

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOMINATION FORM

Name of Property

Historic name Morehead City Historic District
names/site number _____

Location

Street & number portions of 600-800 blocks of Arendell Street; 1100 block
Arendell Street; 500-1100 blocks of Bridges Street; 500-800 and 1100 blocks of
Bay Street; 700-800 blocks of Bay Street; 100-200 blocks of North Sixth
Street; 100-300 blocks of North Seventh Street; 200-300 blocks of North Eighth
Street; 100-200 blocks of North Ninth and North Tenth Streets; 200 block of
North Eleventh Street; and 100 block of North Twelfth Street N/A not for
location

City or town Morehead City vicinity N/A
State North Carolina code NC county Carteret code 31 zip code 28557

State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for nomination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____X_____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Cross SHPD 2/25/03
Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

National Park Service Certification

Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: department store
Religion: religious facility
Education: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: department store
Religion: religious facility
Education: school

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Commercial
Style, Bungalow/Craftsman, Other: I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard, shake
other brick, concrete

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1857-1952

Significant Dates 1857

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Atwood and Nash, Inc. (architects); Linthicum & Linthicum (architects); Jones Brothers & Co. (contractors); Lewis, Elmer (contractor)

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approximately 40 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	342620	3843590	3	18	343240	3843610
2	18	343050	384358	4	18	343480	3843440
5	18	343520	3843340	6	18	343480	3843240
7	18	343340	3843210	8	18	342580	3843300
9	18	342530	3843340	10	18	342540	3843420

_____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title M. Ruth Little

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date January 2003

street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone 919-836-9731

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

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12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1
Morehead City Historic District
Carteret County, N. C.

Section 7: Description

The Morehead City Historic District stretches seven blocks in length and three blocks in width, and is generally bounded by North Fifth Street on the east, North Twelfth Street on the west, Arendell Street on the south and Bay Street on the north. The boundaries contain approximately fourteen blocks with ninety-nine primary buildings. The district is located in the oldest section of the town of Morehead City, which occupies a six-block wide peninsula that stretches from the mouth of the Newport River at Bogue Sound on the east to Twenty-fourth Street on the west. The peninsula is bounded on the south by the irregular shoreline of Bogue Sound, and on the north by the marshy shore of Calico Creek, which forms a wide bay. The district's east-west streets, the principal streets in the district, are named Arendell, Bridges, and Fisher for the town's early settlers and developers. Arendell Street, which contains the tracks of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad through the center, is the town's main street, and is also Business Highway 70. The north-south streets are numbered consecutively from east to west. The district's gridded blocks retain the original town plan. Each block contains two alleys that run north-south, connected by an east-west alley through the center in an "H" shape. The alleys provide secondary access to the five to seven 50 x 100 foot lots facing the east-west streets and the one or more lots facing the north-south streets. Throughout the district are sidewalks, with medians landscaped with a variety of substantial trees including cedars, live oaks, crepe myrtles, and pines. The terrain is sandy and flat. The district abuts the marshy shoreline of Calico Creek at the north end of North Eighth Street.

The district contains 123 contributing buildings, of which ninety-nine are primary buildings and twenty-four are garages and sheds. Of the total 231 buildings in the district, 108 (forty-eight primary buildings and sixty garages, sheds, and rental units) are noncontributing due to age or substantial alterations. Thirteen vacant lots stand within the historic district. A total of fifty-three percent of the district's resources contribute to its architectural character.

Along Arendell Street, the district includes portions of four block faces containing late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, as well as the First Methodist Church, Franklin Memorial Methodist Church, and six early twentieth-century houses. The remainder of the district contains houses, the First Baptist Church, the First Freewill Baptist Church, and the former Morehead City Public School. The dwellings are generally of frame construction, one and two stories in height, set close to the street. Houses range in age from the late 1850s to the early 1950s, with the period from ca. 1900 to ca. 1930 predominating. The dominant house type is the traditional side-gable frame house of one or two stories in height, with a one-story front porch. The two-story type, known as an I-House, often has a two-story porch.

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Three houses from Morehead City's founding era in the late 1850s stand in the district: the Elijah M. Dudley House, Sarah Dennis House, and the James B. Arendell House. The Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, built about 1857, is the only one that retains its antebellum architectural character. The large two-story, hip-roofed house has exterior-end chimneys, a double piazza, and Greek Revival-style entrances at both stories.

Three I-Houses associated with the Webb family in the 100 block of North Ninth Street represent the types of dwellings characteristic of the late nineteenth century. The Italianate-style house at 106 North Ninth Street was built about 1886 for Marion S. Webb, and features an unusual concave hip roof, paneled corner posts, and large decorative eave brackets. The Charlie Webb House (108 North Ninth Street) is an 1880s vernacular Italianate I-House with an original double piazza with chamfered posts and a sawnwork balustrade. One of the oldest traditional one-story, side-gable houses is the Henry Willis House, 508 Bridges Street, with corner posts and a wide cornice of late Greek Revival character. It was probably constructed about 1900.

In the first decade of the 1900s a small number of stylish Queen Anne houses were built in the district. The finest is the Headen-Norris House, 806 Arendell Street, built in 1905. The two and one-half story frame house features front and side gable wings with bay windows, a wraparound porch with turned posts and brackets, and an upper balcony with spindle frieze and conical roof. The Abram Davis House, 504 Bridges Street, built ca. 1910, is a one-story, gable-and-wing Queen Anne-style house with a front bay window and a wraparound porch with turned posts.

The Walter Fulford House, 606 Fisher Street, and the Capt. George Nelson House, 712 Fisher Street, represent a variation on the pyramidal hip-roofed cottage house type that was popular throughout North Carolina during the early twentieth century. Built about 1915, these houses feature a pyramidal roof and a porch that wraps around the side to a semi-detached kitchen set off from the corner of the house. Approximately one dozen of these houses survive in Morehead City. Because the offset, hip-roofed kitchens of these houses are found nowhere else in North Carolina, the type was dubbed the "Morehead Special" in the 1930s by a summer resident, Josie Exum, from Snow Hill, North Carolina.¹

Bungalows and Craftsman-style houses were very popular in Morehead City's historic core during the 1910s and 1920s. One of the earliest and finest bungalows is the George W. Dill House (1104

¹ Josie Exum and her husband purchased the house at 1700 Shackleford Street, Morehead in 1936 for use as a summer cottage. The Exums lived in Snow Hill, North Carolina. Interview with her grandson, Francis Sugg, Snow Hill, N.C., April 2001.

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Arendell Street), built in 1919. The two-and-one-half-story house has an engaged porch with ornate Corinthian columns set on a solid brick balustrade. Walter Freeman had a large, handsome bungalow built in 1922 at 704 Bridges Street. The side-gable roof house has a shed dormer that creates well-lit attic bedrooms, a wraparound porch with sturdy brick and wooden supports, and eaves with decorative brackets and rafter tails. Two smaller stylish bungalows, built about 1930, face each other at 600 and 601 Bridges Street. The Harry Freeman bungalow at 601 Bridges Street is a smaller version of the Walter Freeman bungalow, with a side-gable roof with decorative brackets, a large dormer window lighting the attic bedroom, and a wraparound porch with sturdy porch posts. The Gordon C. Willis bungalow at 600 Bridges Street has a front-gable roof, a side-gabled porch that wraps around the corner of the house, and similar eave brackets.

A public school and five churches anchor the west half of the district. In 1930 the Charles S. Wallace Graded School designed by Durham architects Atwood and Nash was completed in the 1100 block of Bridges Street. The two-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style school extends thirty bays wide, taking up the entire block. The oldest unaltered church building in the district, Franklin Memorial Methodist Church (1110-1112 Arendell Street) is a brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary built in 1923. The First United Methodist Church (900 Arendell Street) sanctuary was rebuilt in 1952 as a richly-ornamented Neoclassical Revival-style brick sanctuary with a marble façade and portico. The sanctuary of the First Baptist Church (810-812 Bridges Street) was built in the 1920s and remodeled in the late twentieth century. The First Freewill Baptist Church (912 Bridges Street) is a brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary built in 1904 and remodeled in 1957.

At the west edge of the district are early twentieth century historic resources associated with "Colored Town," the African American neighborhood that developed after the Civil War. In 1904 St. Stephens AME Zion Church was constructed at 107 North Twelfth Street. The sanctuary is a frame Gothic Revival-style building with twin corner towers framing a pedimented portico. Next door at 105 North Twelfth Street is a two-story I-House built about 1904 for the church's pastor, Rev. Jacob S. Bell.

Approximately one-half of the noncontributing resources in the district are historic houses that have been remodeled gradually over the years until their appearance prior to 1952 has been lost. For example, the Dan Ward House, 804 Fisher Street, an I-House, has vinyl siding, vinyl replacement sash windows, and replacement porch posts that have resulted in the concealment of all exterior historic fabric. Approximately one-half of the noncontributing resources were built after 1952, the end of the period of significance. A few of these are late twentieth-century commercial buildings built among the historic stores of Arendell Street. Most of the rest are small frame houses of Minimal Traditional style, or small brick ranch houses built from the late 1950s to the 1970s.

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The historic character of the district contrasts strikingly with its surroundings. To the south and east of the district boundaries stands newer commercial development. To the north, many of the lots have never been developed, and other lots contain non-historic dwellings. To the west stand houses of more recent construction. The majority of the buildings in the district retain their historic character, even though many of them have vinyl siding. The high humidity and harsh climate of the town causes wooden wall materials to lose paint more quickly than in inland areas.

Note: List is arranged alphabetically, by street name, north side first, then south side; west side first, then east side. The numbered north-south streets are arranged in numerical order at the end. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise stated. Dates are derived from the following primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the 1893, 1898, 1904, 1913, and 1923 Sanborn Maps [SM], the 1920 Census of Carteret County [1920 Census], and interviews, particularly several interviews with Floyd Chadwick in January 2001. Secondary sources include research files in the library of The History Place, the museum of the Carteret County Historical Society, Inc. [CCHS file]; the Morehead City Woman's Club's *A Pictorial History of Morehead City 1714-1981*; the Woman's Club's *Yesterday and Today: A Pictorial History of Morehead City Through 1998*; Joan Allen's "Twelve Historic Carteret County Homes," and Rodney Kemp's "Morehead City Walking Tour."

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1952, and are more than fifty years old. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the historic district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, after 1952, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1952 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their historic character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are substantial window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing, and extensive post-1952 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

A number of the buildings determined to be noncontributing could easily become contributing by the removal of the vinyl siding that has concealed all of the historic fabric or by the restoration of the porch with architecturally appropriate porch posts and railings. Among these are such early and architecturally significant buildings as the Rev. Jacob Bell House, 105 North Twelfth Street, the Dan Ward House, 804 Fisher Street, and the Peter Block Store, 1014 Fisher Street.

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600 block Arendell St., north side

608 Arendell St. **Alfonso James House.** The late Victorian 2-story house has a pyramidal roof, a
C hipped front dormer, 1-over-1 window sash, a full-height bay window on the east
Ca. 1915 side, and a hipped porch with Craftsman posts and railing. All-over vinyl siding. The
earliest known owner of this house was Alfonso James, Clerk of Court of Carteret
Co. for many years. His son Bobby James still lives here. [1924 SM]
NC Garage. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and trim.

610 Arendell St. **A. B. (Jack) Roberts House.** (now Nelson Taylor Law Office) Substantial 1 ½-story
C bungalow, with side-gable roof, engaged front porch, a wide front shed dormer,
Ca. 1920 bracketed eaves, and exposed rafter tails. Original 9-over-1 sash windows light the
house. The front porch is enclosed as office space. Jack Roberts lived here in the
1930s. Well-known attorney Nelson Taylor has had his office here for many years.
[1924 SM]

612 Arendell St. **Taxi Stand.** Small frame taxi office with German siding, 2-over-2 horizontal sash
NC-age windows, and a flat roof.
Ca. 1975

800 block Arendell St., north side

804 Arendell St. **James B. Arendell House.** The large 2-story, 3-bay-wide hip-roofed house appears
C on the 1904 Sanborn Map. Of simple turn-of-the-century design, it features plain
Ca. 1860?, ca. weatherboard, boxed eaves, a hipped dormer, some original 6-over-1 window sash,
1900 and a large hipped porch with boxed posts and plain railing. According to local
tradition, the house dates from the late 1850s and was used as a Federal hospital
during Civil War occupation, but no traces of 19th century fabric are visible on the
exterior. It was later a school. Arendell, a clerk for the Norfolk and Southern
Railroad, lived here with his family in 1920. Tony Seamon Sr. owned the house for a
number of years in the later 20th century. It was the "Admirals Quarters" shop in the
late 20th century. It is now vacant. [1904 SM, 1920 Census, *Pictorial History of
Morehead City*, 135.]

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- 806 Arendell St. **Headen-Norris House.** The Headen-Norris House, in the center of a row of
C 3 significant houses in the 800 block of Arendell Street, is the most architecturally
1905 significant Queen Anne-style house in Morehead City. The well-restored 2 ½-story
frame house is extremely intact. The side-gable structure has a tin roof, a front gabled
2-story wing with a bay window, and pedimented gables with imbricated shingles,
sawnwork and spindle bargeboard, and small sash windows. Plain siding covers the
house, and 1-over-1 sash windows light it. Bay windows project from both side
elevations. The boxed eaves feature corbeled brackets. The most impressive feature is
the front porch and its upper balcony. The wraparound 1-story front porch has slender
turned posts with brackets, a bracketed cornice, a turned railing, and a pedimented
gable over the entrance bay. An upper balcony finished with the same detailing wraps
around the east side of the house. Stained glass windows illuminate the stairwell on
the east side. The 1904 Sanborn Map shows the earlier dwelling that stood on this
site; the 1908 Sanborn Map shows the present house. Prominent physician Dr.
Headen had the house built. Beam Cooper Gainey Insurance Company restored the
house in the 1990s as their offices. [1908 SM]
- 808 Arendell St. **Brinson-Webb House. 808 Arendell St.** (Parsons General Store). Intact 2-story I-
C House with original plain siding, an entrance with transom and sidelights, molded
Ca. 1900 drip caps on the windows, a hipped porch with turned posts and spindle brackets, and
a rear 2-story ell. James Brinson built the house for his family. His daughter Hattie
married Norman Reid Webb and they made their home here. Since 1982 it has
housed a gift shop. [interview, 1904 SM, 1920 Census]
- 810 Arendell St. **BB&T Beam Cooper Gainey Insurance Building.** 2-story brick veneer office
NC-age building with flat roof. The only opening on the main façade is the central bay
Ca. 1990 recessed entrance. The east elevation has metal windows.
- 812 Arendell St. **T. D. Webb Furniture Store.** 2-story brick store, built between 1913 and 1924,
C whose upper façade retains an original decorative brick parapet, a large center arched
1913 window opening, and flanking segmental-arched window openings. This section of
the façade was covered with rough stucco in the late 20th c., but its architectural
design is still evident. The storefront was remodeled in the late 20th c. T. D. Webb
was the original owner and operator of the store. [1924 SM]
- 814 Arendell St. **D. M. Webb Building.** This 2-story brick store was built as a general store, with

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C
1898, ca. 1930 lodge meeting room on the upper floor. It retains a marble façade plaque with the inscription "Webb 1898." About 1930 it was totally remodeled with combed red brick veneer, black brick trim, and paired windows with transoms. The storefront has been replaced in recent years. D. M. Webb operated the general store throughout the first half of the 20th century.

900 block Arendell St., north side

900 Arendell St. **First United Methodist Church.** Although the church has an Arendell St. address, C
1952, 1960, ca. the sanctuary faces N. 9th St. The 1952 sanctuary, a sumptuous Georgian Revival-
1990 style brick building designed by the Raleigh firm of Linthicum & Linthicum, features a marble facade, a portico with marble Corinthian columns, stained glass windows, and a 3-stage steeple. To the west stands a 3-story brick annex that was constructed in 1925 but completely renovated in 1960. A 1-story chapel of modern design extends from the annex south to Arendell Street.

The congregation was established in 1797 as the Methodist Episcopal Church South by area settlers prior to the establishment of the town. The original sanctuary stood in the 400 block of Bridges St. In 1880 the congregation constructed a new sanctuary on this site, which was replaced by the present sanctuary. [CCHS file]

908 Arendell St. **Commercial Building.** One-story commercial building of concrete block, with red C
Ca. 1940 brick 3-bay-wide facade ornamented with decorative brick panels with concrete trim. The replacement storefront contains yellow brick pilasters and metal plate glass windows and entrance.

910 Arendell St. **Commercial Building.** One-story red brick commercial building with a paneled C
Late 1920s parapet, dentil cornice, and replacement storefront with Mansard wooden awning. Current occupant is "I J L Wachovia," a brokerage business. The building does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.

912 Arendell St. **Cooperative Savings and Loan Bank.** 1-story yellow brick commercial building of NC-age
1963 contemporary design, with a flat roof, a façade filled with plate glass windows, and large arched window openings along the side elevations. [*Yesterday & Today*, 90]

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1100 block Arendell St., north side

- 1100 Arendell St.
C
Ca. 1910
- Capt. Lane House.** Late Victorian 2-story gable and wing house that is remarkably unaltered. Original features include plain siding, 2-over-2 and 1-over-1 sash windows, pedimented cross-gables with sash windows, and a glazed front door with beveled glass transom and sidelights. The wraparound porch features original Doric columns and an original Arts and Crafts-style balustrade. The adjacent lot on the west side contains a beautifully-landscaped garden for this house. Capt. Lane built the house for his family. His descendants still live here. [interview]
C Garage ca. 1930. Shed-roofed garage with vertical flush siding.
- 1104 Arendell St.
C
1919
- George W. Dill House.** Distinguished 2 ½-story bungalow with a striking engaged porch supported by Corinthian columns set on a solid brick balustrade. A large shed dormer pierces the roof. Other original features are plain siding, wood shake-covered gables, and 1-over-1 sash windows. The house is not present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. One of the earliest examples of the bungalow in Morehead, the house was built in 1919 for George W. Dill, Sr. owner of the Morehead City Drug Store for many years. George W. Dill Jr. and his family lived here from 1935 to 1981. Mr. Dill operated Dill & Sons Funeral Home and served as mayor of Morehead City from the 1940s to the 1960s. In the late 20th c. the house operated as the Dill House Bed and Breakfast. [interview, CCHS file, 1924 SM]
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Small side-gabled shed with plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and wooden casement windows.
- 1106 Arendell St.
C
Ca. 1915
- William Hales House.** (Contemporary Art Gallery) Pyramidal roof cottage with much original fabric, including a roof deck, hipped dormers, plain siding, and 1-over-1 sash windows. Hales, proprietor of a wholesale grocery, lived here with his family in 1920. An art gallery has occupied the house for many years. [1920 Census]
C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gabled shed with German siding.
- 1108 Arendell St.
C
Ca. 1900
- William A. Hauser House.** (Vagabond's House) 2-story gable-and-wing house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, boxed eaves with returns, and an altered shed front porch. Hauser, a messenger for the American Railway Express, lived here with his family in 1920. The business now occupying this house is a gift shop. [1920 Census]

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1110-1112 **Franklin Memorial United Methodist Church.** Gothic Revival-style brick
Arendell St. sanctuary of cruciform shape, with original red combed brick veneer and buttresses
C with stuccoed caps. Gothic-arched stained glass windows with stuccoed molds
1923 illuminate the building. The entrance is located in a flat-roofed corner entrance tower.
 Wooden trim is covered with vinyl. On the east side is a front-gabled, brick veneer
 annex known as the O'Neal Building, built in 1981. It is attached to the sanctuary by
 a small brick connection at the rear. The congregation, known as the First Methodist
 Episcopal Church, was founded in the late 1800s by the Core Bankers who settled the
 "Promised Land" section located two blocks south on Bogue Sound. Their first
 sanctuary, built in 1895 on this site, was a frame building built of timbers from a
 wrecked ship. Franklin Memorial Church is the oldest unaltered church building in
 Morehead City. [CCHS file]

700 block Bay St., north side

710 Bay Street **House.** Pyramidal cottage with interior chimneys, plain siding, and a hipped porch
C with large boxed posts. The 1-over-1 sash windows may be replacements.
Ca. 1910

712 Bay Street **Vacant Lot.**

800 block Bay Street, north side

800 Bay Street **Vacant Lot.** A sign on this lot identifies this grassed lot as the "Snookie Wade City
Park." It apparently serves as a neighborhood open space.

802 Bay Street **Ambrose J. Willis House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash
C windows, and a replacement front porch. Willis, a fisherman of "food fish," lived
Ca. 1910 here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census]

804 Bay Street **William H. Marks House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2
C sash windows, and a hipped porch with replacement posts. Marks, a drayman, lived
Ca. 1910 here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census]
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed-roofed shed with artificial siding.

806 Bay Street **Rose Boat Shop.** 2-story front-gabled shed with exposed rafter tails and sheet metal
siding. The building is sited on the shore of Calico Creek. Joe Rose, a boat builder

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- NC-age
Ca. 1960 siding. The building is sited on the shore of Calico Creek. Joe Rose, a boat builder who lived nearby, built this shop to replace the previous shop that burned. His son John Rose is the current owner. The building is vacant and for sale. [interview]
- 808 Bay Street** **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with asbestos wall shakes and a hipped porch with some plain and some turned posts. House appears to have been widened by at least one bay, and has replacement sash windows and a large bowed window added beneath the porch.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1920
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed with plywood siding and a shed roof.
- 800 block Bay Street, south side**
- 801 Bay Street **Vacant Lot.**
- 805 Bay Street **House.** Craftsman-style 1-story side-gable house with original plain siding and an engaged front porch with plain boxed posts.
C
1920s
C Rental House. Ca. 1930s. Side-gable 1-story house with asbestos wall shakes, an enclosed shed porch, and 2/2 sash windows of the 1950s era.
- 807 Bay Street **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with front gabled porch and artificial siding.
NC-age
Ca. 1985
NC Shed. Ca. 1985. Front-gabled shed with artificial siding.
- 809 Bay Street **House.** Low side-gabled house with asbestos wall shakes, a few 2-over-2 sash windows, and a Craftsman-style front door. The house has additional bays added at each end, and a replacement front porch.
C
1940s
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed with plain siding and a flat roof.
- 811 Bay Street **House.** 2-story I-House with a 2-story rear wing, a 2-story gabled entrance porch, asbestos wall shakes, and replacement 6-over-6 sash windows. When the First Baptist Church purchased the original site of this house on Fisher St. to build a parking lot, the house was moved to this new site. All exterior fabric is replacement.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1910, ca.
1980
NC Workshop. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled shop building with artificial siding.
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Front-gabled shed of concrete block.

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500 block Bridges Street, north side

- 504 Bridges St. **Abram Davis House.** Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing 1-story house with much original fabric, including plain siding, two interior chimneys, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a front bay window. The original wraparound porch has heavy turned posts and turned railing. Asbestos shakes cover some walls. Davis, a salesman in a grocery store, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]
C
Ca. 1905
C Shed. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled shed with exposed rafter tails and original board-and-batten siding.
- 506 Bridges St. **Nelson House.** 2-story I-House with 2-story front porch with boxed posts and replacement railing. House retains original 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows. An original door with sidelights opens to the upstairs porch. Vinyl siding. [1913 SM]
C
Ca. 1900
- 508 Bridges St. **Henry L. Willis House.** 1-story side-gable house of late Greek Revival character, with plain siding, corner posts and wide eave cornice, exterior end chimneys, and 4-over-4 sash windows. The original door has a four-pane transom and sidelights. The hipped porch has boxed posts. Willis, a caulker in a shipyard, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]
C
Ca. 1900
NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Front-gabled shed with artificial siding.
- 510 Bridges St. **House.** 1-story brick veneer side-gabled house with flat-roofed porch.
NC-age
Ca. 1960
- 512 Bridges St. **Thomas McDuffie Wade House.** Large, handsome Craftsman-style masonry house of 1½ stories, built of oversized brick laid in Flemish bond. The tall clipped gable roof faces the street, and the side gabled dormers also have clipped gables. Large decorative brackets support the overhanging eaves. Other features are a side bay entrance with transom and sidelights, stuccoed gables, 6-over-1 sash windows, a side bay window, and a wraparound porch with original fluted posts and decorative exposed rafter tails. Thos. McDuffie "Duffy" Wade, owner of Morehead City's two theatres, was the original owner. A later owner was Sam Ballou, a contractor, who died in the 1980s. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [Lucas interview]
C
Late 1920s

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**500 block Bridges St.,
south side**

- 507 Bridges St. **House.** Front-gabled Craftsman-style 1-story house with interior chimneys, 2-over-2
C sash windows, and a hipped porch with boxed posts. Vinyl siding and trim. [1924
Ca. 1924 SM]
C Garage/Apartment. Ca. 1930. L-shaped, 1-story garage and apartment with gable
roof, exposed rafter tails, 4/1 sash windows, and T-111 siding.
- 509 Bridges St. **Luther Eubanks House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story house with exterior end chimney, a
NC-alt. central entrance with sidelights, a front shed dormer, and a hipped porch. All of the
Ca. 1920 exterior fabric has been replaced or covered with vinyl, including the sash windows.
The boxed porch posts and railing are covered with vinyl. [interview, 1924 SM]
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated shed with plywood siding and a gambrel roof.

600 block Bridges St., north side

- 600 Bridges St. **Gordon C. Willis House.** Substantial, well-preserved Craftsman-style 1-story house
C with front-gable roof, a side-gable front porch, gable ends covered with wood shakes,
Ca. 1925 and eaves with decorative paired brackets and exposed rafter tails. Brick piers with
paired boxed posts support the porch. The house also features original plain siding, a
glazed and paneled entrance, and the original Craftsman porch railing. Built for
Gordon C. Willis. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [interview]
- 602 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**
- 604 Bridges St. **Pittman-Davis House.** Large, intact Queen Anne-style 2-story house with a cross-
C gable roof with three pedimented gables. Sawtooth shingles, a sawtooth cornice, and
Ca. 1900 boxed eaves decorate the gables. There is evidence of original molded siding,
although most is now replacement plain siding. The entrance has a transom and
sidelights. The wraparound porch has turned posts, quarter-circle sawnwork brackets
with sawtooth edging, and a room enclosure on the west side. The I. E. Pittman
family lived here in the 1920s; the E. Stanley Davis family lived here in the 1930s.
[Lucas interview, 1913 SM]

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610 Bridges St. **Magnolia Place Apartments.** Building No.1: Rectangular 2-story building of tan
NC-age brick, with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves. The parking area occupies the
Ca. 1985 center of the lot between this building and the building to the west. The grounds are
extensively landscaped with shrubs and trees.

610 Bridges St. **Magnolia Place Apartments.** Building No. 2: L-shaped 1-story apartment building
NC-age of tan brick, with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves.
Ca. 1985

600 block Bridges St., south side

601 Bridges St. **Harry Freeman House.** Intact 1 ½-story bungalow with side gable roof and engaged
C porch that extends out to the east side. Among the original features are 6-over-1 sash
1920s windows, a large gabled front dormer window, and wide overhanging eaves with
large brackets. The porch has battered wood posts on brick bases. Vinyl siding covers
the walls and the brackets. Some of the 1/1 sash windows may be replacements.

[interview]

NC Garage. Ca. 1960. Flat-roofed, concrete block, 1-story garage.

NC Rental House. Ca. 1960. Small shed-roofed 1-story house with plywood siding.

NC Greenhouse. Ca. 1970. Gabled greenhouse covered with plexiglass.

603 Bridges St. **House.** 2-story brick house with hipped roof, a gabled entrance porch, and an integral
NC-age garage. Set at rear of lot, with deep front yard.
Ca. 1970

605 Bridges St. **Robert B. Wallace House.** Large 2-story gable-and-wing house with pedimented
C front and side gables, an original entrance door with a 3-pane transom and sidelights,
Ca. 1910 and a 1-story porch with original boxed posts and railing. Among the alterations are
replacement vinyl sash windows and replacement wood siding. Robert B. Wallace,
storekeeper at the N. C. Ship Building Co., lived here with his family in 1920. [1908
SM, 1920 Census]

NC Garage/workshop. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled garage and shop with vinyl siding.

607 Bridges St. **House.** Minimal Traditional-style side-gabled 1-story house with a front-gabled wing,
a gabled 2 bay porch with cast iron posts, 6 over 6 sash, and vinyl siding.

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NC-age a gabled 2-bay porch with cast-iron posts, 6-over-6 sash, and vinyl siding.
Ca. 1955

609 Bridges St. **House.** Small modern-style front-gabled house with vinyl siding and replacement
NC-age vinyl sash.
Ca. 1960 NC Garage. Ca. 1970. Front-gabled garage with metal siding.

611 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.**
NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed covered with plywood.

700 block Bridges St., north side

700 Bridges St. **Rev. and Mrs. William Jones House.** Two-story Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-
C style house with a hip roof, an interior chimney, a hipped porch with slender classical
Ca. 1910 columns and a turned railing, and boxed eaves with returns. Alterations include
asbestos wall shakes and replacement vinyl sash windows. The earliest known
owners were Rev. and Mrs. William Jones. This is not on the 1908 Sanborn Map, but
appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. [1913 SM, interview]
C Garage Ca. 1930. Side-gabled garage with German siding and exposed rafter tails.

702 Bridges St. **Francis B. Klein House.** 2-story double-pile house with a hipped roof and 2 interior
C chimneys, with a deeper yard setback than adjacent houses. The entrance has
Ca. 1860 sidelights, and large 6-over-6 sash windows illuminate the 5-bay wide facade. A
1940s 1940s Colonial Revival-style front stoop shelters the entrance. The house has
aluminum siding. In 1920 Francis B. Klein, bookkeeper at Cherry Grocery, lived here
with his family. An old photo shows a 3-bay entrance porch with upstairs railing that
was removed when it was remodeled. The house is shown on the 1908 Sanborn Map
located closer to the street, thus it was apparently moved backward on its site at a
later date. The general form of the house suggests a ca. 1860 construction date. [1908
SM, 1920 Census; *Yesterday and Today*, page 123]

704 Bridges St. **Walter Freeman House.** Large intact 1 ½-story bungalow built for Walter Freeman
C by contractor Elmer Lewis. His son Robert Freeman later lived here. The side-gable
1922 roof house has a shed dormer and an engaged wraparound porch with sturdy brick
piers and paired battered classical wood posts. The original glazed door has
Craftsman sidelights. Wide eaves are accented by decorative brackets and decorative

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rafter tails. The 1-over-1 sash windows may be replacements. [*Carteret County Heritage*; 1924 SM, interview]

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.

708 Bridges St. **William H. Jackson House.** Vernacular 1-story side-gable house with interior end
C chimneys. The hip porch has heavy chamfered posts and a turned railing that may be
Ca. 1900 original, and boxed eaves with returns. Vinyl siding and replacement vinyl sash
windows have somewhat altered the integrity of the house. Jackson, foreman in a fish
house, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]

710 Bridges St. **Vacant lot.** This lot serves as the side yard to 712 Bridges St.

712 Bridges St. **First Methodist Church Parsonage.** Large 2-story NeoClassical Revival-style house
C with a pyramidal-hip roof, a front gabled dormer, an entrance with transom and
1913 sidelights, and a hipped 1-story wraparound porch with boxed posts and a simple
railing. The siding and trim are covered with vinyl, and windows are vinyl
replacements. Built as the parsonage of the First Methodist Church in 1913 and
served for this purpose until 1965. Since then it has been privately owned. [*Yesterday
and Today*, 1920 Census]
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Tall front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and eaves.

800 block Bridges St., north side

810-12 Bridges **First Baptist Church.** Cruciform-shaped brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary
St. stained glass windows of both rectangular and arched configuration and a gabled
NC-alt. belfry with louvered ventilators. The 1885 Morehead City Sanborn Map shows a
1883, 1920s, small frame Baptist Church, built in 1883, on this lot. The congregation was
1949, ca. 1980, established in 1873. On the 1924 Sanborn Map, a house located west of the church on
ca. 1995 the corner has disappeared, and the church has been expanded to its present cruciform
shape. In 1949 the sanctuary was brick veneered, but the Gothic Revival center
steeple and early stained glass windows of the original sanctuary are still in place. A
classical-style entrance and pedimented portico, added in the late 20th c., dominate the
façade.

The church annexes were added in 3 separate stages. The oldest is the First Baptist
Church Sunday School Building, with a cornerstone dated 1949, attached to the rear

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of the sanctuary. The 2-story, flat-roofed brick annex features a recessed entrance with a decorative brick surround, and 2-over-2 sash windows. Behind this annex is a ca. 1980 2-story brick addition of simple classical design. Stretching to the east is a ca. 1995 annex containing a large 2-story brick gymnasium. The entrance to this addition is a porte-cochere facing Fisher Street. [CCHS file; 1885, 1924 SM]

900 block Bridges St., north side

900 Bridges St. **Vacant lot** (parking lot of First Baptist Church)

902 Bridges St. **Vacant lot** (parking lot of First Baptist Church)

904 Bridges St. **House.** 2-story late Queen Anne-style house of gable-and-wing form. Original features include a front bay window, an entrance with transom and sidelights, 4-over-4 paired sash windows, a pedimented front gable, and a hipped porch. Among the alterations are replacement porch posts and asbestos wall shakes. The house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1924 Sanborn map. [1924 SM]
C
Ca. 1914
NC Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.

906 Bridges St. **Benjamin Eborn House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, plain siding, some original 2-over-2 sash windows, and boxed eaves with returns. The entrance has sidelights. The shed porch with boxed posts is a replacement, with an enclosed room added on the upper story. This house is present on the 1904 Sanborn Map. In 1920 Eborn, a salesman in a grocery, lived here with his family. It is currently an apartment house. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]
C
Ca. 1900

908 Bridges St. **James W. Roberts House.** Pyramidal roof cottage with wide gabled dormers on the front and sides, and a hip porch sheltering the entrance. Other original features are entrance sidelights and 6-over-6 sash windows. Replacement fabric includes vinyl siding, porch posts, porch brackets, and porch railing. Roberts, a fisherman of "food fish," lived here with his family in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]
C
Ca. 1900

910 Bridges St. **Matt G. Nelson House.** 2-story I-House that is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but has been remodeled so thoroughly with vinyl that it looks new. Nelson, foreman in a canning factory, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]
NC-alt.
Ca. 1910

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NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed with vinyl siding.
NC Carport ca. 1990. Front-gabled metal carport.

912 Bridges St. **First Freewill Baptist Church.** Organized in 1904, the congregation built a frame
NC-age Gothic Revival-style church in 1919 on this site. This was demolished and a new
1957 brick Gothic-Revival-style sanctuary built in 1957. The front-gable sanctuary has
brick veneer walls, arched stained glass windows, buttresses between window bays,
and a central steeple. A side-gabled brick annex, constructed in 1955, extends to the
rear. [cornerstone, *Yesterday and Today*.]

900 block Bridges St., south side

907 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.** (parking lot for First Baptist Church)

909 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.** (parking lot for First Baptist Church)

911 Bridges St. **Melvin Andrews House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, a hipped
NC-alt. porch, and a 2-story rear ell. All exterior fabric is replacement, including vinyl sash
Ca. 1900 windows, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts and railing. The house is shown
on the 1904 Sanborn Map. Melvin Andrews, a blacksmith, lived here with his family
in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.

913 Bridges St. **Daly Fulcher House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimney, a hipped
C wraparound porch, an entrance with original Queen Anne-style door, sidelights, and
Ca. 1915 transom, and a 2-story rear ell. Other original features are 6-over-6 sash windows,
German siding, and a front cross-gable with decorative sawtooth shakes. The porch
has replacement boxed posts. The Harry North School stood on the site in the first
decade of the 20th c. On the 1913 Sanborn Map this lot is empty, but the current
house is shown on the lot on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Fulcher, bookkeeper at the N. C.
Ship Building Co., lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

1000 block Bridges St., north side

1000 Bridges St. **House.** Front-gable 1-story Craftsman-style house with brick veneer walls, a hip
C porch with Craftsman posts, and paired 6-over-6 sash windows.

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- Ca. 1940 C Garage ca. 1940. Side-gabled garage with asbestos wall shakes.
- 1002 Bridges St. **Stephen Gillikin House.** The 1-story Queen Anne-style cottage, which appears on
C the 1904 Sanborn Map, has an unusual T-shape with a side-gable roof and a center
Ca. 1900 front-gabled wing, with a center chimney. The front pedimented gable is decorated
 with sawtooth wood shakes and a Gothic louvered vent. A porch wraps around the
 front and sides of the center wing, with boxed posts that appear to be replacements.
 Other original features are plain siding, 4-over-4 sash windows, and an off-center
 entrance with a wide surround, a transom, and sidelights. Gillikin, a boat carpenter,
 lived here with his family in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]
 NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding and a carport addition.
- 1004 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**
- 1006 Bridges St. **Joseph L. Slade House.** I-House with interior end chimneys, boxed eaves with
C returns, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hip porch. Replacement materials includes the
Ca. 1910 vinyl siding and possibly the turned porch posts and railing. This house is not present
 on the 1904 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Slade, a house
 carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]
 C Shed ca. 1930. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.
- 1008 Bridges St. **Moore House. 1008 Bridges St.** Vernacular 1-story side-gable house with two front
C entrances, both apparently original. The hip porch has turned posts that appear to be
Ca. 1890 original. Replacement fabric includes vinyl siding, vinyl sash, and porch railing. This
 house is present on the 1898 Sanborn Map. Eudora W. Moore was the head of
 household in 1920. [1898 SM, 1920 Census]
 NC Shed 1950s. Front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.
- 1010 Bridges St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story Minimal Traditional-style house with asbestos wall
NC-alt. shakes and 6-over-6 sash windows. A remodeling enclosed and enlarged the front
Ca. 1950 porch with artificial siding and a continuous band of 6/6 sash windows. This
 completely altered the original character of the house.
- 1012 Bridges St. **House.** Wide, low frame Ranch house with T-111 siding and an integral garage on
NC-age the south end.
Ca. 1980

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1100 block Bridges St., north side

1108 Bridges St. **Charles S. Wallace School** (Cape Lookout High School). Handsome Neoclassical
1929-30; annex Revival-style school which occupies the entire 1100 block of Bridges St.
ca. 1955 The 2-story brick school extends thirty bays wide and five bays deep, with walls of
Flemish bond variation brickwork, and a flat roof. Each bay is separated by a pilaster
with a stone capital. The central five bays project as a pavilion, with a stepped,
paneled parapet, stone coping, and a medallion with a relief carving of a lantern
(symbolizing the lamp of knowledge) and a drapery swag. The entrance frontispiece
features a cartouche bearing the date 1929 in Roman numerals. At each end is a
smaller pavilion with a pedimented parapet and a stone medallion with a "MC"
monogram and swags. The window openings have original stone sills and
replacement metal sash. A 1-story central rear wing contains a
gymnasium/auditorium. On the marble facade cornerstone is inscribed the following
text:

Atwood and Nash, Inc. Architects
Jones Brothers and Co. General Contractors
A. D. 1930

This building is dedicated to Charles S. Wallace in recognition
of his service to the cause of education in Morehead City.

The interior of the Wallace School has been remodeled gradually over the years. The two-block campus, extending two blocks north to Bay Street, has been the site of a succession of historic school buildings since the late 1800s. The current school was built in 1929-1930 by Jones Brothers and Company general contractors from a design by noted Durham architects Atwood and Nash. The school is one of a small number of monumental civic buildings in Morehead City. It contained grades 1-12 until 1964 when the West Carteret High School replaced it. The building then became the Morehead City Elementary School, containing grades 1-8. In the late 1990s it became the Cape Lookout High School.

NC Annex ca. 1955. The rear detached annex, a 2-story flat-roofed brick veneer building with metal casement windows, is connected to the main building by a walkway with a metal cover. This now functions as the Carteret Occupational School.

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NC Shed ca. 1990. Side-gabled frame shed with T-111 siding.
NC Vehicle Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled open shed of frame construction.

1100 block Bridges St., south side

1111 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**

1113 Bridges St. **Bradley's Grocery Store.** One-story front-gabled concrete block building with glass
NC-age storefront. Slightly later concrete block addition to east side created a second
1950s, 1960s storefront. A parapet roof extends across the façade of both storefronts. This served
as Mr. Bradley's grocery store for many years. It is now a thrift shop. [interview]

500 block Fisher St., north side

510 Fisher St. **Warren Styron House.** Very-altered 2-story, double pile side-gable house with a
NC-alt. plaque on the facade that states that it was constructed about 1903. The exterior
Ca. 1903, ca. fabric, including sash windows and siding of the main block, is replacement. The
1960, ca. 1995 front Mt. Vernon-style portico and 2-story rear porch are additions. The house first
appears on the Sanborn Maps in 1913. In 1920 boatman Warren Styron lived here
with his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]

512 Fisher St. **William Willis House.** Traditional 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash
C windows and a hipped porch with turned posts that may be original. Walls are
Ca. 1913 covered with aluminum siding. The house appears on the Sanborn Maps in 1913. In
1920 William Willis lived here with his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]
C Shed ca. 1940. Low front-gable shed with flanking shed wings and vinyl siding.

600 block Fisher St., north side

600 Fisher St. **Sidney Shropshire House.** Side-gable 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash
C windows, an entrance with sidelights, and a hipped porch with boxed posts. The
Ca. 1910 house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Sidney Shropshire, a logger, and his family
lived here in 1920 [1913 SM, 1920 Census].
NC Shed ca. 1995. Side-gabled shed with German siding.

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- 602 Fisher St. **Wade House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story house that has been enlarged and remodeled and
NC-alt. has lost its historic appearance. The roof has been raised to 2 stories in the rear, the
Ca. 1910 front porch has been replaced, and extensive 1-story additions made to the rear. All
exterior fabric is replacement. According to the owner, the house was built ca. 1870,
and was owned by the Wades in the earlier 20th century. A 2-story house that may be
the same house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM, interview]
NC Greenhouse. Ca. 1990. Plexiglass greenhouse.
- 604 Fisher St. **House.** 1 and 1/2-story frame house under construction to replace a house on this lot
NC-age that burned in 2001.
2002 NC Garage. 1950s. Front-gabled garage in the process of being remodeled.
- 606 Fisher St. **Walter Fulford House.** Distinctive pyramidal cottage with wraparound porch and
NC-alt. semi-detached hipped roof kitchen accessible from the porch. Alterations include
ca. 1915 replacement windows, siding, and porch posts. Hipped dormers have been added to
the roof. The house type is known as a "Morehead Special." Walter Fulford, a coal
yard worker, and his family lived at 606 Fisher Street in 1920. The house is present
on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding.
- 608 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story tri-gable-type house that has been completely remodeled with vinyl
NC-alt. exterior coverings, vinyl sash windows, and a new gable stoop. The house appears on
Ca. 1913 the 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1960. Two-story, gabled shed with vinyl siding.
- 610 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story Craftsman-style house with a side-gabled roof that engages the front
C porch, a front shed dormer, 4-over-1 sash windows, and vinyl siding. A 2-story house
Ca. 1924 stood on the lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map. This house is present on the 1924 Sanborn
Map. [1924 SM]
- 612 Fisher St. **Store.** Neighborhood corner store that is a small front-gabled 1-story building with
NC-alt. asbestos wall shakes and exposed rafter tails. The building has lost its historic
1930s appearance because the original storefront has been closed in. The store is now
vacant.

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600 block Fisher St., south side

605 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with high ceilings, tall 4-over-4 sash windows, an
C entrance with sidelights, and asbestos wall shakes. The shed porch has replacement
Ca. 1910 posts. The house that appears on this lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map may be this house.
[1913 SM]

607 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house of Minimal Traditional style, with a front gable
NC-age wing. The exterior has replacement materials, including brick and asbestos siding and
1950s vinyl replacement windows, that have altered its historic appearance.

609 Fisher St. **House.** Much-altered 1-1/2-story side-gabled house of Minimal Traditional style,
NC-age with a front gable wing, and replacement materials including asbestos shakes and T-
1950s 111 siding.
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed-roofed shed with various types of siding.

700 block Fisher St., north side

700 Fisher St. **Charles Styron House.** Intact 1-story pyramidal cottage with plain siding, 2-over-2
C sash windows, and an engaged wraparound porch with large boxed posts. The house
ca. 1915 does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
In 1920 Styron, foreman at a ship yard, lived here with his family. [1920 Census,
1924 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gable shed with artificial siding.

704 Fisher St. **House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows, a hipped porch
C with replacement boxed posts, and vinyl siding. A building of similar shape is shown
Ca. 1920 on this lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map, labeled as a "grocery." This house is probably
of later construction date.

706 Fisher St. **Martin Wade House.** 1-story, side-gable house with a hip-roofed porch, a rear
C gabled ell, plain siding, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The house is shown on the 1913
Ca. 1910. Sanborn Map. In 1920 it was occupied by Martin Wade, a "food fish" fisherman, and
his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]

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- 708 Fisher St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1914 **House.** 1-story, side-gable house with a hip-roofed porch, a rear gabled ell, asbestos wall shakes and replacement vinyl sash. The house was moved to this lot from Beaufort in 1992 by Jerry Jones, who lives across the street. [interview]
- 710 Fisher St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955 **House.** Side-gable 1 ½-story Minimal Traditional-style house with a front gable wing and a porch, asbestos wall shakes, and 2-over-2 sash of the 1950s type.
C Garage/workshop ca. 1955. Front-gable workshop with metal siding that is used as a carpentry shop.
- 712 Fisher St.
C
ca. 1915 **Capt. George Nelson House.** 1-story house that is a very intact example of the "Morehead Special," with a pyramidal-hip roof, a wraparound porch, and a semi-detached hipped kitchen accessible from the porch. Original features include plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, an original Queen Anne-style front door, and box porch posts. The house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is present on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Nelson, a merchant, lived here with his family in 1920. [1924 SM, 1920 Census]
NC Shed 1970s. Shed-roof shed with plywood siding.

700 block Fisher St., south side

- 703 Fisher St.
C
Ca. 1880 **Daniel Bell House.** The 2-story Italianate-style I-House was moved from the corner of Arendell and Seventh streets to this lot in the early 1950s. The house has a 2-story front porch and a 2-story polygonal bay window on the east side. The side gables are pedimented, and decorative brackets and rondels decorate the eaves. The entrance has a transom and sidelights, and the 4-over-4 sash extend to the floor of the first level of the porch. Alterations include some replaced window sash and vinyl siding. Daniel Bell had the house built on Arendell St. in the early 1880s. Bell operated a grain-grinding windmill on the shore in the late 1800s. The Odell family, current owners, reconstructed the 2-story porch. The original porch had turned posts and brackets, and the current porch has boxed posts. [*Yesterday and Today*, page 119.]
C Shed ca. 1940. Side-gabled shed with 1/1 sash windows and vinyl siding.
- 705 Fisher St.
C
Ca. 1910 **House.** One-story, side-gable house with gable end chimney, German siding, 4/4 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with paneled posts. The house is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM]
NC Shed 1980s. Prefabricated type front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

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NC Shed 1980s. Prefabricated type front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

707 Fisher St.
C
Ca. 1925

Linwood Wade House. Substantial 1 ½-story, side-gabled bungalow with an engaged porch, front and rear shed dormers, bracketed eaves with decorative exposed rafter tails, and Craftsman porch posts. Alterations include replacement vinyl sash and vinyl siding. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Linwood Wade lived here for many years. [interview]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Large front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and vinyl sash.

709 Fisher St.
C
Late 1940s

House. Front-gable 1-story house with paired 6-over-6 sash windows, asbestos wall shakes, and a gabled stoop with turned posts.

800 block Fisher St., north side

800 Fisher St.
C
Ca. 1895

Edward F. Piner House. Diminutive 2-story I-House possibly built in the late 19th century, as evidenced by its 9-over-6 sash windows, a 19th century sash configuration. The original hip-roofed porch has decorative Victorian trim of chamfered posts, lacy sawnwork brackets, and a spindle cornice. Edward F. Piner lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

NC Shed ca. 1990. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.

802 Fisher St.
NC-alt.
1893, ca. 1925

Banister Piner House. Side-gable 1-story bungalow, with an engaged front porch. Banister M. Piner purchased this lot for \$48 in 1892 and built the house soon afterward. Apparently the house was thoroughly remodeled about 1925, when it reached its present form. The exterior is now covered in vinyl, and has vinyl sash windows, thus its historic appearance has been greatly altered. [CCHS file]

NC Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed covered in vinyl.

804 Fisher St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1900

Dan Ward House. 2-story I-House with a 2-story rear ell and a 2-story front porch. Both the first and second story entrances have sidelights. Vinyl siding and replacement sashes and porch posts have greatly altered its historic appearance. The house is shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map. According to tradition, the house was moved about 1900 from Shackelford Banks to this lot. The second story was added, apparently soon after the move. On the interior, the first story has an extremely low ceiling. [interview, 1924 SM]

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NC Rental House ca. 1965. Side-gable 1-story house with aluminum siding.

806-808 Fisher St.
C
1921

Freeman's Upholstery Shop. The front-gabled, 1-story frame building with a false front contains 2 storefronts, each with a double wooden door flanked by 1-over-1 sash windows. It was built for David Freeman, who at various times did blacksmithing, undertaking, and upholstery here. It is now an upholstery shop, and has a flat-roofed concrete block addition on the west side.

NC Garage ca. 1970. Front-gable 2-car garage with T-111 siding.

810 Fisher St.
C
Ca. 1857

Elijah M. Dudley House. 2-story hip-roofed house with Greek Revival proportions and details including plain siding, corner pilasters, boxed eaves, and a stuccoed gable end brick chimney. In the center of the facade at both stories is an entrance with a transom and sidelights. The present double porch with turned posts originally continued across the facade at both levels. The upper porch has been altered by the removal of the center bay. The house has extensive rear and side additions and replacement window sash. According to tradition, the house was built for the Elijah M. Dudley family about 1857, and was used as a hospital during the Civil War. The Klein family owned the house later. David A. Freeman, an undertaker, and family lived here from 1920 until the late 20th century. [*Yesterday and Today*, page 118; 1920 Census, CCHS plaque]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Front-gable shed with artificial siding.

812 Fisher St.
C
1940s

House. Front-gable 1-story Craftsman-style house with 6-over-6 sash windows, asbestos wall shakes, and a shallow side bay window. The hipped porch has been enclosed with 6/6 sash windows.

NC Garage/Apartment ca. 1970. Two-car concrete block garage with a frame second story apartment, with a front deck and vinyl siding.

1000 block Fisher St., north side

1004 Fisher St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1915

Elijah W. Guthrie House. This 2-story I-House, the largest house in the block, contains some original 4-over-4 sash. Its integrity has been diminished by replacement porch posts, asbestos wall shakes, and many replacement window sashes. Guthrie, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gable shed with 6/6 sash windows and artificial siding.

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- 1006 Fisher St. **House.** Small side-gable 1-story house with 6-over-6 sash windows, a shed porch
C with replacement posts, and aluminum siding. The house does not appear on the 1924
Ca. 1930 Sanborn Map.
C Shed ca. 1940. Small gabled building of unusual height, with flush horizontal
sheathing.
- 1008 Fisher St. **Elijah L. Mitchell House.** One-story side-gable house that has lost its architectural
NC-alt. integrity through the replacement of the windows, the porch posts, and the application
Ca. 1915 of aluminum siding. Mitchell, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920.
[1920 Census, 1924 SM]
C Garage ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with plain siding.
- 1010 Fisher St. **House.** One of a pair of small front-gabled houses probably built as rental houses.
C Both have 2-over-2 window sashes and hip-roofed porches. Replacement boxed posts
Late 1920s support the porch. The house is not shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
- 1012 Fisher St. **House.** One of a pair of small front-gabled houses probably built as rental houses.
C Both have 2-over-2 window sashes and a hipped-roof porch. Original chamfered
1920s posts support the porch. The house is not shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
- 1014 Fisher St. **Peter Block Store.** Small corner grocery store of front-gable form, with metal wall
NC-alt. sheathing and exposed rafter tails. The storefront has a double batten door flanked by
1930s large windows that are now covered up. A wooden awning shelters the front. Peter
Block, a Greek immigrant, operated the store for a number of years, apparently
beginning in the 1930s. It is located across the street from the Morehead City Public
School, and many of his customers were school children. It does not appear on the
1924 Sanborn Map. The store is now closed.
- 1000 block Fisher St., south side**
- 1005 Fisher St. **House.** Small 1950s cottage with L-plan, 6-over-6 sash windows, a front multi-paned
NC-age picture window, and a front porch. The house has recently been placed on a high
Post-1952 foundation and is under reconstruction.

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1007 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gable 1-story house that retains its plain siding, early boxed porch posts,
C and wide boxed eave returns. The house is shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924
Ca. 1915 SM]

1009 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story front-gable house of brick veneer construction, with 6-over-6 sash
NC-age windows and an engaged porch. Board-and-batten siding is beneath the porch. The
Post-1952 fluted classical columns of the front and side porches may have been salvaged from
an older building.

N. 6th St., east side

104 N. 6th St. **Bennett House.** 1-story tri-gable house with replacement exterior fabric, including
NC-alt. the sash, the siding, and the porch. A porte cochere was added ca. 1960 to the south
1906 side. The house is present on the 1908 Sanborn Map. According to a homemade
plaque, this house was built in 1906, perhaps by the Bennett family. [1908 SM]

106 N. 6th St. **Jimmy Long House.** Foursquare house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a
C Craftsman-style front porch. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and a vinyl
Ca. 1913 covering over the upper wooden porch posts, but it retains its overall form, the brick
porch piers, and original windows. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map.
Jimmy Long, a prominent local Democratic politician, lived here for many years.
[1913 SM]

C Carriage House ca. 1925. 2-story side-gabled carriage house stands at the rear,
accessible from the alley. It retains exposed rafter tails, German siding, batten doors,
and batten shutters. An upper opening facing the alley contains a wooden hoist for
loading goods into the upper floor. This is the only carriage house that survives in
Morehead City. It does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.

204 N. 6th St. **House.** Architecturally imposing 2-story I-House with a center cross-gable decorated
C with a Queen Anne-style sash and triangular moldings. Other original features are
ca. 1905 German siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, bracketed eaves with eave returns, and a
hipped porch with replacement Craftsman brick piers supporting double and tripled
wooden posts. The turned railing is also a Craftsman era replacement. The house
appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. [1908 SM]

206 N. 6th St. **House.** Imposing 2-story I-House of nearly identical construction to 204 N. 6th St.,
C but the hip porch retains its original Doric columns with thick scrolled brackets and a

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ca. 1905 but the hip porch retains its original Doric columns with thick scrolled brackets and a turned railing. The house retains original 2-over-2 sash windows, but its walls have recently been covered with cementitious concrete siding. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. [1908 SM]
NC Garage ca. 1960. Front-gabled garage recently resided with cementitious siding.

208 N. 6th St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1905 **Harvey Hamilton House.** Imposing 2-story I-House of nearly identical construction to 204 and 206 N. 6th St., but unfortunate renovations have compromised its architectural integrity. Some 6-over-6 sash windows remain, but most are replacement vinyl sash. Vinyl siding conceals all of the original trim. The front porch has been enclosed as living space, with vinyl sash and siding. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. Hamilton, a wholesale merchant, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]
C Shed ca. 1920. Side-gabled shed with 4/4 sash windows and some casement windows and asbestos wall shakes.

N. 6th St., west side

207 N. 6th St.
C
ca. 1906 **Willis Fulcher House.** Among the original features of this 2-story I-House are interior end chimneys, 4-over-4 sash windows, eave returns, some original plain siding, and a 2-pane transom over the front door. The original porch has been removed. Walls are now covered with asbestos shakes. Casement windows have been added beside the front door. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. Fulcher, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]

209 N. 6th St.
C
ca. 1900 **Joseph Fulcher House.** 2-story side-hall plan house with numerous original features including a pedimented front gable with sawtooth wood shakes and a louvered vent, a bracketed cornice, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a wraparound 1-story porch with turned posts and a matching bracketed cornice. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. The porch is now enclosed with lattice. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map, but may have been built as early as the 1890s. Fulcher, a fisherman, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]
NC Shed ca. 1965. Shed-roofed shed with vertical sheathing.

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N. 7th St., east side

- 104 N. 7th St. **Vacant Lot**
- 108 N. 7th St.
C
ca. 1906 **House (former Bell & James Funeral Home).** This 2-story gable-and-wing type house is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in town. Original features include 2-over-2 sash windows, a front door with transom and sidelights, and a porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, and sawnwork brackets that resemble quarter-wheels. The corner of the porch is bowed. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. For many years this was Bell & James Funeral Home. [interview, 1908 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1985. Prefab shed with gambrel roof and T-111 siding.
- 208 N. 7th St.
C
Late 1920s **House.** One-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows, a hip porch with turned posts, and asbestos wall shakes. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gable shed with plywood siding.
NC Carport ca. 1980. Front-gable carport of wood construction.
NC Garage ca. 1990. Side-gabled garage with T-111 siding. This occupies the lot to the rear, with a street number of 611 Fisher St.
- 302 N. 7th St.
NC-age
Ca. 1960 **House.** Low hip-roofed concrete block house with entrance stoop with cast-iron post and replacement vinyl windows.
- 304 N. 7th St.
C
Ca. 1920 **House.** One-story side-gable house with 6-over-6 sash windows, a hip porch with replacement posts, and a high foundation. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. It appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. It was recently raised on a high foundation to avoid flooding by Calico Creek. [1924 SM]
- 306 N. 7th St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1930 **House.** 1-story Craftsman-era side-gable house with replacement 1950s era 2-over-2 sash windows and a hipped porch. The replacement windows, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts damage its architectural integrity. This house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
NC Shed ca. 1960. Front-gable concrete block shed.

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308 N. 7th St.
C
Ca. 1915

Henry Mizell House. This 1-story side-gable house retains plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hip porch with turned posts. In 1920 sea food fisherman Henry Mizell lived here with his family. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map It was recently raised on a high foundation to avoid flooding by Calico Creek. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

N. 7th St., west side

109 N. 7th St.
C
ca. 1907

Wallace-Taylor House. The 2-story house of transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival design is remarkably unaltered. It features a hip roof, a front center gable with a bull's eye window, cornice brackets, eave returns, and a double entrance door with a transom. Large 1-over-1 sash windows illuminate the house, with a wide tripartite window in the upper facade. The south side has a bay window, and both sides have cross-gables with decorative molding. The wraparound porch has original classical columns, a turned balustrade, and a bracketed cornice. Notable Morehead citizen Charles Wallace had this house built. In 1918 he gave the house as a wedding gift to his daughter Grace and her husband Joseph Clarence Taylor. The Taylors owned the property until 1952. [Joan Allen, "Twelve Historic Carteret County Homes"; 1908 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gable shed with plain siding.

207 N. 7th St.
C
Ca. 1952

Duplex. Built as a duplex, the side-gable 1-story building has asbestos wall shakes, 6-over-6 sash windows, and two gabled entrance stoops.

209 N. 7th St.
C
ca. 1906

Ann E. Nelson House. 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, eave returns, and 2-over-2 sash windows. The 2-story front porch is apparently original, and has chamfered posts, also apparently original, on the first story, along with a plain railing. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. The upper porch is concealed by latticework and plastic insulation. The house is present on the 1908 Sanborn Map. In 1920 Ann E. Nelson lived here with her family. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]
NC Rental House ca. 1960. Side-gable 1-story concrete block rental house with 2/2 sash of the 1950s type. This stands in the side yard.

305 N. 7th St.
NC-alt.

House. 1-story side-gable house that has lost its architectural integrity through the replacement of the sash windows, the porch posts, and installation of vinyl siding.

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- ca. 1915 The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
 NC Shed ca. 1960. Side-gable concrete block shed.
- 307 N. 7th St.
C
ca. 1910 **House.** The 1-story side-gable house retains plain siding, 4-over-4 sash windows, and a hip roof with chamfered posts. The porch railing is a replacement. It has recently been raised on a high foundation to protect it from flooding by Calico Creek. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]
 NC Shed ca. 1960. Front-gable shed with T-111 siding and an open side shed.
- 309 N. 7th St.
C
ca. 1915 **House.** This 1-story gable-and-wing house retains 2-over-2 sash windows and a partial-facade porch with original turned posts. Walls are covered with vinyl siding. It appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]
- N. 8th St., east side**
- 204 N. 8th St.
C
ca. 1859, 1911 **Sarah F. Dennis House.** The substantial 1-story, side-gable house has gable end raking cornices with eave returns, interior end chimneys, plain siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a door with a 2-pane transom. The hip porch has turned posts and a turned railing. The house was built for Sarah F. Dennis on lot 7 next door after she purchased the lot from the Shepards Point Land Co. in 1858. After her death in 1911 it was moved to its present site. [CCHS file; "Twelve Historic Carteret County Homes".]
- 206 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1910 **Wade-Springle House.** The 1-story side-gable house has interior end chimneys, plain siding, and a wide engaged porch with heavy boxed posts. The door has original sidelights. Sash windows are replacement vinyl ones. The porch is unusual because of its configuration, a wide porch engaged by a shallow-pitched roof. The house does not appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map, and is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Robert Wade, publisher of the weekly paper *The Coaster*, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, CCHS plaque, 1913 SM]
 C Shed ca. 1910. Side-gable shed with some vertical siding and some plain siding, and 6/6 sash windows. This may have functioned as a detached kitchen.

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- 208 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1910
- Willis-Wade House.** Intact, significant 2-story hip-roofed house with plain siding, Other original features are 1-over-1 sash windows, interior end chimneys, and a 2-story Classical-style porch with boxed posts and a plain railing. A polygonal bay window occupies the 1st level of the facade. Martin Willis purchased this lot from the Shepard's Point Land Company in 1887, and built the house before 1912, when his estate sold it to Orlando B. Wade, a foreman at Wallace Fisheries.[Carteret Co. DB OO 492; DB 14, 23; 1920 Census]
C Shed ca. 1915. Front-gable board-and-batten shed with 6/6 sash windows.
- 306 N. 8th St.
NC-age
Post-1952
- House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with asbestos wall shakes and 2-over-2 sash windows of the 1950s type.
- 308 N. 8th St.
C
ca. 1915
- House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a hip porch with boxed posts. Artificial siding covers the walls. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]
- 404 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1930
- House.** Small side-gable 1-story house with 2-over-2 sash windows and asbestos wall shakes. It appears to face east, toward the rear of the lot. The placement of the shed on the west side also bolsters this theory. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
NC Shed 1960s. Side-gable shed with artificial siding, set quite close to the house.
- 406 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1915
- House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with a hipped porch with turned posts. Although sash windows are replacements and vinyl siding covers the walls, the house largely retains its architectural character. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]
C Garage ca. 1940. Side-gable 2-car garage with exposed rafter tails and plywood siding.

N. 8th St., west side

- 207 N. 8th St.
NC-age
Ca. 1960
- House.** 1-story side-gable concrete block house with 6/6 sash windows, and a corner recessed porch with solid masonry posts and a decorative concrete block railing. The house design is reminiscent of vacation houses built in Florida in the mid-20th century.

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NC Shed 1960s. Front-gable shed with plywood siding.

209 N. 8th St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1900

House. Hip-roofed 2-story I-House with a 2-story porch. All historic exterior fabric is concealed by vinyl siding. Windows are vinyl sash. The vernacular sawnwork porch brackets may be recent additions. The earliest Sanborn Map that includes this location, the 1924 Sanborn Map, shows the house. [1924 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1980. Side-gable shed with vinyl siding and trim.

307 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1910

House. 1-story side-gable house with German siding and a hipped porch. Latticework and plastic insulation conceal the facade door and windows.

405 N. 8th St.
C
Ca. 1910

House. Intact 1-story side-gable house that retains plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hipped porch with boxed posts.
C Garage/Shed 1930s. Front-gable garage, covered with metal sheathing, with rear addition with horizontal siding. The long length and its location on Calico Creek may indicate that it functioned as a boat shed.

N. 9th St., east side

104 N. 9th St.
C
ca. 1890

Dave Battle Webb House. 2-story I-House with exterior gable end brick chimneys, a 2-story front porch with entrances with sidelights at both levels, and a 3-pane transom over the first story front door. Vinyl covers the walls, trim, and porch posts. The house was built between 1885 and 1893 by T. D. Webb for speculation. In the 1930s his grandson Dave Battle Webb purchased the house. It is now occupied by his daughter. [interview, 1885, 1893 SM]
C Garage ca. 1950. Concrete block garage and tool shed with a hipped roof and exposed rafter tails.

106 N. 9th St.
C
Ca. 1886

Marion S. and Sadie Webb House. The general 2-story form of the house, with plain siding, paneled corner posts, large decorative eave brackets, and original 6-over-6 window sash, is of transitional Greek Revival-Italianate design. The hip roof has an unusual concave shape not seen in any other house in Morehead City. The windows of the south side have decorative corner blocks. Asbestos wall shakes cover the walls. 3 front doors now lead to separate apartments in the house. At the rear is a sizeable 2-story ell addition. The house was probably built for Silas Webb's son

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Marion S. Webb (1861-1917) and his wife Sarah (Sadie), who lived here for many years. It does not appear on the 1885 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1893 Sanborn Map. [interview, 1893 SM]

108 N. 9th St.
C
Ca. 1886

Charlie Webb House. The 2-story I-House, of vernacular Italianate style, is well-preserved, with plain siding, eave returns, 6-over-6 sash, and a 2-story porch with chamfered posts and the original sawnwork balustrade on the upper level. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. Marion S. Webb, one of four sons of Silas Webb, purchased lot 9, where the house is located, in 1886 from the Shepards Point Land Co. His brother Charlie Webb, who ran an insurance business on Arendell St., lived here for many years. [Carteret Co. DB NN 368:1886]
C Shed ca. 1920. Side-gable shed with vertical flush sheathing, in poor condition.

N. 9th St., west side

205 N. 9th St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1906

Giddens-Moore House. The much-altered Victorian 2-story gable-and-wing house has wide gable eave returns, asbestos wall shakes, replacement sash windows, and the original 2-story porch has been enclosed. Sanborn Maps document that the house was built between 1904 and 1908. J. Frank Giddens, proprietor of a jewelry shop, lived here with his family in 1920. Louise Moore has owned and resided here since 1944. [1908 SM, 1920 Census, Floyd Chadwick interview, Louise Moore interview]
NC Garage ca. 1955. Front-gable concrete block garage with east side frame addition.

N. 10th St., east side

104 N. 10th St.
C
Ca. 1915

John Harker House. Tri-gable 1-story house that retains original plain siding, 2-over-2 window sash, sawtooth shakes and an arched louver in the front cross-gable, and a hip-roof porch with turned posts and a turned railing. Harker, merchant at a market and cafe, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

106 N. 10th St.
C
Ca. 1920

House. Craftsman-style side-gable 1 ½-story house with a gable dormer, 2-over-2 window sash, and a hip-roof porch with Craftsman posts. The plaque on the house states: "The Methodist Parsonage ca. 1905." Sanborn Maps document a construction date between 1913 and 1924. [1924 SM]

N. 10th St., west side

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- 107 N. 10th St. **Hotel (James W. Willis, owner).** 2-story hotel with a hip roof, German siding, and a
C hip-roof porch with large boxed posts. The large 2-story rear ell is apparently
Ca. 1920 original. The building, labeled "boarding house," first appears on the 1924 Sanborn
Map. It was not present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. In 1920 James W. Willis lived
here with his family and ran the hotel. It is now an apartment house. [1920 Census,
1924 SM]
- 205 N. 10th St. **House.** Intact side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with engaged front porch, original 4-
C over-1 window sash, plain siding, a gable dormer, decorative exposed rafter tails, and
Late 1920s original Craftsman porch posts and railing. The house does not appear on the 1924
Sanborn Map.
- 207 N. 10th St. **House.** One-story side-gable house with original 6-over-6 window sash and a hip-
C roofed porch. Alterations include replacement porch posts and aluminum siding. The
Ca. 1915 house appears on the first Sanborn Map of this area, in 1924. [1924 SM]
NC Garage 1950s. Side-gable concrete block 1-story garage.
- 209 N. 10th St. **House.** The 2-story Victorian gable-and-wing house has 6-over-6 and 4-over-4
C window sash and a 1-story wraparound porch. The porch posts are replacements, and
ca. 1900 vinyl siding covers the entire exterior. The house appears on the first Sanborn Map of
this area, in 1924. [1924 SM]
C Garage/Apartment 1940s. 2-story garage with asbestos wall shakes. The apartment
area on the second floor has 4-pane casement windows.

N. 11th St., east side

- 108 N. 11th St. **Long-Williams House.** 2-story front-gabled house with plain siding, 2-over-2
C window sash, a central chimney, a high brick pier foundation, and an original south
ca. 1910 side wing. The original entrance was apparently moved from the street façade to the
south side when the wide, wraparound porch was added after 1925. The 1913
Sanborn Map, the first to map this block, shows a porch across the gabled facade and
a smaller south side ell. William W. Long, a sawmill carpenter, lived here with his
family in 1920. The Williams family owned the house and lived here until recently.
[1913 SM, 1920 Census, interview]

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- 204 N. 11th St.
C
Ca. 1920 **House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with original plain siding, some original 2-over-2 window sash, and a hipped-roof porch with turned posts. One of the two original Queen Anne-style front doors is still in place. The Sanborn Maps document its construction between 1913 and 1924 as a duplex, but it is now a single-family house. [1924 SM]
- 206 N. 11th St.
C
ca. 1920 **Winfield Salter House.** 1-story side-gable house with asbestos wall shakes, 6/6 sash windows, and a hipped-roof porch with replacement posts. The Sanborn Maps document its construction between 1913 and 1924. Salter, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]
NC Shed ca. 1980. Side-gabled prefabricated shed with T-111 siding.
- 208 N. 11th St.
C
1930s **Underwood's Store.** 2-story front-gable store with a false front, 3-over-1 Craftsman window sash, some original German siding, and a 1-story wing to the south that also has a false front. The building now serves as a dwelling. Underwood's Store, a white-owned grocery, operated here for many years. The 1924 Sanborn Map shows a different building on this lot. [interviews]
C Garage 1940s. Front-gable garage with metal siding and a side tool shed.
- N. 12th St., west side**
- 105 N. 12th St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1903 **Rev. Jacob S. Bell House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, an entrance with sidelights, and a hip-roof 1-story porch. Alterations include replacement window sash, porch posts, and siding. Rev. Jacob S. Bell, pastor of St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church from 1903-1909, apparently had this house built. In 1920 Anthony and Susie Worthington, teachers at the "colored school" located nearby in the 1100 block of Bridges St., lived here. Rev. Bell's daughter married a Yelverton, and Yelverton descendants still own the house. [1920 Census; *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 167; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown]
NC Annex 1960s. Side-gable 1-story concrete block building with 1-over-1 sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a shed front porch.
- 107 N. 12th St.
C
1904, ca. 1877 **St. Stephens AME Zion Church.** The 1904 Gothic Revival-style sanctuary has twin corner towers framing a pedimented quatrastyle portico with boxed posts. Gothic-arched colored glass windows extend five bays deep on the sides and also illuminate the corner towers. The 6-over-4 sash windows on the side elevations have pointed-

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arch top sashes. The paired 6-over-6 sash in the front base of the towers have shared pointed arch transoms. All windows have colored glass panes. Vinyl covers the walls and trim. Originally, the church had a center steeple. The church apparently reached its current appearance by the 1930s.

Turner's Chapel, an older building that is now attached to the rear of the church, is said to have been built ca. 1877. It is a small front-gable building that resembles a house, with a recessed front porch. Replacement window sash and a complete covering of vinyl have somewhat altered its character. The building serves as the parsonage. The Rev. S. I. Turner established Turner's Chapel with twelve members in 1877 at Carolina City, a Federal army camp nearby. The chapel was moved to its current site when the new sanctuary was constructed in 1904. This is the oldest African American congregation and the oldest African American church building in Morehead City. [*Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 154; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 219; CCHS file, interview with Mrs. Edith Brown.]

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Statement of Significance

The Morehead City Historic District, an approximately fourteen-block area located between North Fifth Street, Arendell Street, North Twelfth Street and Calico Creek, contains a significant collection of historic buildings dating from the late 1850s to 1952. Morehead City, established in 1857 on the shore of Bogue Sound in Carteret County as the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and named for the railroad's president, former Governor John Motley Morehead, was North Carolina's first coastal railroad resort. Included among the 147 primary buildings in the district are ninety-one predominantly frame one and two-story historic houses, four early twentieth-century commercial buildings, three corner grocery stores, five historic churches of white and African American congregations, and the 1929-1930 Charles S. Wallace Graded School.

The Morehead City Historic District has statewide significance under Criterion A in community development and planning and social history as one of the most important coastal resorts and fisheries towns in North Carolina from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. From the 1880s to the 1930s North Carolina's social and political elite rode the railroad to Morehead City's Atlantic Hotel (now demolished) for the summer season, making it the "summer capital of North Carolina." By 1900 Morehead City and its neighboring city of Beaufort had become the second most important fisheries center in the United States, and the largest in North Carolina. Many of district's buildings were the homes of families who worked at the hotel, or in such fisheries occupations as fishermen, boatmen, shipyard workers, boat carpenters, and owners and workers in the canning factories and menhaden fishmeal plants in the vicinity.

The district has local significance under Criterion C for a rich collection of vernacular and popular-style architecture that reflects its railroad and coastal heritage, including both vernacular frame houses built in the second half of the nineteenth century, and twentieth century popular Queen Anne, bungalow, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional-style houses. Three houses from Morehead City's late 1850s founding era stand in the Eighth to Tenth street area of initial development. The best preserved, the Elijah Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, is a vernacular Greek Revival-style two-story house. The larger houses in the district were built for the merchant class along Arendell, Bridges, and the connecting streets. These are vernacular two-story I-Houses, some with simple late Greek Revival and Italianate style trim. Many of these feature the two-story porch, known locally as a double piazza, that reflects the town's coastal heritage. The finest Queen Anne-style house is the Headen-Norris House, 806 Arendell Street, built in 1905 with exuberant porches, a turreted balcony, and a wealth of detailed ornament. Two houses on Fisher Street, built about 1915, are examples of the "Morehead Special," a unique variation of the pyramidal cottage house type found nowhere else in North Carolina. The porches of these houses wrap around the side elevation to a corner kitchen capped by a pyramidal roof. A number of handsome

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bungalows stand in the district, particularly the George W. Dill House, 1104 Arendell Street, and the Freeman family bungalows at 601 and 704 Bridges Street. The smaller one-story frame houses of fishermen and tradesmen stand along Fisher, Bay, and connecting streets on the north side of the district near Calico Creek.

Public and religious buildings are the major architectural and historic landmarks in the district. The Neoclassical Revival-style Wallace School, completed in 1930 at 1108 Bridges Street, is an educational landmark of monumental brick construction within the largely frame district. Another architecturally distinctive monument is the Gothic Revival-style brick sanctuary of Franklin Memorial Methodist Church, 1112 Arendell Street, built in 1923 for the congregation of fishing families that emigrated from the Outer Banks to Morehead City in the late nineteenth century. The 1952 Georgian Revival-style sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church, 900 Arendell Street, enriches the district with its gleaming marble façade and marble Corinthian portico. At the west end of the district stands St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, 107 North Twelfth Street. The frame twin-towered sanctuary, built in 1904 by the town's oldest African American congregation, is the oldest African American church building in Morehead City and a significant vernacular rendition of the Gothic Revival style.

Historical Background

Morehead City, North Carolina's first coastal railroad town, was founded as the terminus of the state's first east-west railroad, the North Carolina Railroad Company. In the Saunders Bill, passed in 1852, the North Carolina Legislature authorized construction of the ninety-six mile eastern section, known as the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro to Beaufort Harbor, in Carteret County. The new rail line was the first whose Atlantic Ocean terminus was located in North Carolina. Earlier railroads terminated at Virginia and South Carolina ports, thereby siphoning profits out of North Carolina. The new North Carolina Railroad would allow the shipping of finished goods and raw materials between the industrializing piedmont and the coast. Former governor John Motley Morehead of Greensboro was president of the new enterprise. In 1853 Morehead and Silas Webb of Goldsboro visited the area to study Beaufort Harbor, formed by the mouth of the Newport River at Bogue Sound. Across Calico Creek and the Newport River to the east lay Beaufort, the seat of Carteret County, established in 1713. A short distance south across Bogue Sound lies the barrier island of Bogue Banks, whose central section directly south of Morehead City is now known as Atlantic Beach. At its eastern tip, Fort Macon has guarded Beaufort Inlet, the deep water channel between Bogue Banks and Shackleford Banks, since the 1830s.² **(Fig. 1: map of Morehead City and Beaufort area)**

² Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*, 349, 361; *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 1-16.

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The peninsula west of the Newport River, where the new town would be located, was at this time the farm of the Arendell family and was known as Shepard's Point. The land was originally granted by the state to John Shackelford in the early 1700s, then owned in succession by David Shephard, William Shepard, and William Fisher. At Fisher's death in 1822 the land was divided among his descendants. His daughter Sarah Fisher and her husband Bridges Arendell (1782-1850), lived in a farmhouse on the peninsula. Arendell and his sons owned most of Shepard's Point. Impressed by the possibilities of the Arendell land, Morehead purchased an interest in 600 acres of Shepard's Point property in 1853. He later purchased the tract outright for \$2,133 from the Arendell family.³

The Shepard's Point land is a sandy peninsula six blocks wide between Bogue Sound on the south and Calico Creek on the north. It tapers to a point at the eastern tip, the mouth of the Newport River. Calico Creek originates as marshland at Twenty-first Street. The land rises only a few feet above sea level. Morehead City has a harsh climate, with a salty atmosphere that causes mildew and rust, and has been frequently devastated by hurricanes. Clumps of large live oak trees, remnants of the native live oak forest that covered the peninsula, are the most prominent landscape features today. Other tree species that flourish are pines, magnolias, and wax myrtles, but deciduous trees are generally unable to survive the frequent storms that blow salt spray in from the sound.

Construction began on the railroad in 1856 from both Morehead City and Goldsboro and proceeded toward the middle. When it became clear in 1857 that Shepard's Point would be the terminus of the new railroad, John M. Morehead, Dr. M. F. Arendell, Bridges Arendell Jr., and Peter G. Evans organized the Shepard's Point Land Company and platted the new town of Morehead City. The new Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad connected at Goldsboro with the North Carolina Railroad that had been completed in 1856 from Goldsboro to Charlotte. In 1857 Morehead wrote a glowing description of the new town to attract inhabitants:

"Situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded by salt water; its climate salubrious; its sea breezes and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good and its fine chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.... It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic Coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investment for a great city must and will be built at this place."⁴

³ *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 1-16.

⁴ *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 17.

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The company laid out a grid-patterned town on the peninsula, with a 130-foot-wide thoroughfare through the center for the railroad, and blocks extending north and south from shore to shore. The main thoroughfare terminated at the Newport River at the eastern edge of the peninsula. Lots were 50 x 100 feet wide, with seven lots on each block face facing the east-west streets, and one lot on each north-south block face. Old-timers still refer to these side street lots as "wedge lots."⁵ **(Fig. 2: Plan of Morehead City, 1857)** The town plan designed for the Shepard's Point Land Company was a standard layout for a new railroad town, with a broad main street bisected by the railroad tracks, and a grid pattern of streets creating gridded blocks like those built along rail lines throughout the United States. The one distinctive aspect of the city's street plan is the system of alleys that bisect each block. Two alleys run north-south through each block, connected by an east-west alley through the center in an "H" shape. The new town was named for its principal developer, Governor Morehead, and its east-west streets commemorated the early settlers and the town developers. The principal street was designated Arendell Street. North-south streets were designated First Street west to Twenty-fourth Street. The town plan is virtually unchanged.

The Shepard's Point Land Company held a public sale on November 11, 1857, selling sixty lots. A few buildings belonging to the Arendell family were the only buildings on the peninsula at this time. The town developed around Bridges Arendell Sr.'s rambling farmhouse that was located in the center of the 400 block of Bridges Street. The house burned in the 1940s.⁶

The first train arrived in Morehead City on June 7, 1858. The first agent and warehouse keeper was George W. Dill, whose office was at the freight wharf at the terminus at the mouth of the Newport River, approximately where the present Port Terminal is located.⁷ At long last, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was complete from Morehead City to Goldsboro. Families could board a train at any stop on the line and travel to the coast. The rail connection spurred resort hotel construction. The Atlantic Hotel, built in 1859 in Beaufort, made that ancient port town the most popular destination. To reach Beaufort, guests from North Carolina and outside the state took the train to Morehead City, then boarded private sailboats for the water journey to Beaufort. The hotel was destroyed by a hurricane in 1879.⁸ Morehead City's first important hotel, built in 1860, was Macon House, a three-story hotel with triple porches on the south side of Arendell Street at Ninth Street.⁹ Although Beaufort lacked the direct railroad connection, its long-standing position as a bustling port town and fishing center was enhanced by the construction of the railroad to Morehead City. Small freight and passenger vessels ferried fish,

⁵ Interview with Floyd Chadwick.

⁶ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 12.

⁷ Ibid. Bridges Arendell Jr. was killed in a boiler explosion in 1870.

⁸ Doughton, *The Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort*.

⁹ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 22-23.

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lumber, dry goods and other products, and people back and forth from the Morehead City depot to Beaufort.

Between 1857 and 1862 the new Morehead City settlement took shape. An 1862 engraving illustrates a thin row of one- and two-story frame buildings flanking the railroad tracks between Fourth and Tenth streets.¹⁰ The tracks ran along the Bogue Sound shore from Eighth Street eastward, thus all permanent building in this section was north of the tracks. At the 1857 public sale, Elisha Grady purchased the first lot, lot 5, Square 80 on the north side of Bridges Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. (508 Bridges Street). About 1858 Peter Evans built a house on the south side of Arendell Street between Seventh and Eighth streets. Silas Webb moved here in 1858 from Goldsboro and built a house on the south side of Arendell Street at the corner of Tenth Street. He built a general store at the corner of Ninth and Evans streets.¹¹ Stationmaster George Dill completed a house in 1859 at 608 Bridges Street. All these houses have been demolished and their appearance is unknown. Until 1978 the ca. 1858 dwelling of Bridges Arendell Jr., a Greek Revival-style raised cottage, stood at 805 Bridges Street.¹² Its stylish appearance is known from documentary photographs. Three houses from the antebellum era stand in the historic district: Elijah M. Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street; Sarah Dennis House, 204 North Eighth Street; and James B. Arendell House, 804 Arendell Street. Due to later alterations, the Dudley House is the only one that retains its antebellum integrity. The vernacular Greek Revival-style two-story house has a hip roof, exterior-end chimneys, and side-lighted entrances on both stories, indicating the original presence of a two-story porch.

Morehead City's first census, taken in 1860, listed 316 inhabitants, of whom 197 were slaves and four were free blacks. Approximately fifty buildings stood at this time. Since it was a coastal railroad town, the residents were a cosmopolitan mixture of mechanics, craftsmen, merchants, and laborers, including a number from other states and from the British Isles, as well as a number of fishermen and mariners. When the town was incorporated in 1861, the future seemed bright. Bridges Arendell Jr. was elected mayor, with J. W. Collins, William H. Cunningham, and David Jones as the first town commissioners.¹³

¹⁰ The engraving, appeared in Harper's Magazine to illustrate the siege of Fort Macon by Federal troops during the Civil War. It is illustrated in *Pictorial History of Morehead City*.

¹¹ This site is now the parking lot for Harborview Towers, the former hospital.

¹² According to local tradition, the house was brought to Morehead from the West Indies. Actually, pegged frames were standard construction practice, and the custom of raising a house on a high brick foundation characterized well-built houses throughout Southern coastal regions in the nineteenth century. The house was demolished about 1978 for the expansion of Wachovia Bank's parking lot. Interview with Ray Hopper, Morehead City, December 2000.

¹³ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 25-28.

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The outbreak of the Civil War paralyzed activity along this section of the North Carolina coast and ended normal building activity in Morehead City. Federal troops occupied Morehead City on April 25, 1862 and took Fort Macon the next day. The area between Eighth and Tenth streets north of the railroad, in the heart of the Morehead City Historic District, is said to have been a fenced encampment where Federal soldiers who fell victim to a yellow fever epidemic in New Bern were sent to recover. Union soldiers occupied some of the town's existing structures as barracks, and used others as hospitals. Both the Elijah Dudley House and the James B. Arendell House in the historic district are said to have been used as hospitals. The earliest church building in Morehead City, the Methodist Church in the 400 block of Bridges Street, is said to have been used as a bakery. Among the buildings that burned during the war were the Methodist Church and the state-founded salt works located near the railroad freight wharf. To escape the turmoil of occupation, many of Morehead City's citizens fled inland. Residents such as George Dill and Silas Webb relocated their families west into Confederate territory. Dill moved his family to Louisburg. Silas Webb and his family moved to Chatham County, where he made shoes for Confederate soldiers during the war.¹⁴

After Federal troops left in 1865, residents returned to Morehead City and attempted to rebuild the economy. In 1865 Webb returned and resumed his shoe making and mercantile business. Dill returned as well. Ben D. Baker served as mayor and Jess Fulcher and Tom Fisher as policemen of Morehead City during the Reconstruction era.¹⁵ The disruption and destruction caused by the Civil War had left Morehead City's economy, like that of towns throughout the state, moribund.

Carteret County emerged as the center of North Carolina's trade in fresh fish in the 1870s, spurred by the Atlantic and Eastern North Carolina Railroad terminal and by northern entrepreneurs such as George Ives of Connecticut, who moved to New Bern, North Carolina after the Civil War. In 1874 Ives established an oyster business in Beaufort, and by the later 1870s he had become the largest seafood dealer in Carteret County. Ives shipped large quantities of sea trout, bluefish, spot, mullet and other species on the railroad and by ship as far north as Boston. In 1880, nine fish processors in Beaufort and Morehead City were shipping two-to-three carloads of fish, particularly mullet, a week, totalling almost 900,000 pounds of fresh fish yearly from Carteret County. Sailing vessels brought ice from Maine for storage in ice houses in Morehead and Beaufort to supply fish dealers. Local fish dealer Anthony Wade rode the train to Goldsboro and back with a supply of seafood, selling it out of the baggage car at stations and at crossroads. Other fish dealers adopted this system and the rail line earned the nickname

¹⁴ NC Highway Historical Marker C49. Since Bridges Arendell Sr. was a Methodist preacher, Methodism was strong in early Morehead City. The Methodists built the earliest church in Morehead City near the corner of Fourth and Bridges streets in the late 1850s. It was used by all denominations. Hazel Chadwick, "History of Morehead City," manuscript, 1940s.

¹⁵ Chadwick, "History of Morehead City."

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"the Old Mullet Line" during this era.¹⁶

The 1880 census of Morehead City, entitled "Morehead Village," recorded a total of 108 families living in eighty-five dwellings. In the village core, within the boundaries of the Morehead City Historic District, the occupations of male heads of households included cooper, grocer, hotel landlord, hotel clerk, huckster, brick mason, railroad clerk, physician, mechanic, butcher, minister, civil engineer, store clerk, laborer, retired ship master and retired farmer. Since 1872 a steam sawmill had been operating in town.¹⁷

The most important event in Morehead City's history --the completion of the Atlantic Hotel-- occurred in 1880. Instead of rebuilding the Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort that had been destroyed in 1879 by a hurricane, investors Julian S. Carr, a Durham tobacconist, S. W. Barnes of Wilson, Ashley Horne of Clayton, and others decided to build the new hotel in Morehead City, where it was felt it would be safer from hurricanes and more convenient to guests. The new Atlantic Hotel went up on Bogue Sound between Third and Fourth streets beside the railroad tracks. Of exuberant Victorian architecture, with 233 rooms arranged around a grand ballroom in the center, the Atlantic Hotel became the "summer capital of the state." Its popularity was unabated until the early twentieth century.¹⁸

During the 1880s and 1890s, Morehead village grew into a town. By 1884, in addition to the old Macon House and the new Atlantic Hotel, two boarding houses operated in town. Daniel Bell operated a windmill on the shoreline in town from at least 1884 until 1896. Silas Webb and Philip Lepper operated boot and shoe manufactories. Eight general stores and groceries were in business. In 1885, the first Sanborn map of Morehead City, contained on one sheet, shows the Eighth to Tenth streets area from Bogue Sound to Bridges Street, plus an inset of the Atlantic Hotel east of Fourth Street and of the freight and passenger depots at the east end of Arendell Street. On the map, a solid row of frame stores sits between Ninth and Tenth streets across from the Macon House, known at this time as the Ocean House. Small dwellings are scattered along the streets. Several fish houses are located along the edge of Bogue Sound. The railroad freight house is located on pilings in the Newport River. The Methodists constructed a new sanctuary in 1880 at 109 North Ninth Street. About 1885 the Missionary Baptist Church (First Baptist Church) was built at the northeast corner of Bridges and Ninth streets. Although much altered, it still stands. A City Hall/Market, a two-story frame building with a one-story porch, was erected at 811 Evans Street, at the south end of Ninth Street, in 1893. It has been demolished.

¹⁶ Taylor, "North Carolina Fisheries in the Old and New South," M. A. thesis, North Carolina State University, 1990, 34-35; *Pictorial History of Morehead City*, 25-28.

¹⁷ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1872.

¹⁸ The hotel burned in 1933 and was demolished. *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 53-58.

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During the late 1880s the sons of Silas Webb built a row of three houses on North Ninth Street that still stand as a representation of the character of larger dwellings in Morehead village. These are vernacular two-story, one-room-deep houses known as I-Houses. The Webbs purchased the lots from the Shepard's Point Land Company in 1885-1886, and all three houses appear on the 1893 Sanborn map. Marion St. Clair Webb (1861-1917) and his wife Sadie lived in the two-story house at 106 North Ninth Street. The concave shape of the hipped roof, paneled corner posts, and decorative eave brackets give the house an Italianate flair that is unusual for Morehead City. T. D. Webb, who operated the furniture store at 812 Arendell Street, built the house at 104 North Ninth Street about 1890 for speculation. The house has gable-end brick chimneys and a two-story front porch with sidelighted entrances at both levels. Charlie Webb (1878-1953) lived in the two-story Italianate-style house with a two-story porch with chamfered posts and a sawnwork balustrade at 108 North Ninth Street during his adult life. Charlie ran an insurance company on Arendell Street.¹⁹

The Shepard's Point Land Company, the original development company of Morehead City, which remained under the leadership of the descendants of Gov. John M. Morehead after his death in 1866, sold Morehead City lots at least until the 1910s, but at a slower pace than during the initial lot sales in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Activity ceased during the Civil War, then resumed in 1865 and continued sporadically until at least 1911. A sample of lot prices mentioned in deeds ranged from \$30 in 1883 to \$63 in 1885 to \$85 in 1898, apparently depending upon the location.²⁰

The village of Morehead was situated in a compact area between Eighth and Tenth streets until about 1900. Sanborn maps of Morehead City map only the Eighth to Tenth street village core until 1908, when the Sixth to Eighth street area was added. The 1913 Sanborn Map added the Tenth to Fourteenth streets area. The last edition of Sanborn Maps for Morehead City, dated 1924, extended the mapped area west to Twenty-fourth Street.²¹ Morehead City's earliest commercial district consisted of a row of frame stores on the north side of the 900 block of Arendell Street, which were destroyed by fire in 1908.²² The district was rebuilt in brick in subsequent years. The oldest commercial buildings in the district are the Webb Stores. The D. M. Webb General Store, 814 Arendell Street, was built in 1883 as a frame store and rebuilt in brick in 1898. About 1930 it reached its current appearance when it was brick-veneered. Next door at 812 Arendell Street is the T. D. Webb Furniture Store, built in 1913. Its handsome upper facade with arched windows and decorative parapet is still intact.

¹⁹ *The Heritage of Carteret County*, Vol. 1, 443-444.

²⁰ Various Shepard's Point Land Co. grantor deeds.

²¹ 1885, 1893, 1898, 1913, and 1924 Sanborn Maps are on microfilm in the Media Center, Carteret County Technical Institute, Morehead City.

²² *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 79.

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The Norfolk and Southern Railroad bought the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road in 1904 and made a number of significant changes that changed Morehead City's status as a railroad freight terminus. In 1906 the railroad was extended to Beaufort, and the next year the railroad closed down Morehead City's port terminal and rerouted freight shipments through Norfolk, Virginia.²³ By 1908 the company had constructed a new passenger and freight depot in the center of the 700 block of Arendell Street between 7th and 8th streets to replace the old passenger station in the center of the 900 block of Arendell Street. Between 1911-1913 the railroad built a permanent concrete seawall from Ninth and Shepard streets east to the Atlantic Hotel, thus creating an additional five blocks of usable land in place of the marshes along the shore. The railroad's seawall created the present Morehead City waterfront where the fleet of charter sport fishing boats are berthed in boat slips along the wall.

Morehead City's sizeable slave population largely dispersed after emancipation, and by 1880 a small number of black families lived in clusters throughout the village.²⁴ By around 1900 blacks had been segregated into "Colored Town" in northwest Morehead City. Bounded by Bridges Street on the south, Tenth Street on the east, and Calico Creek on the north, this section contains a mixture of corner grocery stores, churches, lodges, and single-family houses of one and two stories. The eastern edge of Colored Town is within the boundary of the Morehead City Historic District. By 1920 Morehead City had 581 black inhabitants out of a population of nearly 3,000. Many of the men worked in fisheries-related jobs, particularly menhaden fishing and oystering. A number of blacks had oyster houses along the shore where they shucked the oysters, then peddled them in town. Other common jobs included laborer, janitor, porter at the railroad depot, cook, and carpenter. Many of the women did laundry in their homes or worked as cooks and maids for white families.²⁵

The first church in the black community was Turner's Chapel, founded in 1877 by the Reverend S. I. Turner at Carolina City, a Union Army camp west of Morehead City. In 1893 the congregation purchased a lot at the southwest corner of North Twelfth and Bridges streets in Morehead City, and moved the old chapel to this site. In 1904 a new sanctuary was built at 107 North Twelfth Street, and the old building converted to a parsonage. The congregation was renamed St. Stephen's AME Zion Church at this time. St. Stephen's Church is an architecturally significant frame Gothic Revival style building with twin corner towers framing a pedimented portico with boxed posts. When first built, it had a central steeple. The twin towers were constructed during a remodeling that probably occurred in the 1920s.²⁶ St. Stephens AME Zion Church is the oldest African American church building in Morehead City. Adjacent

²³ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 43.

²⁴ 1880 Carteret County Census, "Morehead Village."

²⁵ Interview with Oscar Boyd, Morehead City, January 15, 2001; 1920 Carteret County Census.

²⁶ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 154; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown, retired clerk of St. Stephens Church, April 23, 2002, Morehead City. Typescript history compiled by Mrs. Brown from church oral tradition (copy in file).

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to the church, at 105 N. 12th Street, is a well-preserved two-story I-House built for Rev. Jacob S. Bell, pastor of St. Stephen's from 1903 to 1909. During the 1910s Anthony Worthington (Wetherington), principal from 1915 to about 1920 at the "colored school" built about 1908 across Bridges Street in the 1100 block, lived in the Bell House with his wife Susie, a teacher at the school.²⁷

By 1900 Morehead City had become North Carolina's leading seafood center and one of the largest centers in the United States, second only to Gloucester, Massachusetts.²⁸ However, it must be understood that it achieved this status only because the sister town of Beaufort's fishing fleet and fish processing plants were a part of this center. The U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries established the second permanent fisheries research station in the United States at Beaufort in 1902.²⁹ At this time Morehead City had grown to more than half the size of Beaufort—with 1,365 inhabitants compared to Beaufort's 2,500 residents. By 1910 Morehead City had matched Beaufort's population, with 2,800 residents to Beaufort's 2,750.³⁰ Morehead City and Beaufort's fisheries industries included sea food (clams, fish and oysters) harvesting and processing, sales and distribution, the production of fish meal and oil from menhaden, a dark, oily fish, sea food canning, boat building, and piloting.

One of Morehead City's most prominent citizens amassed his fortune in the fisheries industry in the early twentieth century. Charles S. Wallace (1864-1945) acquired a commercial food fish business in 1895, then built his first menhaden factory in 1898 near Morehead City. In 1911 he built Wallace Fisheries Company west of Morehead City, which operated until 1963. He also operated two other plants, one near Smyrna and one in Florida. In order to insure a local supply of ice to preserve and transport the seafood on the railroad, by ship, and by wagon to markets along the East Coast, he helped to build the Carteret Ice and Transportation Storage Company on Arendell Street between Fifth and Sixth streets in 1898. This is said to be the first plant to make artificial ice in eastern North Carolina.³¹ Wallace was prominent in local affairs in the early to mid-1900s, serving as mayor and as a state legislator, as well as active on the local school board. When the town built a modern graded school in 1929-30 at 1108 Bridges Street, it was named the Charles S. Wallace School.³²

²⁷ *Pictorial History of Morehead City*, 167; 1920 Census; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown.

²⁸ Taylor, "North Carolina Fisheries in the Old and New South," 35.

²⁹ Weber, *From Abundance to Scarcity: A History of U. S. Marine Fisheries Policy*, 3. The first station was established at Woods Hole, Massachusetts in 1882. The Beaufort station is now known as the Duke Marine Laboratory and is located on Piver's Island, opposite the Beaufort waterfront.

³⁰ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory: 1872, 1884, 1896; North Carolina Yearbook & Business Directory: 1903, 1905, 1910, 1915.*

³¹ George Roberts Wallace, "Wallace Family," *The Heritage of Carteret County*, Vol. 1, 444.

³² *Ibid.*

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The 1920s and 1930s saw a number of important public amenities and private development in Morehead City and adjacent Bogue Banks. In 1929-30 the Charles S. Wallace School replaced the old frame school buildings in the 1100 block of Bridges Street. The handsome Neoclassical Revival-style school was designed by Durham architects Atwood and Nash. In 1925, when Arendell Street was paved, the depot was divided into two sections and moved to the southwest corner of Arendell and 6th streets, on the land created by the railroad's seawall. In 1929 the Atlantic Beach Company, formed by local developers, built a toll bridge from the Morehead City mainland, at Twenty-eighth Street, across to Bogue Banks to a small pavilion, bath house and boardwalk which they named Atlantic Beach.³³ The Public Works Administration financed construction of a new Morehead City Port Terminal in the mid-1930s to replace the old terminal that had been closed since 1907.³⁴

Beginning in the 1930s, Morehead City's waterfront developed as a center of sports fishing. Local fishermen found that they could earn a living taking visiting fishermen out on their boats for charter deep sea fishing expeditions. By the 1950s Morehead City and the Outer Banks ports of Hatteras and Oregon Inlet were the most important sports fishing centers in North Carolina. Morehead City's catches of mackerel, dolphin, amberjack and blue marlin brought fame to the port.³⁵ Local fishermen also discovered that they could feed tourists in small seafood stands which they built along the waterfront beside their boat docks. The popular restaurants that now line the waterfront are the successors of these 1930s stands.

During World War II, Morehead City was an important wartime seaport employing a number of military personnel. A housing shortage in Morehead City resulted in the construction of a number of houses for military families outside the historic district. Inside the district boundaries are several garage apartments that were probably erected as rental units for military families. For example, the garage with upstairs apartment at 209 N. 10th Street, was built during this period.

Since the 1950s Morehead City has grown rapidly due to the improvement of Highway 70, to the opening of Fort Macon as a State Park, and to the development of Bogue Banks (Atlantic Beach) as one of the most popular beach resorts in North Carolina. A number of yacht basins and the fleet of fishing charter boats on the waterfront have made Morehead City one of the outstanding sports fishing centers on the Atlantic Coast. Morehead City's shorelines have been a popular location for summer houses built

³³ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 220-221; Floyd Chadwick Jr. interview, June 2001.

³⁴ *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 45-46. In 1949 the North Carolina State Ports Authority purchased the port and has operated it since that time. The port's current main shipments are incoming phosphate from the Aurora mine and outgoing wood pulp to overseas destinations.

³⁵ History of marine sports fishing by Joel Arrington included in *Information Series Number 2: History and Status of North Carolina's Marine Fisheries*, 31-32, 1971.

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by eastern North Carolina families since the early 1900s. Although the oldest summer houses were built along Bogue Sound, the shoreline of Calico Creek is now becoming popular for resort housing. Vacation houses with large decks, set on tall wooden pilings overlooking Calico Creek, are now beginning to alter the character of the Calico Creek area of Morehead City. The Morehead City Historic District, the largely intact historic core of Morehead City, with small, closely-set houses in the center of the peninsula, owes its survival to its center location away from Bogue Sound and Calico Creek.

Criterion A: Coastal Resorts and Fisheries Towns in North Carolina

The Morehead City Historic District, as the historic village core, conveys successive eras of development as a coastal resort and fisheries center during its period of significance from the 1850s to the early 1950s. As a planned railroad resort on the North Carolina coast, Morehead City holds a unique position in the state. It was the first and only coastal resort accessible by rail until the 1880s when Wrightsville Beach was created as a commuter beach resort by Wilmington developers. The Wilmington Sea Coast Railway Company built a line from Wilmington out to the barrier island of Wrightsville Beach in the 1880s. Wilmington families built summer cottages on the lots laid out by the railroad company.³⁶ During Morehead City's first decades, it was primarily a stop over for vacationers headed to the original Atlantic Hotel in nearby Beaufort, but became the destination with the 1880 construction of the new Atlantic Hotel in Morehead City after a hurricane destroyed the Beaufort hotel in 1879. Morehead City's resort heyday was during the operation of the Atlantic Hotel from 1880 to 1933, when it became known as "the summer capital" of the state because it was "a mecca for the social and political elite of North Carolina."³⁷ Beaufort remained a popular resort during this period and continued to attract many summer visitors to its numerous other hotels, such as the Inlet Inn.

Many of the families that had vacationed at the Atlantic Hotel built summer cottages along Bogue Sound in the 1920s and 1930s as the popularity of the hotel faded. Some local families, such as the Webbs and the Willisies, also had summer cottages "up the shell road" (Shackleford Street, which bordered the sound) in the early twentieth century. Many summer visitors came through Morehead City, taking private ferries across to Bogue Banks and the ocean along its shore. In 1929 beachgoers drove on the new Atlantic Beach Bridge over to the beach, where many beach cottages were built in the 1930s and 1940s.³⁸

The most important fisheries center in North Carolina in the 1800s was Beaufort, one of the

³⁶ *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 260.

³⁷ Doughton, *Tales of the Atlantic Hotel 1880-1933*, 1.

³⁸ Interviews with Corinne Webb Geer and Lois Webb Bunn, Morehead City, May 23, 2002; interviews with Virginia White Little, mother of Ruth Little, over many years.

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state's best inlets and harbors with easy access to the rich waters around Cape Lookout that teemed with whales, fish, and shellfish. Morehead City's rail connections boosted it beyond Beaufort in fisheries activity by about 1900, but the railroad was extended to Beaufort in 1906, thus ending Morehead City's advantage. Throughout the twentieth century the sister towns of Morehead City and Beaufort have constituted the most important fisheries center in North Carolina in terms of number of boats and volume of seafood caught and processed. The Morehead City Historic District's buildings represents the town's importance as a port and fisheries center during this period. Many of the residents of the historic district worked in fishing and port jobs. In 1920 many heads of households throughout the district worked as fishermen, boatmen, ship yard workers, boat carpenters, house carpenters, and in canning factories. A number of the town's leading merchants and fish factory owners lived in the district, including George W. Dill, Thomas McDuffie Wade, Daniel Bell, Harvey Hamilton, Charlie Webb, Marion S. Webb, and Charles S. Wallace.

Criterion C: Coastal Architecture of Morehead City and Beaufort

The locally significant architecture of the Morehead City Historic District, built predominantly from the late 1880s to the early 1950s, represents a largely traditional heritage shaped equally by the railroad and by its maritime geography. The architecture of Morehead City's neighbor, Beaufort, provides a stark contrast. Beaufort was an isolated seafaring town built directly on the water, and its one and two-story side-gabled houses, built predominantly in the 1800s, with engaged porches to catch the breeze and "widow's walks" as lookout stations, hug the harbor along Front Street and other side streets.

In contrast, the buildings of the Morehead City Historic District reflect its character as a railroad town built on high ground away from the shore in the center of the peninsula along Arendell, Bridges and Fisher streets and connecting streets. Although popular architectural styles such as the Queen Anne, bungalow and Craftsman styles appear in the district beginning about 1900, over one-half of the district's approximately 130 houses represent a single house type: a one-story or two-story, one-room-deep house of traditional, simple frame construction, with a front porch. Thirty-three of the houses in the district are one-story traditional houses, while twenty-four of them are traditional two-story houses. The two-story version of the type, known as an "I-House," tends to have a two-story porch, known locally as a "double piazza." The double piazza was common in Beaufort, but was recessed beneath the main roof, while those in Morehead City were attached. The double piazza is the most distinctive coastal feature of Morehead City architecture, and was probably the result of Beaufort influence.

Like Beaufort houses, those in Morehead City built before about 1900 contain only modest decorative reflections of popular architectural styles. Morehead City's oldest well-preserved house, the Elijah Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, of the late 1850s, and the 1880s houses built by the Webb

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family in the 100 block of North Ninth Street exhibit modest Greek Revival and Italianate features. The corner block trim, eave brackets, corner posts and concave hip roof of the Marion S. Webb House, 106 North Ninth Street, make it the most stylish nineteenth century house in Morehead City.

The character of the rest of the Morehead City Historic District's pre-1952 buildings reflects the popular styles of the twentieth century. Houses are built in Queen Anne, bungalow and Minimal Traditional styles. Church sanctuaries exhibit Gothic Revival and Classical Revival styles. The most prominent landmark in the district is the 1929-1930 Charles S. Wallace School, of Neoclassical Revival style. At the north edge of the district on Fisher and Bay streets near the marshes of Calico Creek stand the smaller dwellings of fishermen and boat builders, and at the west edge is a small section of "Colored Town," where the 1904 Gothic Revival-style sanctuary of St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, the town's oldest African American church building, and the ca. 1904 pastor's residence are located.

Like the Morehead City Historic District, Beaufort has examples of the Queen Anne, bungalow, and Craftsman styles, as well as the Minimal Traditional style of the 1940s and 1950s, but these popular styles occur less frequently in Beaufort, since its streetscapes were largely completed by the early twentieth century. Approximately fifteen bungalows and Craftsman-style houses stand in the Morehead City Historic District. Beaufort has only a handful of houses of the type, some of which are actually antebellum 1 1/2-story vernacular houses that were remodeled with bungalow dormer windows and Craftsman-style porch posts and railings. From the 1930s to the early 1950s, a few small Minimal Traditional houses of frame or brick construction and small brick Ranch houses or concrete block cottages were built on infill lots in both the Morehead City Historic District and in Beaufort.

One vernacular house type in the Morehead City Historic District, and throughout the town, that reflects the town's coastal character is the "Morehead Special," a one-story four-room house with a pyramidal roof, a wraparound porch, and a small hip-roofed kitchen attached at the corner. "Morehead Specials" were built in the mid-1910s. The Captain George Nelson House, 712 Fisher Street and the Walter Fulford House, 606 Fisher Street are the only examples in the district. The Charles Styron House at 700 Fisher Street is of identical form except that it lacks the corner kitchen. The type is basically a pyramidal cottage, a vernacular house form that was extremely popular in North Carolina towns and countryside in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In addition to the rear corner kitchen, the type's signature feature is the porch that wraps around two complete elevations of the house to catch the prevailing southwest breeze that is one of Morehead City's most refreshing climatic advantages. The majority of examples occupy corner lots, thus allowing maximum exposure to the breeze. The

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“Morehead Special” was probably built as speculative housing by a local building company or developer. One possible developer was T. D. Webb (1853-1930s), one of Silas Webb’s sons. Webb, a furniture dealer, real estate broker, and politician, purchased lots and entire blocks from the Shepard’s Point Land Company between the late 1800s and the 1930s. Sometimes he built speculative houses that he sold to buyers, who paid small weekly payments to him. For example, Webb sold the lot at 700 Fisher Street to Charles W. Styron in 1919 for \$85. By 1920, Styron was living in the pyramidal cottage on the lot. Perhaps Webb built this house.³⁹ The pyramidal cottage, and the “Morehead Special” variation are not found in Beaufort’s townscape.

³⁹ Carteret Co. Deed Book 29, 165: Transaction of 1919 involving Lot 1, block 94, at the northwest corner of Fisher & Seventh streets; 1920 Census.

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Section 10: Boundaries

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Morehead City Historic District are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, supplied by the Town of Morehead City Planning Department, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include the densest area of historic development in the town center of Morehead City. Boundaries follow streets, service alleys, and property lines, with the following exceptions. Portions of the rear lots of 602 Fisher Street and 603 Bridges Street are excluded because new buildings that will not be of compatible architectural character may be constructed on them in the future.

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Photograph Catalog:

Morehead City Historic District
Morehead City, Carteret County, NC
Photographer: M. Ruth Little, Raleigh, NC
Date: February 2001
Negatives: NCSHPO

- A. View of 804, 806 and 808 Arendell Street from south.
- B. Webb Buildings, 814 and 812 Arendell Street, looking northeast.
- C. Webb House, 108 North Ninth Street, looking east.
- D. 200 block North Sixth Street, looking north
- E. 100 block North Seventh Street, looking north.
- F. 300 block North Seventh Street, looking north.
- G. 500 block of Bridges Street, north side, looking west.
- H. 900 block of Bridges Street, north side, looking west.
- I. First United Methodist Church, 900 Arendell Street, looking northwest
- J. Wallace School, 1100 Bridges Street, looking northeast.
- K. Franklin Memorial Methodist Church and St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, looking north on North Twelfth Street.
- L. St. Stephen's AME Zion Church and Bell House, 100 block North Twelfth Street, looking west.
- M. 800 block Fisher Street, north side, looking west.
- N. View of junction of North Seventh and Fisher streets, looking northwest.
- O. View of junction North Eleventh and Fisher streets, looking northeast.
- P. Rose Boat Shop, 806 Bay Street, looking north. Noncontributing.

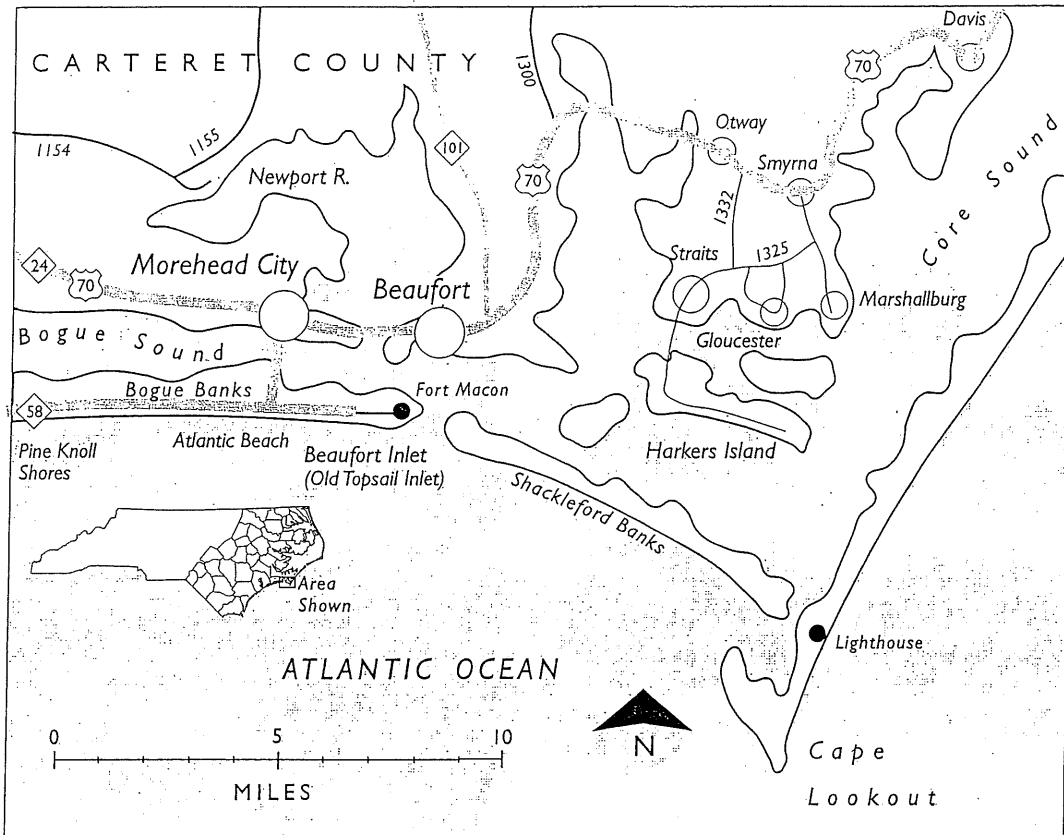
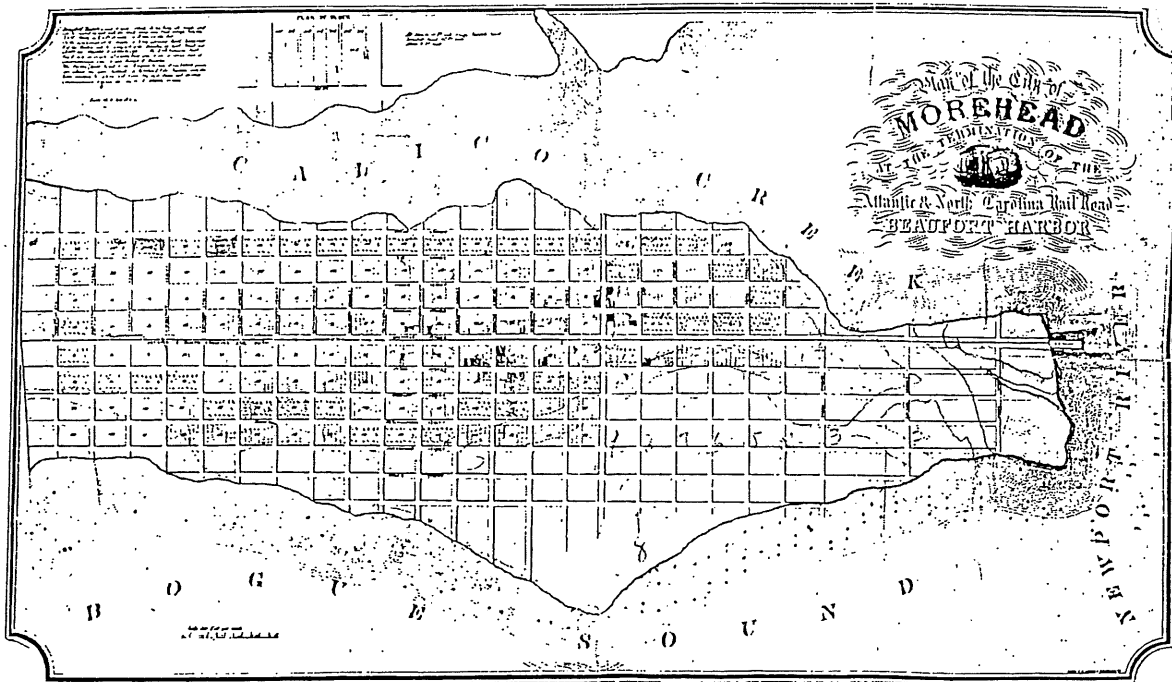


Fig. 1. Map of Morehead City and Beaufort area. Adapted from Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*.



THE ORIGINAL MAP, SHOWING FIRST LOTS PURCHASED, NOVEMBER 11, 1857
In possession of Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fig. 2. Plan of Morehead City, Shepard's Point Land Company, 1857.

3846000m-N.

3 MI. TO U.S. 70

3845

3844

NEW BERN 37 MI.
MANSFIELD 2.2 MI.

3842

42'30"

3841

Golf Course
MANSFIELD

1179

1176

1182

58



