements, simply finished I-houses dominated residential construction, particularly during the late nineteenth century.<sup>69</sup>

Dwellings such as the Fitzgerald House, which are not quite two stories tall but feature walls that rise enough above the first story to allow for short square windows on the primary façade, were often called "a-story-and-a-jump." Pauli Murray remembers that her grandfather used this term to describe their home.<sup>70</sup> The second-story rooms have short kneewalls on the front and rear elevations and lower ceilings due to the roof slope. In the Fitzgerald House, full-height windows pierce the gable ends and the central façade gable. The addition of a central gable to the façade of otherwise traditional houses became prevalent in the late nineteenth century, perhaps inspired by the Gothic Revival style. Tholbert Pearce coined the term "triple-A" to describe these houses during his architectural survey of Franklin County, North Carolina, in the mid-1970s.<sup>71</sup>

Pauli Murray states that her grandfather oversaw the construction of the house at 906 Carroll Street, but that his blindness and a dearth of capable assistants lengthened the process and increased the cost. The laborers that he hired to make bricks did not fire them properly, resulting in useless product that had to be discarded.<sup>72</sup> The carpenters involved in the building process have not been identified, but the Fitzgerald family was involved with myriad craftsmen due to their brick-making businesses. Robert's brother Richard B. Fitzgerald, in particular, had established relationships with numerous local builders. Richard's son Charles T. Fitzgerald was a carpenter who worked for a series of contractors.

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<sup>69</sup> Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), 72, 83.

<sup>70</sup> Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 25.

<sup>71</sup> Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style," 80-81.

<sup>72</sup> Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 4, 241-242.

Materials such as bracketed porch posts, double-hung wood windows, raised-panel doors, door and window surrounds, baseboards, chair rails, stair components, beaded boards, tongue-and-groove pine floors, and wood roof shingles were readily available from local building supply companies and contractors at minimal cost. The combination of beaded boards milled in two styles, one with interior reeding and one without, may indicate that the sheathing was surplus from other projects. Likewise, the post-and-lintel mantels and the two-tier mantel may have been salvaged from a residence that had been demolished. This practice was common in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Durham, particularly in the construction of modest dwellings.

# EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC APPEARANCE, AND PROPOSED TREATMENT APPROACH



East elevation (HF)

## OVERVIEW

The Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House will be restored to its early-twentieth-century appearance, allowing for the retention and recreation of architectural elements that date stylistically to the 1898-1906 time period. Missing features such as windows, doors, foundation elements, the front porch, and roof sheathing will be replicated based on historic photographs. The circa 1901-1906 one-story rear addition, which had suffered irreparable water damage, was deconstructed in 2015 and will be rebuilt using as much salvaged original material as possible.

In July 2015, Gustavo Ocoro began removing late-twentieth-century materials such as faux-wood interior wall paneling, aluminum siding, and the porch. Extraneous earlier elements have been stored on site and will be closely investigated before being reused or dispensed with.

Framing repairs will be undertaken in a manner that preserves the largest amount of historic fabric. Sistering new materials to the original sills, joists, studs, cornerposts, and braces in a reversible manner is the preferred treatment approach. However, if structural integrity cannot be achieved in this manner, limited replacement is acceptable.



Replacement framing members should match the existing dimensionally and should be sawn in a historically appropriate manner.

The restoration contractor will undertake repairs only in areas with substantial amounts of missing or deteriorated building fabric. Small holes, split boards, and other insignificant damage shall be left in its current condition. Loose sheathing and flooring boards will be reattached. Any replacement materials will match the original building fabric as closely as possible, although final materials selection has yet to be determined and in some cases may be dependent upon the project budget. Salvaged materials will be used where necessary to achieve a period-appropriate appearance. Replacement elements will be attached in the same manner as the original building materials using matching fasteners.

## **PHASING**

The rehabilitation of the Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House to serve as the Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice will be a multi-phase project.

The first phase will comprise exterior stabilization (roof replacement, siding repair, and painting) as well as removal of the early 1900s rear addition.

The second phase will complete the exterior rehabilitation, encompassing foundation and chimney repair, wood-sash window and paneled door fabrication to emulate the missing originals, and porch reconstruction. Site improvements such as grading, foundation drainage, and a handicapped ramp will be executed.

The second phase will also involve interior renovation to facilitate the building's function as a community center. The main block's original floor plan will be retained. Historic floor, wall, and trim appearance will be restored and missing elements recreated as needed. The rebuilt one-story rear addition will match the original in size and finish and will contain a kitchen and bathroom. Electrical, plumbing, and HVAC equipment and ductwork will be installed in the most inconspicuous manner possible.



Fitzgerald House between 1910 and 1918 (PMP)

## SITE

The Fitzgerald family's originally one-acre property encompassed a wellhouse, stable, corn crib, privy, brick yard, retaining walls, fences, ornamental plantings, fruit and vegetable gardens, an orchard, and agricultural fields during the early twentieth century. None of these features survive.

An unpaved gravel driveway leads from Carroll Street at the lot's northeast corner to a short concrete sidewalk at the front porch's north end. The house stands at the highest point on the parcel, but is lower in elevation than Maplewood Cemetery to the west, a scenario that has caused ongoing erosion and drainage problems. During the early twentieth century, a fence with square wood posts and closely spaced square pickets delineated the small landscaped front yard and a taller vertical board fence separated the rear yard from the cemetery. Both wood fences had been removed by 1933. In 1954, all of the landscaping other than two trees in the front yard near the house had been eliminated, leaving a barren earth lot. A 1981 photograph illustrates that the gravel driveway was in place by that time. There were no trees in the grass front lawn, but evergreen shrubs lined the front porch.

Pauli Murray remembered that in 1916, when she was six, wisteria vines screened half of the front porch. A hedge separated the section of the front yard closest to the house from an embankment and a grove of apple, cherry, pear, peach, plum, and elm trees that spanned the distance to the unpaved road. Brick steps ameliorated the embankment's change in grade.<sup>73</sup>

The Fitzgeralds planted climbing roses on the trellis at the kitchen's rear entrance and perennials and annuals throughout the gardens. An arched grape arbor flanked the path leading south from the kitchen door to the brick outhouse near the cemetery fence. A frame wellhouse stood north of the kitchen. Honeysuckle and morning-glory vines grew on the wellhouse lattice as well as the fences. A cornfield occupied the lot's southwest section. The corn crib south of the house extended from the north elevation of the dilapidated, one-story, hip-roofed stable with a loft that Cornelia Fitzgerald used for storage, as the family no longer kept a horse or cow by 1916. Further north, two streams converged in the woods, creating a marshy area known as the Bottoms.<sup>74</sup>



Fitzgerald House in 1954 (PMP)

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<sup>73</sup> Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 2-3.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, 6-8, 11, 26-27 ; "Durham, N. C.," Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Sheet 12, 1913. The Durham Sanborn map series first includes the Fitzgerald House and surrounding neighborhood in 1913.



Water damage on the south section of the rear addition's west elevation (HF)

Despite repeated requests from the Fitzgeralds, the City of Durham did not address the problems created by soil erosion and water run-off from the cemetery's steep eastern section. Robert Fitzgerald trenched a four-foot-wide drainage ditch adjacent to the fence on his property's west edge to channel water north of his residence, but the city removed the fence and filled the ditch in order to construct a road near the cemetery's east boundary. Water contaminated by human remains thus ran directly under the house, where it collected. The resulting dampness resulted in rot and encouraged termite infestation that damaged the sills and floor framing. The stable and wellhouse also suffered extensive wood deterioration.

In 1913, Fitzgerald hired attorney W. L. Foushee to seek reparations totaling an estimated \$1,500-worth of damages, but the action was not successful. Pauline Fitzgerald Dame's correspondence with Durham city manager R. W. Flack, mayor W. F. Carr, and director of public works H. W. Kueffner regarding the water issue indicates that the city agreed to install a drain that would extend from the cemetery's edge to Cameron Street in January 1935.<sup>75</sup> However, the City of Durham did not find an effective solution for the drainage problem until 2014, when the Department of Public Works installed drains that empty northeast of the house into a culvert that moves the water to Carroll Street's east side. The city also erected the low concrete retaining wall at the base of the black chain-link fence that borders the cemetery's east edge.

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<sup>75</sup> Murray, *Proud Shoes*, 28-29; "Aldermen in Long Session," *Durham Morning Herald*, May 20, 1913, p. 1; Pauline Fitzgerald Dame correspondence, 1934-1935, Pauli Murray Center, Durham, NC.



Rear addition, west elevation and cemetery fence, looking south (HF)

## PROPOSED WORK

The site will be graded to achieve proper drainage away from the house. The porch floor height may dictate the necessity of a railing to achieve code compliance. Options to ameliorate this situation may include adding several inches of fill dirt around the porch foundation to reduce the elevation above grade. The concrete sidewalk will be removed. The gravel driveway will be improved at its existing location.

As the building will be open to the public for community events, current building code mandates the installation of a handicapped ramp. A concrete or wood ramp will extend from the rear entrance to the north and will be protected by a metal or wood railing on its outside edge.

Depending upon the restoration budget, historic landscape features may be replicated based upon historic photographs, Sanborn maps, Pauli Murray's autobiographies, oral histories, and archaeological investigation.

## EXTERIOR: SIDING AND TRIM

The side-gable-roofed frame house is characterized by a decorative front gable above the central entrance and deep eaves and cornice returns. One-inch-thick German siding with a 3 ¾-inch-tall face and a 1 ½-inch drop sheathes the main block and the one-story shed addition. The flat corner boards were removed in order to facilitate aluminum siding installation during the late twentieth century. Deconstruction contractor Gustavo Ocoro removed the aluminum siding in 2015.



East elevation, front gable (HF)

### PROPOSED WORK

Wood siding, fascia, and trim boards will be repaired and replaced as necessary, with efforts being made to retain as much original historic fabric as possible. Any replacement materials will match the original. The replacement siding style and detailing should match the existing German siding in thickness, exposure, and profile and should be attached with wire nails. The exterior will be scraped utilizing the gentlest means possible and will then be cleaned, prepped, and primed before painting. Although the early 1900s addition suffered extensive water and termite damage, contractors salvaged as much original material as possible. Siding removed from the rear addition was cleaned and properly stored in preparation for reuse.

## LEAD-BASED PAINT

Vision Environmental Solutions, LLC, conducted a limited lead-based paint inspection on July 21, 2015. As expected for a dwelling of this age, all of the painted interior and exterior elements tested positive for lead at concentrations greater than 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> and must be considered hazardous.<sup>76</sup> Contractors will prevent lead contamination by following regulations enforced by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Health Hazards Control Unit.

## EXTERIOR: ROOF

An asphalt-shingle roof protects the house.



Fitzgerald House, south elevation, in 1933 (PMP)

### PROPOSED WORK

A circa 1910-1918 photograph illustrates that wood shingles sheathed the original roof and that the front porch had a very low-pitched, hipped, standing-seam-metal roof. A 1933 view of the south elevation shows that a low, hipped, standing-seam-metal roof also protected the one-story addition.

The existing roof system will be evaluated and the ridge beam, rafters, and roof decking supplemented as needed. The original wood-shingle detailing and

<sup>76</sup> Vision Environmental Solutions, LLC, "Limited Lead-based Paint Inspection Report, 906 Carroll Street, Durham, North Carolina," July 28, 2015.

finishing should be emulated when fabricating new shingles. The replacement shingles should have square-butt ends and an average width of approximately 3 ½ to 7 inches. Typical shingle thickness during the period was approximately 5/8 of an inch, length was around 18 inches, and exposure was approximately 5.5 inches. Pressure-treated Western red cedar shingles will be utilized to execute the replacement roof.

Standing-seam-metal roofs installed in a historically appropriate manner will protect the porch and the one-story addition. Kitchen and bathroom vents will be added where necessary.

## EXTERIOR: FRONT PORCH

A hip-roofed porch with replacement aluminum posts and a simple metal railing installed after 1981 extended across the façade until 2015. A concrete-block foundation supported the poured-concrete porch floor. Three concrete steps extended to the concrete sidewalk at the porch's north end. Gustavo Ocoro removed the porch in 2015, salvaging a few original wood rafters and beams from its north section.



Fitzgerald House, east elevation, in 1933 (PMP)

### PROPOSED WORK

The porch will be returned to its early-twentieth-century appearance. Square three-tier posts with tall bases and slim upper sections originally supported the hip-roofed porch, which did not have a railing. Molded trim capped each tier and sawnwork brackets extended from the top of the posts. New wood posts will be fabricated to emulate the original posts. The ceiling will be replaced with beadboard replicating the original ceiling material. A period-appropriate tongue-and-groove board floor will be installed and wide wood steps reconstructed per historic photographs, which also illustrate the brick latticework porch foundation that will be replicated. Although there is no stair railing in the documentary photographs, a simple metal railing may be installed to meet code.



## EXTERIOR: REAR ADDITION

It is probable that a rear porch originally extended across the house's west elevation, but the early 1900s one-story addition filled the site until 2015. A break in the siding on north elevation indicates that a small enclosed room, likely a pantry, may have been at the porch's north end. Further architectural investigation addition may answer this question. Photographs taken in 1933 and 1981 illustrate that the addition had a standing-seam-metal hip roof.



Southwest oblique, 1981 (NCDHAH)

### PROPOSED WORK

The reconstructed one-story addition will occupy the same footprint and employ the same roof configuration and sheathing, framing and siding materials, and finishes as the original early 1900s addition.



East elevation, foundation piers (HF)

## EXTERIOR: FOUNDATION AND CHIMNEYS

The house rests on brick piers. The piers along the perimeter have been infilled with concrete block to create a continuous foundation. The one-story addition is at a slightly higher elevation, leaving little room for a pier foundation. A small section of concrete-parged foundation remains on the south elevation, but the sills otherwise rest on the ground. Water runoff caused extensive wood deterioration. Erosion from the cemetery resulted in sediment build-up around the addition.

The two brick end chimneys that serve the main block have flat shoulders and stacks that pierce the eaves as they rise above the roofline. Historic photographs illustrate that the shoulders were originally stepped and that the corbelled tops of each stack had been removed and the stacks parged by 1933. Both chimneys had been completely parged by 1954 in order to protect the soft handmade brick. The stucco is now spalling and cracked.

A parged, handmade brick chimney with steeply sloped flat shoulders and a reconstructed pressed brick stack is located on near the north end of the one-story addition's west elevation. The chimney was painted white in an effort to unify the sections. This chimney served the kitchen, which originally had a firebox that was enclosed with concrete block when a heating stove was installed. The brick dining room chimney to the south is internal and vented through a tall, square, parged, stack that rises above the roof and has a concrete cap.

## PROPOSED WORK

The main block's foundation will be restored to its early-twentieth-century appearance. The existing concrete block infill will be removed, the brick piers stabilized and repointed, and the brick lattice that originally spanned the piers replicated based on historic photographs. All repointing will use mortar that matches the existing in color, strength, and texture. Every effort will be made to salvage original bricks. If necessary, brick piers under the house may be replaced with concrete block piers so that the original brick could be reused in visible locations.

For the brick lattice and other locations requiring repair, new handmade bricks that emulate the color, texture, and size of the original bricks made on site should be used. Old Carolina Brick Company manufactures handmade bricks for restoration projects nationwide, and uses orange clay, which is appropriate for piedmont North Carolina, in brick colors such as "Jefferson College." Their standard brick size—2 ¾ inches x 8 ½ inches x 4 inches—is based on typical historic brick dimensions. Their hand-thrown line has an irregular surface and corners that are not always full, as would have been the case historically.

Metal foundation vents will be added and simple wood doors constructed to provide access to the crawl space. Concrete block interior piers and footings will be engineered to support the floor framing system, which will be supplemented with treated lumber as needed. Due to the lack of space for a raised foundation and moisture issues, the reconstructed rear addition will rest on a concrete slab that will not be visible from the exterior.



North chimney stack (HF)

The chimney stacks are in danger of collapse and will be removed to achieve structural stability. The stack size will be documented and the corbelled caps reconstructed based on historic photographs using salvaged or period-appropriate brick. The chimneys will be braced during the foundation work, which will require lifting the house slightly above its brick pier foundation. If needed, a concrete footing may be added at the north chimney's base. Due to the fact that the heavy parging on the chimneys will likely be impossible to remove without destroying the brick, the chimney bases will be restuccoed and painted as they were historically.

The dining room chimney was deconstructed as part of the rear addition's removal and will be replicated per measured drawings on concrete footings using salvaged or period-appropriate brick. The kitchen chimney will be stabilized and repointed. The kitchen chimney base and the dining room chimney stack will be restuccoed and painted.

## EXTERIOR: WINDOWS

All of the original windows were replaced with double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash with triple-track aluminum storm windows in the late twentieth century. In most cases, window openings were reduced in size.

Double-hung, wood, two-over-two sash windows originally filled the two 43-inch wide and 74-inch tall window openings flanking the central entrance on the façade's first story. Slightly smaller windows—approximately 35 inches wide and 76 inches tall—pierced the north and south elevations east of the chimneys. The second-story gable-end windows, also located east of the chimneys, are shorter than those on the first story. The north opening indicates that the original window was approximately 35 inches wide and 60 inches tall, while the south windows was about 31 ½ inches wide and 51 ½-inches tall.

The dwelling's east and west walls are not quite two stories tall, but rise enough above the first story to allow for two short square windows flanking the central façade gable. Each window measures approximately 32 inches wide and 36 inches tall. The original window sash configuration—two vertical panes separated by a central mullion—is visible in the 1981 survey photograph of the façade.



East elevation, first story, north window (HF)



Southeast oblique, 1981 (NCDAH)

A tall, narrow window on the rear addition's south elevation originally illuminated the dining room. A wider, shorter window was installed and the lower area of the original opening enclosed with German siding between 1954 and 1981. Two small windows on the addition's north elevation light the kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen window, which is wider and higher on the wall, fills part of what appears to have been a door opening, now sheathed with German siding.

Historic photographs do not indicate the presence of shutters through 1954. By 1981, louvered shutters had been installed on either side of the front door, the two flanking first-story windows, and the two small, square, second-story windows.

### PROPOSED WORK

All window openings will be returned to their original size. Window surrounds will be repaired and replaced as necessary, with efforts being made to retain as much original historic fabric as possible. Wood sash with the same size, profile, and pane configuration as the original sash will be fabricated based upon historic photographs and installed with surrounds that emulate the missing trim.

## EXTERIOR: DOORS

The front door was replaced with a raised-six-panel door during the late-twentieth-century remodeling. The original two-pane, wood-frame, rectangular transom above the door is intact, as is the flat-board door trim. Narrow molding strips have been added to the surround to allow for the installation of a plywood security panel. The rear addition's back door was missing and the opening had been enclosed with plywood.

The front door is not visible in documentary photographs as a screen door hangs in the opening. The circa 1910-1918 and 1933 photographs of the Fitzgerald House façade illustrate that the original screen door, like many available during the period, had a light wood frame with a decorative central horizontal rail. That screen door had been replaced by 1981.



Front door, 1981 (NCDAH)

### PROPOSED WORK

Doors with glazed upper sections above raised panels provided access from the front and rear elevations and illuminated the center of the house. Period-appropriate paneled wood doors with glazed upper sections will be installed in both locations.

## INTERIOR: FLOOR PLAN

The three-bay-wide dwelling is one-room deep. A south parlor and a north bedroom flank the first-floor's center hall. The upper story contains two bedrooms on either side of the hall. The one-story rear ell encompasses a south dining room and a kitchen, and bathroom to the north.

### PROPOSED WORK

The existing floor plan will be retained with the exception of the rear addition, which was removed due to its extremely deteriorated state. The addition will be reconstructed with its original plan and will include a code-complaint kitchen and bathroom needed to accommodate meetings and community events at the site.

## INTERIOR: WALLS AND TRIM

### FIRST FLOOR

Beaded boards throughout the house are approximately three inches wide. All boards have beaded outer edges and some also include interior reeding.

Horizontal tongue-and-groove beaded boards sheathe the parlor walls. The center hall and first-floor bedroom retain painted vertical beadboard wainscoting that was originally capped with a molded chair rail below plaster-on-wood-lath walls. Some of the chair rail in these areas was removed to facilitate the late-twentieth-century installation of faux-wood paneling. Quarter-round molding fills the space at the junction of the floor and wainscoting. A 3 ½-inch-tall baseboard with a chamfered upper edge remains on the north section of the hall's east elevation.



Parlor, south elevation (HF)

The bedroom wainscoting is approximately thirty-three inches tall with one-inch-tall cap molding. The shallow bedroom closet interior walls are finished in the same manner. The hall wainscoting has a three-part, 3 ½-inch-tall chair railing.



First-floor bedroom, east elevation (HF)

Most of the door and window trim in the parlor and bedroom is also missing, but the hall door surrounds and the hall and closet door surrounds on the bedroom's south walls are intact. All feature approximately two inches of molded trim applied to the outer edges of flat-board door surrounds, which range in width from 4 ¼ to 5 inches.

Gustavo Ocoro reversed the late-twentieth-century modifications in 2015, revealing the original materials.

## SECOND FLOOR

The center hall's painted vertical beadboard wainscoting capped with a molded chair rail is in good condition, but the plaster walls have settled and cracked. The boards comprising the wainscoting in the hall's east section are reeded, while those in the west section are not.



Second floor, center hall, beadboard wainscoting (HF)



Second floor, south bedroom, beadboard wall sheathing (HF)



Horizontal tongue-and-groove beaded boards cover the south bedroom walls. The plaster on the north bedroom walls has been removed, but the wood lath remains.

## **REAR ADDITION**



Rear addition, wall between kitchen and bathroom, looking northeast (HF)

The kitchen, dining room, and bathroom retained some painted vertical beadboard wainscoting. The plaster on the walls had been removed to allow for the installation of later sheathing, but the wood lath was substantially intact. Horizontal beaded boards sheathed both sides of the frame partition wall that separated the kitchen and bathroom.

### **PROPOSED WORK**

The main block's walls and interior woodwork will be cleaned and repainted. The rear addition's original wall finish and woodwork will be replicated in the reconstructed rooms. All salvageable existing wainscoting was removed, cleaned, and properly stored in preparation for reuse.

## INTERIOR: FLOORS



Second floor, south bedroom, pine floor (HF)

The house retains original three-inch-wide tongue-and-groove pine floors. The plywood subfloor in the rear addition was in poor condition. Leaks from plumbing fixtures and moisture from the water running off the hill and pooling under the houses had comprised the floor system, which collapsed in several places.

### **PROPOSED WORK**

The main block's original wood floors will be repaired as needed. It is unlikely that the floors were initially painted, but paint analysis would definitively answer this question. The original floor finish will be restored by scrubbing the floors with lye and sand and burnishing them with wood shavings. Salvaged heart pine floor boards will be installed in the reconstructed rear ell.

## INTERIOR: CEILING



Second floor, center hall, beadboard ceiling (HF)

Painted beaded boards milled in two styles, one with interior reeding and one without, sheath the ceilings. The beadboard is substantially intact and in fair condition.

### PROPOSED WORK

The main block's ceiling will remain in place and will be repaired as necessary and repainted. Replacement boards will match the original. The rear addition's salvageable existing ceiling boards were removed, cleaned, and properly stored in preparation for reuse.

## INTERIOR: CHIMNEYS, HEARTHES, AND MANTELS

### FIRST FLOOR

The first-floor bedroom chimney was parged and finished with a plaster skim coat above a wood mantel, which has been removed. The brick chimney is 44 ½ inches wide. The 27-inch-square firebox was infilled with brick and parged with concrete when a heating stove was added. The oversized bricks in the shallow hearth box (16 inches deep and 43 inches wide) have been painted to match the floor.

The post-and-lintel parlor mantel's upper section is intact, but the molded trim boards that flanked the large square firebox (38 ½ inches wide by 36 ½ inches tall) have been removed. Curved brackets support the 8-inch-deep mantel shelf, which is 51 inches wide with a molded outer edge. The firebox was enclosed to allow for a heating stove's installation. A plywood panel covers the 15-inch deep and 41 ½-inch-wide opening that originally contained a brick hearth.



First-floor bedroom chimney (HF)



Parlor mantel (HF)

## SECOND FLOOR

The north second-floor bedroom mantel features a lintel with a pointed-arch lower edge, a molded upper trim piece, and two applied panels flanking the central bracket beneath a square-edged shelf that is 9 ¼ inches deep, 1 ¾ inches tall, and 53 inches wide. Two 30 ½-inch-tall chamfered posts with 1-inch-tall caps rest on 6 ½-inch-tall square plinths. Portions of the brick hearth (13 inches deep and 41 ½ inches wide) have been replaced with concrete and the firebox enclosed with a plywood panel that is 38 inches wide by 32 ½ inches tall. The wall above the mantel was plastered.



Second floor, north bedroom mantel (HF)

The two-tier south bedroom mantel is the most elaborate in the house. Tall plinths capped with molded trim support the lower section's slender, 35-inch-tall, Tuscan columns. The 6 ½-inch-tall lintel, which is embellished with molding on its upper and lower edges, supports a 53 ½-inch-wide shelf. Twenty-four-inch-tall columns frame the overmantel's 33 ½-inch-wide and 15 ½-inch-tall central panel beneath an identical lintel and shelf. The mantel opening is 36 inches wide and 43 inches tall with a 20-inch-wide and 24 ½-inch-tall stuccoed area around the heating stove pipe. As there is no hearth, it is likely that the heating stove rested on a metal plate to reduce fire risk.



Second floor, south bedroom mantel (HF)

## ADDITION

The dining room's interior handmade brick chimney had a shallow 27-inch-wide by 29-inch-tall firebox with a cast-iron lintel. It appears that the brick had always been exposed. Much of the brick was crumbling and in poor condition. A heating stove was added at this location.

An exterior chimney served the kitchen. The shallow 25-inch-wide by 26-inch-tall firebox had a cast-iron lintel and had been infilled with concrete. The wood mantel had been removed, but a portion of the shelf, which was sawn off flush with the wall to allow for later wall sheathing installation, was 43 inches high. The wood lath above the mantel remained, but the plaster had been removed.



Rear addition, dining room chimney (HF)



Rear addition, kitchen chimney (HF)

## PROPOSED WORK

The existing mantels will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted as needed. Simple, historically appropriate post-and-lintel mantels will be installed in the north first-story bedroom, kitchen, and dining room.

The hearths were constructed of hand-molded bricks laid in sand and lightly rubbed together to provide a tight fit between units. The existing hearth bricks and handmade bricks that mimic the color, texture, and size of the original bricks should be dry-laid in a shallow wood pan.

## INTERIOR: DOORS

Wood doors with two short, vertical, raised lower panels, a central horizontal panel, and two tall upper panels hang on original hinges in most interior door openings. Door locks and knobs have been replaced. The upper section of the door on the parlor's south elevation has been removed, leaving a low partition between the parlor and dining room. The second-story north bedroom door opening is shorter and wider than the other doors. The door's central section is missing, but appears to have contained two tall, vertical, raised panels.



Second floor, south bedroom door (HF)

### PROPOSED WORK

The existing doors will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted. Original hinges will be stripped of paint, reconditioned, and reinstalled. Period-appropriate door locks and knobs will be acquired and installed. Missing doors will be replaced with doors and hardware that emulate the original elements.

## INTERIOR: STAIR



First floor, center hall, stair railing (HF)

A narrow wood stair rises on the center hall's north wall, turns at a small landing, and continues to the second-floor hall. Robust turned newel posts with round finials anchor the molded handrail. Turned balusters secure the steps as well as the stairwell's edges in the second-floor hall.

The newel post at the base of the staircase is 44 ½ inches tall and 5 ½ inches wide. The lower run's railing is 35 inches tall at its lowest point with a 3 ½-inch-wide handrail. Each step contains two balusters, one approximately 26 ¼ inches tall and the other 29 inches tall. The steps are 34 inches wide with 10 ½-inch-deep treads and 6 ½-inch-tall risers. The walkable width is 29 inches.





Second floor, center hall, stair railing (HF)

The newel post in the second-story hall is 37 inches tall, but the railing is only 28 inches tall, which does not meet current building code.

#### **PROPOSED WORK**

The existing stair will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted.

In order to make the low second-floor railing code-compliant, an inconspicuous black metal rail will be installed at the appropriate height above the existing railing.

## INTERIOR: MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Original cooling mechanisms included operable windows and front and rear doors located to allow for cross-ventilation. Fireplaces initially warmed five of the six rooms. A heating stove served the south second-story bedroom, which does not have a firebox. Stoves were subsequently added in the other rooms, likely by the mid-twentieth century.

There is no existing forced-air heating or air conditioning system.

### PROPOSED WORK

An energy-efficient HVAC system will be installed in a manner that is compatible with the building's historic character and is in compliance with current code. A high velocity mini-duct Unico HVAC system would be the most inconspicuous, as the ducts are only two inches in diameter and the vast majority of the system could be located in the shed addition's attic. A small amount of ductwork to serve the first-floor would be in the crawl space. A corner chase would be constructed to accommodate the second story's ductwork. All new vents and returns will be added in unobtrusive locations with minimal impact to historic building fabric.

## INTERIOR: ELECTRICAL

There is no existing electrical system.

### PROPOSED WORK

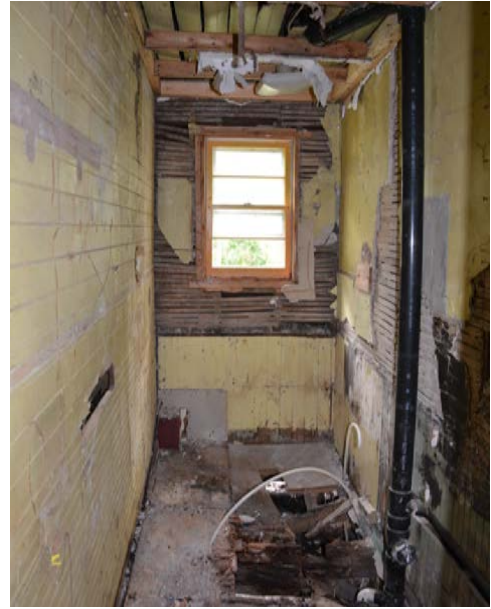
An electrical system will be installed in compliance with current code and with the least possible impact to historic building fabric.

## INTERIOR: PLUMBING

The existing plumbing is not operable.

### PROPOSED WORK

Plumbing will be installed in the new rear addition's bathroom and kitchen in compliance with current code and water conservation measures.



Rear addition, bathroom, looking north (HF)

## EXTERIOR: DRAINAGE

There is no existing mechanism to move water away from the house.

The 1933 view of the south elevation illustrates a bracketed, half-round, metal gutter attached to the fascia below the main block's rear roof slope.

### PROPOSED WORK

Bracketed, half-round, six-inch aluminum gutters and round downspouts with a white enamel finish will be installed in a historically appropriate manner below the main block's rear roof slope on the rear addition's west elevation.

The yard will be graded to achieve a slight slope away from the house. Surface and French drains will be installed around the foundation's perimeter as needed in order to alleviate moisture problems.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Although the information provided in this report allows for a general understanding of the Fitzgerald family, their home, and its evolution, much work remains to be done in order to provide a broader context for the property's history and significance. Some of the following suggested undertakings would further illuminate this important story, while others would answer questions about the built environment.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

Pauli Murray's rich archival legacy helps us to understand the significance of her childhood home. Likewise, the standing structure and the archaeological record contain a wealth of information about the built environment in which the extended Fitzgerald family lived. The originally one-acre property encompassed a wellhouse, stable, corn crib, privy, brick yard, retaining walls, fences, ornamental plantings, fruit and vegetable gardens, an orchard, and agricultural fields during the early twentieth century. Buried or infilled features such as trash pits and root cellars are also likely present. Based upon historic photographs, Sanborn maps, Murray's autobiographies, and the oral histories of current and former neighborhood residents familiar with the evolution of the Fitzgerald House, archaeological investigation will help to verify the location of these no-longer-extant resources. This research potential remained untapped until spring 2016, when archaeologist Anna Agbe-Davies and her University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill students undertook a reconnaissance-level investigation.

Archaeological analysis can contribute to the Fitzgerald family's story in three ways. First, excavation and data recovery may be used to salvage information from areas of the property that will undergo irreversible transformation as a result of the restoration process. Furthermore, archaeological investigation may enhance our understanding of the appearance and function of the Fitzgerald House and associated lot during the first half of the twentieth century. Finally, data from an archaeological analysis of this site may be incorporated into more synthetic analyses of post-Emancipation African American life.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Archaeological materials consist of individual artifacts, the remains of structures and activity areas, and other human-made changes to a landscape. The objects themselves derive much of their archaeological significance from where they are found. For example, were artifacts located under the floor of the addition or the side yard? How did outbuildings relate to outdoor workspaces? In which layer was a collection of window glass fragments buried? Most importantly, what information does the context or location of these different elements in relation to each other convey? How might this context be pinpointed to a specific moment in time? When mitigating a site, archaeologists strive

not only to recover objects, but to document them systematically and extensively in the field before they are displaced by other activities such as those associated with restoring a house.

The principal threats to the archaeological record at the Fitzgerald House site are related to efforts to rehabilitate the dwelling. Specifically, any grading to improve lot drainage may remove original soil layers associated with the family's occupation. Likewise, excavation for the reconstructed rear addition's concrete slab foundation might also impact archaeological deposits which, because they were under a floor and waterlogged, may be well-preserved but also very fragile. Planning and communication among specialists will ensure that any areas with archaeological significance are identified, recorded, and/or excavated before any damage takes place.

## **UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK SUMMARY**

In February and March 2016, participants in the course ANTH 898 Public Archaeology Practicum conducted archaeological fieldwork at the Fitzgerald House site under the direction of Dr. Anna Agbe-Davies. In consultation with Pauli Murray Project Director Barbara Lau and Dean Ruedrich, rehabilitation contractor, Ruedrich Restorations, the archaeological team decided to excavate two small test units immediately abutting the house, as well as a series of shovel test pits across a portion of the yard.

The first test unit encompassed one of the brick piers supporting the dwelling's east wall. Sized 1 x 1 meter, it revealed the original builder's trench dug by those placing the pier. It is our assessment that the information revealed by this test unit does not appreciably add to what is already known about the house's construction history from archival evidence and analysis of the portions of the building visible above-ground. Artifacts found in layers surrounding the pier appear to be materials washed in by erosion from upslope and do not represent activities taking place in or near the location of their recovery. Many of the artifacts (notably some glass bottles) are in relatively good condition. This means that they are easy to identify by date and possibly by contents. Such artifacts may be useful for display. Archaeological excavation of additional piers may recover similar finds. However, the potential to learn much about the dwelling's construction, or activities in and around the house, is limited.

The second test unit (1 x 2 meters) straddled the addition's north wall. Excavators placed the unit so that it included deposits underneath the one-story addition as well as deposits from outside the structure's footprint. The deposits in the unit's northern portion included a trench associated with the parged gutter that directed some water away from the addition's footing. Archaeologists also uncovered a small pit, likely a rodent burrow. Among the finds was a doorknob of a style common during the late nineteenth century, when the house was built. Deposits in the southern portion of the unit are still undergoing analysis, but preliminary results suggest that additional excavation in deposits that were until recently under that addition may reveal interesting information to supplement

arguments about the date of its construction, as well as any activity or construction in that space the predated the addition, such as a porch.

The shovel test pits uncovered a wealth of information about the differential preservation of archaeological materials in various areas of the yard. Seventeen shovel test pits surrounded the house on all sides and covered an area 25 x 20 meters with pits 5 meters apart. Areas with poor preservation of archaeological materials are located north and west of the house. In the process of making this determination archaeologists uncovered some interesting features, including a fencepost southeast of the house at the edge of a slight embankment, and at least one French drain south of the house. Extension of the grid, especially to the south, will likely yield additional useful information about the property's larger landscape, including evidence related to the outbuildings depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map.

This very brief preliminary investigation has shown that the state of archaeological preservation is quite good on some parts of the site and that excavation can recover new information to aid in the restoration of the house to its early-twentieth-century appearance. The site's archaeologically-sensitive areas should be protected. Additional excavation may be warranted, either to more fully explore features already identified, or to locate additional features.



French drain south of house, March 2016, Colleen Betti, photographer

## TECHNIQUES FOR FUTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Subsequent surveyors would have several possible alternatives for the detection of outbuildings and landscape features. These include probing the soil, open area excavation, and geophysical remote sensing techniques. Soil probes can be an effective method to detect ground anomalies, but as vernacular buildings typically rest on brick or stone piers that leave ephemeral footprints, the results of such investigations are often inconclusive.

Another option would be to completely remove the topsoil to search for the signatures of ground disturbances and historic features. Early planting beds and fence post holes will appear different from the surrounding soil matrix when exposed horizontally. Once elements of these historic features are detected, additional areas could be stripped in order to fully expose and map the historic landscape. Open area excavation, although effective in detecting subsurface features, is very invasive and expensive and is not a practical solution if the intention is to keep an area intact. Electrical resistivity data is less challenging to interpret, and more affordable, but may be difficult to use in such consistently waterlogged soils. The most effective strategy would likely be a combination of small, targeted excavation trenches, dug by hand, that are situated to both assess the site and to provide interpretive data for documenting the property's evolution.

Archaeologists use a range of tools under the umbrella of "geophysics" to identify historic features without excavation. For example, ground penetrating radar (GPR), although more costly, is a much less invasive remote sensing tool used to detect subsurface archaeological features. Areas that have experienced frequent earth disturbance are not good candidates for GPR, as interpreting the data becomes difficult.

Regardless of the approach, archaeological efforts will continue to be an effective means of further illuminating the history of this very significant African American site. Results might help to more precisely date different construction and renovation phases. Analysis may supply information about the yard's layout, including not only structures, but activity areas, plantings, and other landscape features. Artifacts could be used in the creation of an interior furnishing plan, as they provide evidence of housewares and possibly furniture that the family owned. Archaeology is an invaluable tool for preserving, identifying, and restoring the Fitzgerald family's home and associated landscape.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study of Pauli Murray's family home is at the nexus of several archaeological research programs. Until recently, African diaspora archaeology focused almost exclusively on pre-Emancipation sites, and especially sites of enslavement in the plantation south. Late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century sites are a growing area of interest, and new research is expanding our understanding of the many ways to be "African American in the American past." Publications such as Jodi A. Barnes' edited volume *Materiality of Freedom: Archaeologies of Post-Emancipation Life* (2011) explore this topic.

Building on the theme of the variety of African American experiences, archaeology at the Fitzgerald House could also contribute to a nascent body of work examining life in cities and white collar families. Given the particular history of the Fitzgerald family and the trajectory of Murray's life, it is possible to view the site through the lens of gender. Whitney Battle-Baptiste's *Black Feminist Archaeology* (2011) and Laurie A. Wilkie's *The Archaeology of Mothering: an African-American Midwife's Tale* (2003) provide good examples of this approach.

With these bodies of scholarship in mind, possible research questions might be:

How does the experience of African Americans in a city like Durham compare with rural sites regionally and larger municipalities such as Chicago and Philadelphia?

How did households headed by women (given Robert Fitzgerald's physical limitations and frequent absence) operate in the early twentieth century?

How did households remain resilient in the face of persistent environmental racism?

Due to Murray's life's work and the intent to create a center for dialogue and social activism based at the site, other significant research questions will be developed in consultation and collaboration with community stakeholders.

## RESEARCH

Although the historical backgrounds of the Fitzgerald family and later residents have been briefly explored, additional research is necessary. Interviews with current and former neighborhood residents are essential as the process of documenting the area's history continues. Oral history allows for the understanding of local people, events, communities, and places that is not possible from any other source. Whenever possible, oral histories should be audio- or video-recorded. In conjunction with ongoing oral history compilation, identification and digitization of historical documents and photographs in private collections should be undertaken to facilitate their preservation.

## DOCUMENTATION

Wendy Michener and architect Patricia Harris executed measured drawings for the Fitzgerald House as part of this project. A site plan illustrating historic resources is needed in order to more thoroughly document the landscape. Oral history and historic photographs would likely illuminate some feature locations. Furnishings plans could also be created based upon Pauli Murray's recollections in her autobiographies. Paint analysis would allow for the implementation of the original paint color scheme.



## **MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION PLANS**

An outline of the most pressing repair needs at the Fitzgerald House should be created immediately, followed as soon as possible by a detailed scope of work and a cyclical maintenance plan. The dwelling is substantially intact and in good repair. Once the rehabilitation is complete, a cyclical maintenance plan should be implemented in order to ensure the preservation of this very significant building.

## **INTERPRETATION**

The proposed Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice presents a unique opportunity for African American resource interpretation given the availability of material culture, oral history, and written records to tell the important stories of the Fitzgerald family and Pauli Murray's legacy. Increased awareness of the property's significance could be promoted through the creation of interpretive panels erected in key locations or an audio tour accessed through cellular devices.

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APPENDIX A.  
EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS



**South elevation (above) and southeast oblique (below), October 2015 (HF)**







**South elevation (above) and rear addition, southwest oblique (below), October 2015 (HF)**





**Rear addition, west elevation (left)  
and northwest oblique (below)  
August 2015 (HF)**





**North elevation (above) and chimney (below), August 2015 (HF)**





**Northeast corner (above) and east elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**





**Center hall, looking east, October 2015 (HF)**



**First-floor bedroom door, August 2015 (HF)**



**First-floor bedroom, south elevation, August 2015 (HF)**



**First-floor bedroom, looking northwest (above) and west (below), August 2015 (HF)**





**Parlor, north elevation (above) and east elevation (below), October 2015 (HF)**





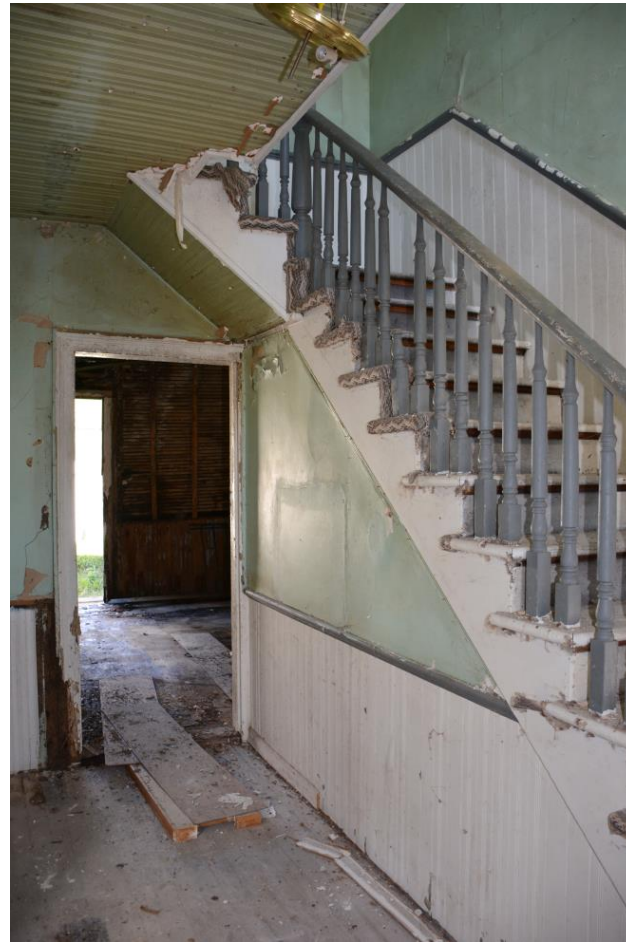
**Parlor, south elevation (above) and west elevation (below), October 2015 (HF)**







Center hall, looking southwest, October 2015 (HF)



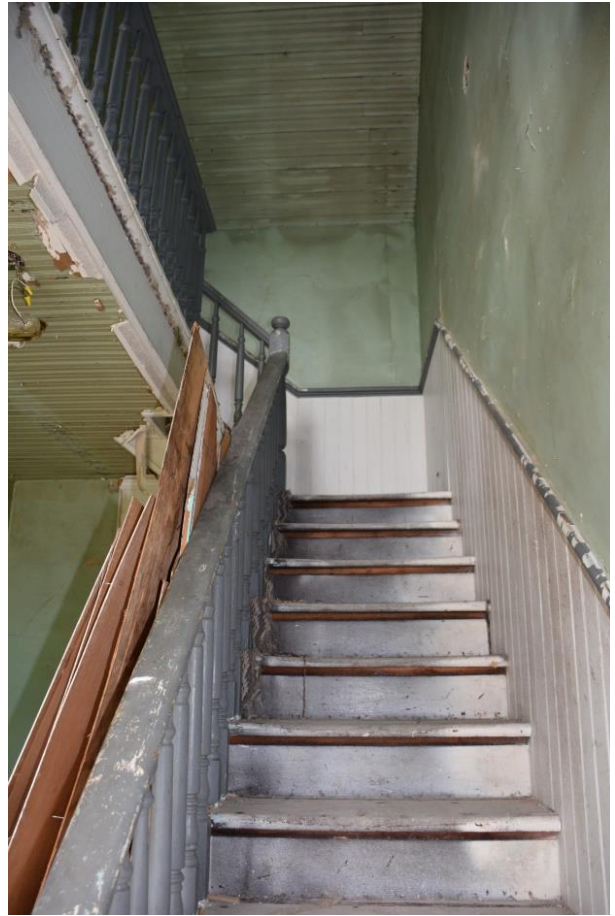
Center hall, looking northwest, October 2015 (HF)



Center hall, stair, October 2015 (HF)



**Stair, looking east, August 2015 (HF)**



**Stair, looking west, August 2015 (HF)**



**Second-floor hall, looking west, August 2015 (HF)**



**Second-floor hall stair rail (above) and looking northeast (below), August 2015 (HF)**





Second floor, north bedroom, south elevation (above) and east elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)





**Second floor, north bedroom, north elevation (above) and west elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**





**Second floor, south bedroom, north elevation (above) and east elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**



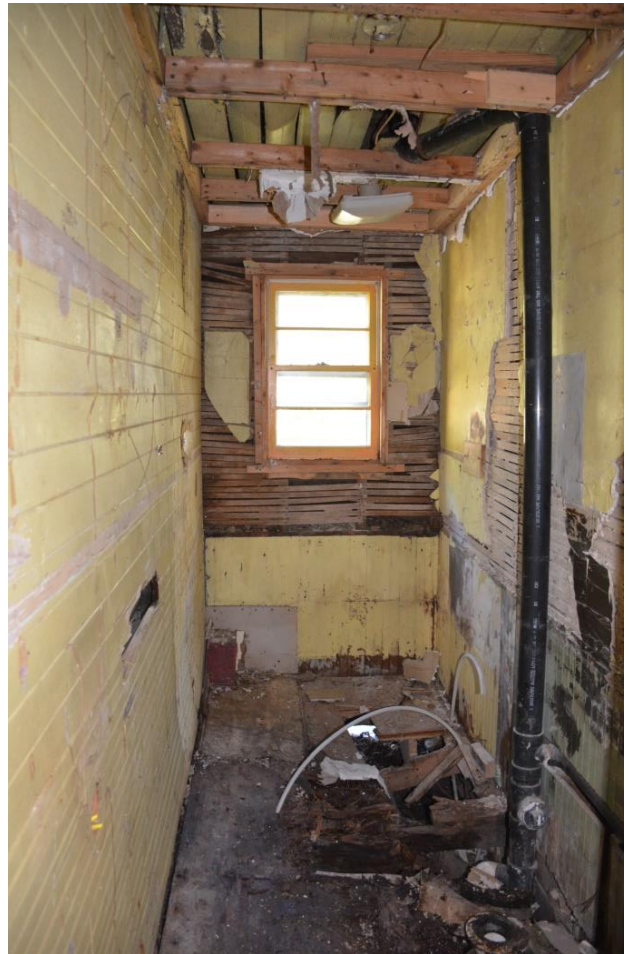


**Second floor, south bedroom, south elevation (above) and west elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**





**Kitchen, looking east, October 2015 (HF)**



**Bathroom, looking north, August 2015 (HF)**



**Bathroom floor damage, August 2015 (HF)**





**Kitchen, looking northwest, August 2015 (HF)**



**Kitchen, looking northeast, August 2015 (HF)**



**Kitchen floor damage under sink, August 2015 (HF)**



**Kitchen, intersection of bathroom wall and ceiling (above) and south elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**



**APPENDIX A.**



Dining room, north elevation (above) and east elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)





**Dining room, south elevation (above) and west elevation (below), August 2015 (HF)**



APPENDIX B.  
SITE PLAN, FLOOR PLANS, AND ELEVATIONS

**Pauli Murray Family Home  
906 Carroll Street  
Durham, Durham County, North Carolina  
Site Plan**

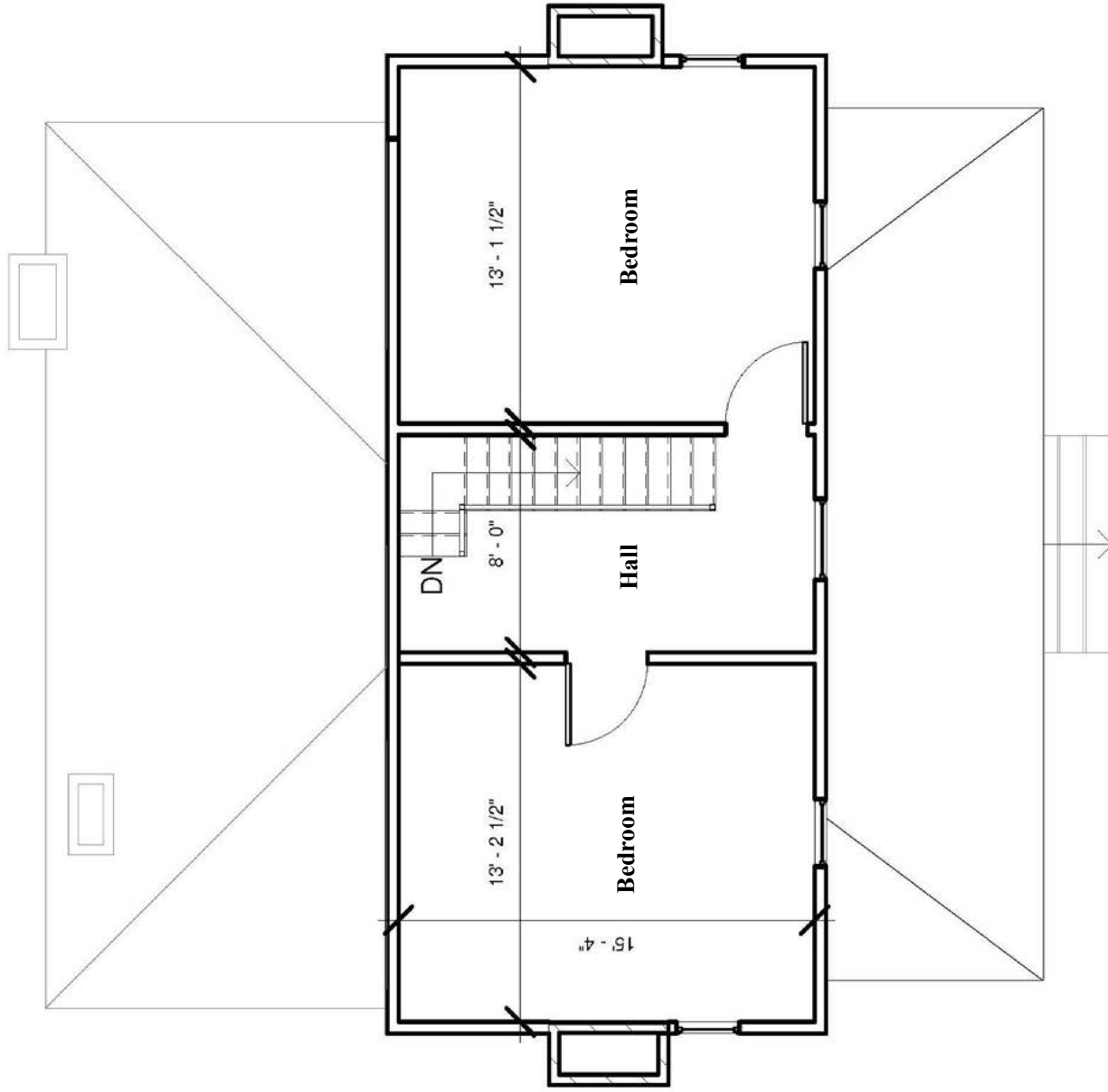


Scale: 1" = 100'

Heather Fearbach, Fearbach History Services, Inc. / February 2016  
Base 2014 aerial photo courtesy of Durham County GIS at [http://maps2.roktech.net/durhamnc\\_gomaps/#](http://maps2.roktech.net/durhamnc_gomaps/#)

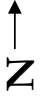
**Pauli Murray Family Home  
906 Carroll Street  
Durham, Durham County,  
North Carolina**

**Second floor plan  
prior to rear addition  
deconstruction and front  
porch removal in 2015**



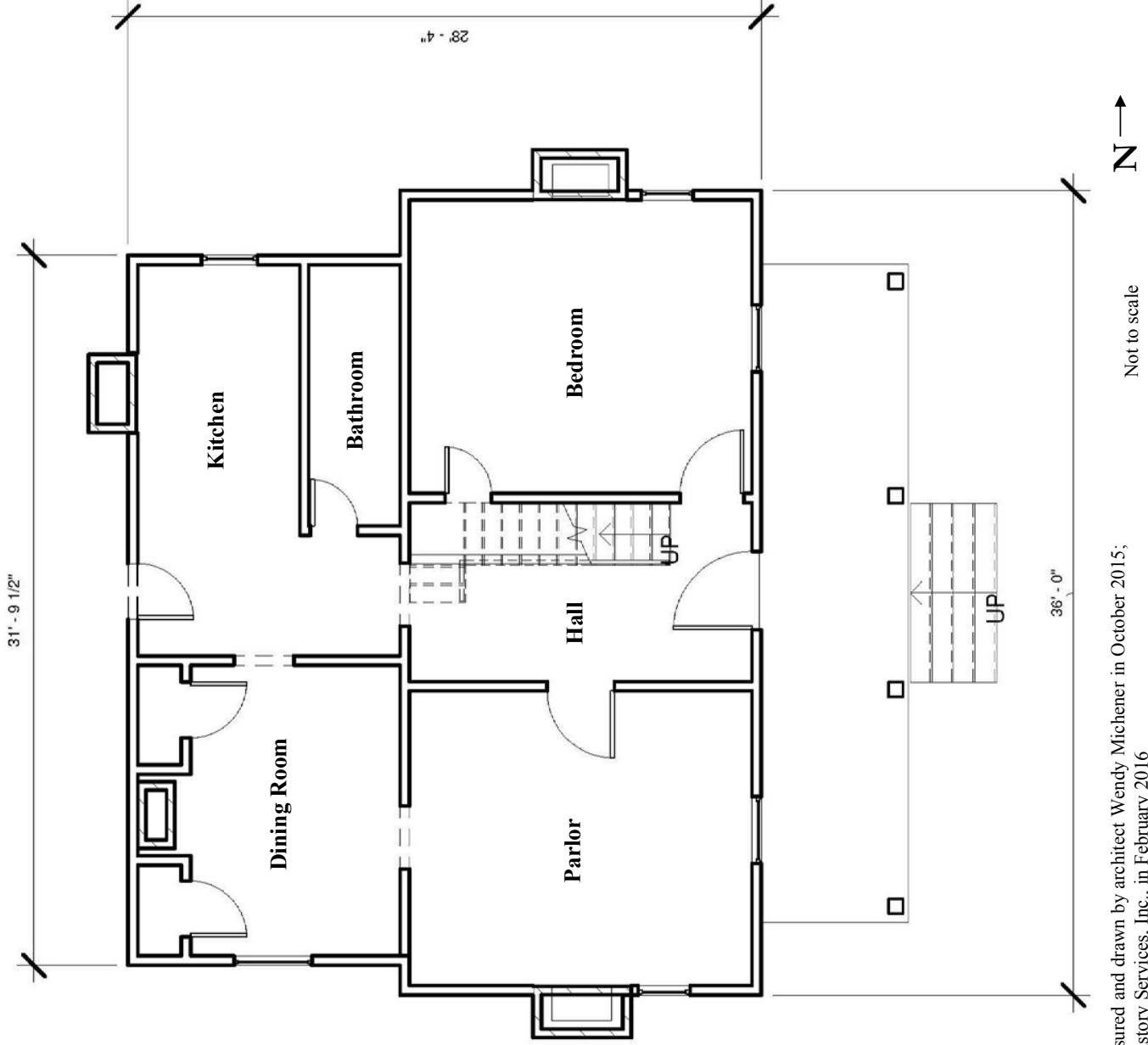
Plan provided by architect Patricia Harris; measured and drawn by architect Wendy Michener in October 2015;  
annotated by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., in February 2016

Not to scale



**Pauli Murray Family Home  
906 Carroll Street  
Durham, Durham County,  
North Carolina**

**First floor plan  
prior to rear addition  
deconstruction and front  
porch removal in 2015**



Plan provided by architect Patricia Harris; measured and drawn by architect Wendy Michener in October 2015; annotated by Heather Feambach, Feambach History Services, Inc., in February 2016





The Harris Collaborative, PLLC

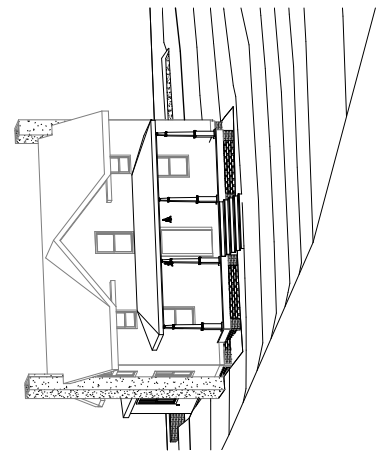
PAUL MURRAY HOUSE RENOVATION  
 906 CARROLL STREET  
 DURHAM, NC 27707

No.	Description	Date

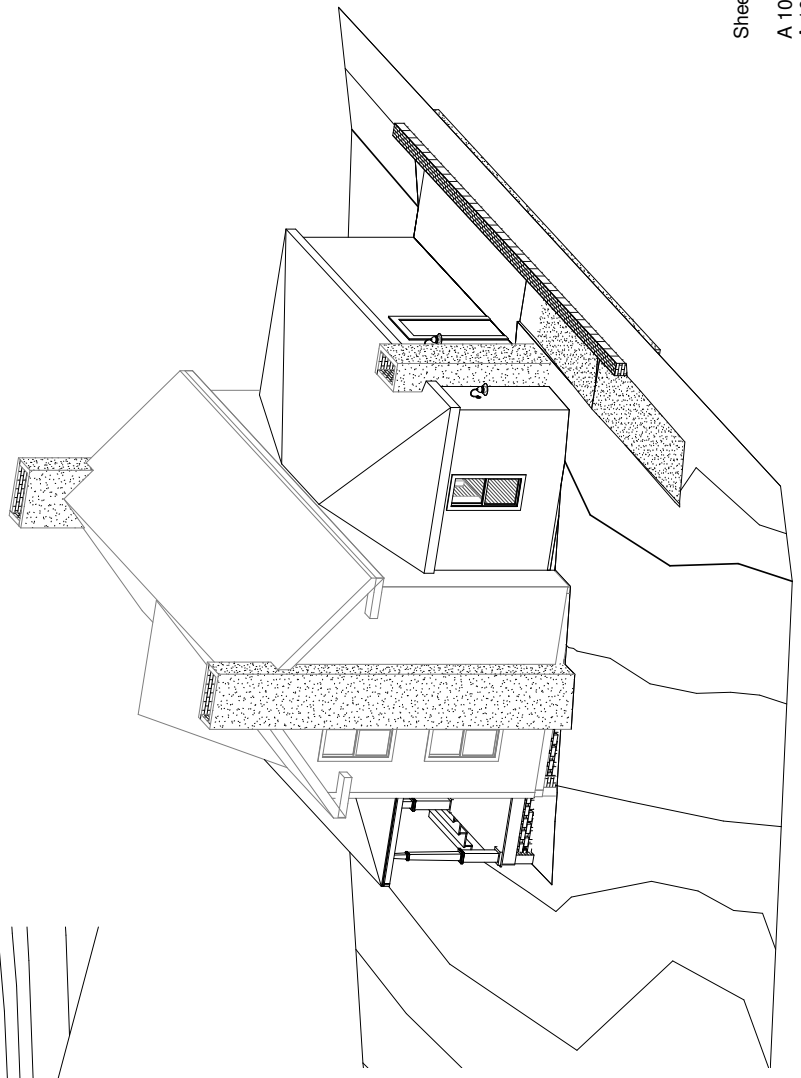
**Paul Murray Project**

**Cover Sheet**

Project number	003515
Date	4/12/2016
Drawn by	Windy McManis
Created by	PEH
Scale	<b>A 101</b>



② Paul Murray House Restoration



**Sheet Schedule**  
 A 101 Cover Sheet  
 A 102 Plans and Details  
 A 103 Elevations and Details  
 A 104 Sidewalk and PME

① Paul Murray House Restoration - the Rear Addition



APPENDIX C.  
SHPO LETTERS REGARDING REAR ADDITION REMOVAL



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 6, 2015

Barbara Lau  
Pauli Murray Center  
P.O. Box 541  
Durham, NC 27702

Re: Pauli Murray House, Durham

Dear Barbara,

I shared the pictures of the rear addition chimneys with Claudia. I also made a quick trip to Durham yesterday and went by the house.

We concur that the chimney to south (right as you face the rear of the house) was built after the addition and was probably never a safe situation with those embedded studs in the chimney mass. It appears that this chimney is so structurally deficient that it should be taken down.

On the other hand, the chimney to the left and wrapped in plastic appears to be more structurally sound. (The workmen were nice enough to lift up the plastic when I was there.) We believe that this chimney should remain, hopefully to be incorporated in the new rear addition - if a new addition is indeed constructed.

It was great to see the house without the aluminum siding and porch.

This letter incorporates material sent via email.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "F. Wilds".

F. Mitchener Wilds, Supervisor  
Restoration Services Branch  
State Historic Preservation Office



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 14, 2015

Barbara Lau  
Pauli Murray Center  
P.O. Box 541  
Durham, NC 27702

Re: Pauli Murray House, Durham

Dear Barbara,

We are thrilled that you have been working with Ruedrich Restorations on the Pauli Murray House. This letter will confirm the recommendations Claudia and I made during our site visit regarding the removal and possible reconstruction of the back rooms of the Pauli Murray House.

The deteriorated condition, largely due to the years of water related damage to the foundation and structure, is such that we do not believe that retention and rehabilitation of the existing rear section is viable. We do recommend that the rear addition be rebuilt in the existing footprint to modern standards and incorporate any new systems or uses such as bathrooms which would support the historic portion of the house. Any material which is salvageable, such as siding or interior woodwork, could be reused as part of a new addition.

This letter incorporates material sent via email.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "F. Mitchener Wilds".

F. Mitchener Wilds, Supervisor  
Restoration Services Branch  
State Historic Preservation Office



APPENDIX D.  
LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION REPORT



Real Solutions One Client at a Time

July 28, 2015

Mr. Douglas P. Guild  
Prescott Environmental  
P.O. Box 2555  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Subject: **LIMITED LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION REPORT  
906 CARROLL STREET  
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA  
VES LLC PROJECT NO.: V150726**

Dear Mr. Guild,

Vision Environmental Solutions LLC (VES) is pleased to submit the attached limited lead-based paint inspection report for the referenced property location. The report summarizes our on-site investigations and procedures, the Niton Lead Paint Spectrum Analyzer (XRF) test results, and our conclusions and recommendations based on the data collected.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

906 Carroll Street is an aluminum-sided exterior, residential building. The building was not occupied at the time of the survey. Mr. Joe Lightner, North Carolina Risk Assessor No. 120110 performed the lead-based paint inspection services on July 21, 2015. Instructions as to the location of the building, access, and an explanation of the areas to be assessed were provided by Mr. Douglas Guild of Prescott Environmental.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The inspection was conducted in general accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint activities (40 CFR 745.1320), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* (Guidelines) with the 1997 and 2000 revisions. VES is a North Carolina Certified Lead Firm – No. FPB-0246.

7300 Stonecliff Drive\*Suite 10 \* Raleigh, NC 27615 \*  
919.215.9996 \* VESLLC@gmail.com



### Methodology for Lead-Based Paint Inspection

The lead-based paint survey began with our inspector/risk assessor walking the subject facility and documenting room equivalents, testing combinations, and selecting test locations. After the testing strategy was determined, VES used an XRF to determine the lead content in milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) of selected painted surfaces on the subject property building.

### **FINDINGS FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION**

Fifty-seven (57) samples (including calibration samples) were collected utilizing the XRF to determine the presence of lead-based paint. For paint to be considered "Lead Based Paint", the paint must contain lead concentrations of 0.5% by weight or greater under the EPA guidelines, or contain lead concentrations of 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> or greater under HUD guidelines. Please note that detectable lead quantities less than 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> may constitute a lead dust hazard even though it is not considered a lead-based paint.

Lead-based paint **was detected** at concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> as identified in the following table.

<b>ROOM</b>	<b>SIDE</b>	<b>COMPONENT</b>
Exterior	A,B,C,D	Wood Walls
Exterior	A	Soffit
Exterior	B,D	Chimneys
Foyer	B	Door Jambs and Casings
Foyer	D	Stair Balusters, Risers and Stringer
Front Left Room	A,B	Walls
Kitchen	B	Door Casing
2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Hall	B	Door Casing
2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Left Room	A,C	Walls
2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Left Room	D	Door

Note: Based on HUD guidelines, the sides of the building, including the walls, windows, doors, and cabinets, are identified by letter. The A-side of the building is the side facing the road and is typically the location of the main entrance door to the building. The remaining three sides of the building are denoted with letters B through D moving clockwise from the front of the building. For a list of all surfaces tested and the XRF results, refer to the complete XRF Testing Report located in Appendix A.

## **DISCLOSURE**

As required by Section 0.0808 of the North Carolina Lead-Based Paint Hazard Management Program, a summary of the lead-based paint inspection activities performed at the site has been forwarded to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services – Health Hazards Control Unit. A copy of this summary must be provided to new lessees (tenants) and purchasers of this property under Federal law (24 CFR part 35 and 40 CFR part 745) before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. The complete report must be provided to new purchasers and it must be made available to new tenants. Landlords (lessors) and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet and include standard warning language in their leases or sales contracts to insure that parents have the information they need to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards. Specific questions regarding disclosure requirements should be directed to the US Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta or to the Lead Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-5323.

## **QUALIFICATIONS**

This report summarizes VES's evaluation of the conditions observed at the subject property during the course of the survey to identify lead-based paints. Our findings are based upon our observations at the property and sampling performed at the time of the inspection activities. Additional lead-based paints may exist in other portions of the property but were undetected due to inaccessibility or due to an imperceptible change in paints. Any conditions discovered which deviate from the data contained in this report should be presented to us for our evaluation. The information contained in this report is based upon the data furnished by Prescott Environmental and observations and test results provided by VES. These observations and results are time dependent and are subject to changing site conditions and revisions to federal, state, and local regulations.

The relationship of VES and Prescott Environmental included an exchange of information about the property that was unique and between VES and Prescott Environmental and serves as the basis upon which this report was prepared. Due to the importance of the communication between VES and Prescott Environmental, reliance or any use of this report by anyone other than Prescott Environmental; for whom it was prepared, and property managers of this property is prohibited and therefore not foreseeable by VES.

Reliance or use by a third party without explicit authorization in the report, will be at the third party's risk. For the same reasons, no warranties or representations, expressed or implied in this report, are made to any such third party.

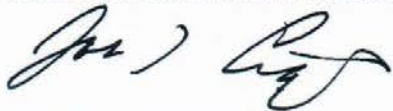
Limited Lead-Based Paint Inspection Report  
906 Carroll Street  
Durham, North Carolina

July 28, 2015  
Page 4

We appreciate this opportunity to provide professional services for this project. If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to call us at (919) 215-9996.

Sincerely,

**VISION ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LLC**



Joseph J. Lightner - Owner  
NC Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor No.120110

Appendix A      XRF Testing Report

**APPENDIX A**  
**XRF TESTING REPORT**

Reading No	Time	Type	Duration	COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	SIDE	COLOR	SITE	FLOOR	ROOM	Results	PbC
1	7/21/2015 9:55	SHUTTER_CAL	122.64									2.68
2	7/21/2015 9:59	PAINT	7.03			CALIBRATE					Positive	1.1
3	7/21/2015 9:59	PAINT	5.16			CALIBRATE					Negative	0.9
4	7/21/2015 10:00	PAINT	19.85			CALIBRATE					Positive	1
5	7/21/2015 10:02	PAINT	3.09	WALL	METAL	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Negative	0.02
6	7/21/2015 10:02	PAINT	1.03	WALL	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Negative	0
7	7/21/2015 10:03	PAINT	2.68	WALL	METAL	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	2.7
8	7/21/2015 10:04	PAINT	7.62	CEILING	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Null	0.8
9	7/21/2015 10:04	PAINT	2.06	CEILING	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Negative	0.14
10	7/21/2015 10:05	PAINT	1.23	SOFFIT	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	4.9
11	7/21/2015 10:07	PAINT	1.23	WALL	WOOD	C	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	2.4
12	7/21/2015 10:08	PAINT	1.24	WALL	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	5.1
13	7/21/2015 10:08	PAINT	1.23	WALL	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	4.2
14	7/21/2015 10:09	PAINT	3.3	CHIMNEY	CONCRETE	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	2.4
15	7/21/2015 10:11	PAINT	6.18	CHIMNEY	CONCRETE	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Positive	1.9
16	7/21/2015 10:11	PAINT	1.03	DOOR JAMB	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		OUTSIDE	Negative	0
17	7/21/2015 10:12	PAINT	1.02	WALL	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0
18	7/21/2015 10:12	PAINT	0.62	DOOR CASING	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Null	2.4
19	7/21/2015 10:13	PAINT	2.49	DOOR CASING	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Positive	2.8
20	7/21/2015 10:13	PAINT	2.06	DOOR JAMB	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Positive	3.4
21	7/21/2015 10:13	PAINT	1.03	BASEBOARD	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0.01
22	7/21/2015 10:14	PAINT	1.03	RAILING	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0.01
23	7/21/2015 10:14	PAINT	7.19	BALUSTER	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Null	1
24	7/21/2015 10:16	PAINT	20	BALUSTER	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Positive	1
25	7/21/2015 10:16	PAINT	1.02	TREAD	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0.07
26	7/21/2015 10:17	PAINT	8.47	RISER	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Positive	1.1
27	7/21/2015 10:18	PAINT	10.96	STRINGER	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Positive	1.5
28	7/21/2015 10:18	PAINT	1.04	TREAD	WOOD	D	GREY	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0.1
29	7/21/2015 10:19	PAINT	3.1	CEILING	DRYWALL	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0
30	7/21/2015 10:19	PAINT	1.03	FLOOR	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		foyer	Negative	0.02
31	7/21/2015 10:20	PAINT	3.29	WALL	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		front left rm	Positive	2.5
32	7/21/2015 10:20	PAINT	3.28	WALL	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		front left rm	Positive	2.5
33	7/21/2015 10:21	PAINT	1.03	WINDOW CASING	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		front left rm	Negative	0

Reading No	Time	Type	Duration	COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	SIDE	COLOR	SITE	FLOOR	ROOM	Results	PbC
34	7/21/2015 10:21	PAINT	1.02	WINDOW SASH	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st		front left rm	Negative	0
35	7/21/2015 10:22	PAINT	3.08	WALL	DRYWALL	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		front right rm	Negative	0
36	7/21/2015 10:23	PAINT	2.26	WALL	DRYWALL	C	WHITE	906 carroll st		front right rm	Negative	0
37	7/21/2015 10:23	PAINT	1.03	WINDOW CASING	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		front right rm	Negative	0
38	7/21/2015 10:23	PAINT	1.03	WINDOW SASH	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st		front right rm	Negative	0
39	7/21/2015 10:24	PAINT	2.27	WALL	DRYWALL	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		KITCHEN	Negative	0
40	7/21/2015 10:25	PAINT	1.85	DOOR CASING	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st		KITCHEN	Positive	3.5
41	7/21/2015 10:29	PAINT	4.12	DOOR CASING	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	HALL	Positive	1.5
42	7/21/2015 10:29	PAINT	1.23	FIREPLACE	WOOD	B	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	left rm	Negative	0.11
43	7/21/2015 10:30	PAINT	3.08	CEILING	DRYWALL	B	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	left rm	Negative	0
44	7/21/2015 10:30	PAINT	2.27	WALL	DRYWALL	C	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	left rm	Positive	3
45	7/21/2015 10:31	PAINT	4.51	WALL	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	left rm	Positive	1.7
46	7/21/2015 10:32	PAINT	4.53	DOOR	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	left rm	Positive	1.7
47	7/21/2015 10:33	PAINT	7.83	WALL	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0.8
48	7/21/2015 10:33	PAINT	2.67	WALL	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0
49	7/21/2015 10:33	PAINT	1.03	WINDOW CASING	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0
50	7/21/2015 10:34	PAINT	1.03	BASEBOARD	WOOD	A	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0.06
51	7/21/2015 10:34	PAINT	1.03	FIREPLACE	WOOD	D	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0.05
52	7/21/2015 10:34	PAINT	1.44	WALL	WOOD	C	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0
53	7/21/2015 10:35	PAINT	1.03	WALL	WOOD	C	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0.25
54	7/21/2015 10:35	PAINT	3.3	CEILING	WOOD	C	WHITE	906 carroll st	SECOND	right rm	Negative	0.5
55	7/21/2015 10:40	PAINT	13.91			CALIBRATE					Positive	1.1
56	7/21/2015 10:41	PAINT	10.68			CALIBRATE					Positive	1.1
57	7/21/2015 10:42	PAINT	19.92			CALIBRATE					Positive	1

## APPENDIX E. PAULI MURRAY'S OEUVRE

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## ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

Fitzgerald Family Papers, Collection #4177, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

One reel of microfilm includes diaries, 1864 and 1867-1871, and a sketchbook of Robert G. Fitzgerald (1840-1919); copies of his pension record and marriage certificate and of the manumission certificate of Thomas Fitzgerald (father of Robert G.); two letters; and articles about members of the Fitzgerald family, including Fitzgerald's granddaughter, Pauli Murray.

Mary Ruffin Smith Papers, 1750-1904, Collection #3879, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Papers consist of scattered correspondence of Mary Ruffin Smith, chiefly in the 1880s, concerning her financial affairs, her loans and gift of land to the University of North Carolina, and social notes exchanged with other residents of Chapel Hill, N.C., including William Mercer Green, Cornelia Phillips Spencer, Kemp P. Battle, and other members of the Battle family. Included also are deeds for military bounty lands in Illinois and lands in Orange county, Chatham county, and Randolph county, N.C.; records, 1838-1850, of Mary's brother, Dr. Francis J. Smith (1816-1877), a physician in Hillsborough, N.C., showing patients' medical treatment and charges; business letters, 1850-1854, to lawyers William Stedman and Sidney Smith of Pittsboro and Chapel Hill, N.C., from lawyers elsewhere concerning the collection of debts; and assorted other papers, including tenant farmers' accounts, 1870s-1890s, of Mary R. Smith and of W. C. Cole, who purchased the Smith lands after her death.

Papers of Sarah Patton Boyle, 1949-1970, Special Collections, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Pauli Murray correspondence with Sarah Patton Boyle, 1963, Box 5.

Pauli Murray, "The Law as it Affects Desegregation," June 14, 1963, Box 30.

Pauli Murray Papers, 1827-1985, MC412. Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Correspondence, writings, photographs, etc. 58.26 linear ft. (135 file boxes, 5 half file boxes, 2 folio boxes) plus 12 folio folders, 13 folio folders, 5 oversize folders, 1 supersize folder, 3 oversize volumes, 122 photograph folders, 2 photograph albums, 120 audiocassettes)



Pauli Murray interview with Robert E. Martin (RJB 290), August 15 and 17, 1968. 142-page transcript. Ralph J. Bunche Collection (formerly the Civil Rights Documentation Project). Moorland-Spingarn Research Center. Howard University, Washington, DC.

Lawyer, professor, and author Pauli Murray discusses her book on the black family, *Proud Shoes*; recalls in depth her activities with other Howard University students in breaking segregation barriers in Washington, DC during the 1940s; discusses various civil rights law cases; and gives views on Black Power, integration, and the civil rights movement.

Pauli Murray interview with Genna Rae McNeil, assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, February 13, 1976, Interview G-0044, Southern Oral History Program Collection (#4007), Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

## APPENDIX F. EXAMINATIONS OF PAULI MURRAY'S LEGACY

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- \_\_\_\_\_. "Jane Crow: Pauli Murray's Intersections and Antidiscrimination Law." *Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion* 29, no.1 (2013): 155-160.
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## APPENDIX G. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

### **ANNA AGBE-DAVIES, ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL**

Anna Agbe-Davies is a historical archaeologist with research interests in the plantation societies of the colonial southeastern United States and the Caribbean, as well as towns and cities of the nineteenth and twentieth-century Midwest, with a particular focus on the African diaspora. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to that, she was a staff archaeologist for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research. Recent research projects include excavation and community collaboration at the sites of New Philadelphia, Illinois, and the Phyllis Wheatley Home for Girls on the south side of Chicago. In 2014, she started two new projects in North Carolina. In addition to being an associate professor in the Department of Anthropology, she also has appointments in the Curriculum in Archaeology and the Department of African and African-American Diaspora Studies.

### **HEATHER FEARNBACH, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN, FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.**

Fearnbach History Services, Inc. is a woman-owned and operated business offering high-quality historic resource research, documentation, analysis, and management services to federal agencies, local and state governments, non-profits, and individuals. Prior to starting the firm, president and owner Heather Fearnbach served as an architectural historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, the North Carolina Department of Transportation, and the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. She has worked throughout North Carolina, successfully completing historic architectural surveys and reports for transportation projects; municipal and county architectural surveys; and numerous nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, North Carolina Study List applications, local historic designation reports, and rehabilitation tax credit applications. Fearnbach also serves as a lecturer in the Art and Design Department and the coordinator of the Historic Preservation Certificate program at Salem College in Winston-Salem. She has been a lecturer in the history and interior architecture department at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Fearnbach meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards as set forth in 36 CFR Part 61 and is certified as a Historically Underutilized Business through the North Carolina Department of Administration.

### **PATRICIA HARRIS, ARCHITECT, THE HARRIS COLLABORATIVE, PLLC**

Patricia E. Harris is an architect and urban planner with over thirty years of experience in historic preservation and community development. Her notable commissions include facilitating the rehabilitation of fifteen historic Bennett College buildings in Greensboro, North Carolina. The project encompassed an award-winning restoration of the campus's Carnegie Library, which was Greensboro's first such public facility for African Americans. Harris has provided professional services for the John Coltrane Auditorium in High Point, City Place in Durham, the Magnolia House Hotel in Greensboro, the Piper-Dixon House in Durham, the Carrboro Century Center in Carrboro, and numerous other projects located in North Carolina, Ohio, and Massachusetts. She has served on the Durham Historic Preservation Society, the Durham City-County Planning Commission, and the Durham Chamber of Commerce. Harris has won numerous awards for her work, was named a National Peer Professional by the Federal General Services Administration, and served as a Juror for The Best Federal Architecture of the Twentieth Century.

### **BARBARA LAU, DIRECTOR, PAULI MURRAY PROJECT, DUKE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER AT THE FRANKLIN HUMANITIES INSTITUTE**

Barbara Lau has more than twenty years of professional experience as a folklorist, oral historian, teacher, curator, radio producer, and arts consultant. Lau earned a BA in Sociology/Urban Studies from Washington University in St. Louis (1980) and an MA in folklore at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (2000). She is also currently an adjunct professor of documentary studies at Duke University.

Lau's past projects include curating the exhibition *Pauli Murray: Imp, Crusader, Dude, Priest*; directing the Face Up: Telling Stories of Community Life documentary public art project; and curating traveling exhibits about Durham's Civil Rights Heritage and Historic Black Wall Street. She was a guest curator of the collaborative exhibitions, *From Cambodia to Greensboro: Tracing the Journeys of New North Carolinians* for the Greensboro Historical Museum and *From Cambodia to Carolina: Tracing the Journeys of New Southerners* for the Levine Museum of the New South in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Her publications include "Safe Containers for Dangerous Memories," which appeared in *The Public Historian* and was co-authored with Sarah Pharaon, Sally Roesch Wagner and María José Bolaña Caballero; an exhibit catalog, *From Cambodia to Greensboro: Tracing the Journeys of New North Carolinians*, and an award-winning co-authored children's book, *Sokita Celebrates the New Year: A Cambodian American Holiday*. She has also written articles for the *North Carolina Folklore Journal* and *Mid-America Folklore*, and a chapter, "Meetings at the Buddhist Temple: Signposts to a Changing South" in *Southern Crossroads: Perspectives on Religion and Culture*, published in 2008 by the University of Kentucky Press. Barbara Lau is a recipient of the 2014 Samuel DuBois Cook Society Award and the 2012 Carlie B. Sessoms Award from the Durham Human Relations Commission for her leadership.

**WENDY MICHENER, DRAFTING AND PRODUCTION ASSISTANT, THE HARRIS COLLABORATIVE, PLLC**

Wendy Michener is a North Carolina State University School of Design graduate with extensive experience documenting historic structures through the creation of measured drawings. She has undertaken several historic building rehabilitations in Fayetteville, North Carolina; providing design, rendering, and construction administration services. Michener is currently preparing plans for two historic building renovations in Chapel Hill and Pittsboro.

**GUSTAVO OCORO, DECONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR, OCORO ENTERPRISES**

Ocoro Enterprises focuses on sustainability in the areas of landscaping, deconstruction, and waste management through the use of green building practices. The company reclaims, refinishes, reuses, and recycles materials in designs and installations to reduce the human footprint on earth. Ocoro strives to divert 95% of construction and demolition waste from the landfill by finding alternate uses for it.

**DEAN RUEDRICH, REHABILITATION CONTRACTOR, RUEDRICH RESTORATIONS**

Dean Alan Ruedrich has over twenty-two years of experience in the historic building trades and is one of the few gravestone conservators practicing in North Carolina. A licensed general contractor, educator and dedicated artisan, Dean has been privileged to work on some of the state's most significant buildings and cemeteries. He has also enjoyed working with some of the most ardent stewards of historic preservation in our state – from small nonprofit historic preservation organizations to the NC State Historic Preservation Office. Dean is owner of Ruedrich Restorations and winner of the 1998 Robert Stipe award, the highest honor given for professional excellence in historic preservation in North Carolina.





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