

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Riverside Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 15 blocks centered around National Avenue north and N/A not for publication
city, town east of the A&NC Railroad tracks in northeast New Bern N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Craven code 049 zip code 28560

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>178</u>	<u>35</u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>178</u>	<u>35</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places, and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Felt, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

1-12-88
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Education/school
Religion/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Education/school
Religion/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Bungalow/Craftsman
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ Brick
walls _____ Wood
_____ Brick
roof _____ Metal
other _____ Asphalt
_____ Slate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Riverside Historic District is composed of approximately 15 blocks of largely residential development along the banks of the Neuse River in northeast New Bern. Laid out in a grid pattern aligned with National Avenue, a pre-existing street leading to the National Cemetery, subdivisions in 1894 and 1912 created New Bern's first suburb out of farmland. Within the Riverside District are modest, but representative one and two-story examples of Classical Revival, Late Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles in a variety of house forms, principally with the traditional New Bern side hall plan. Also within the district are the Italian Renaissance Revival style Riverside School and the Gothic Revival influenced Riverside Methodist Church, as well as several small industrial and commercial buildings. There are 178 contributing and 35 non-contributing buildings within the district boundaries. While many of the buildings have received some alteration, individually, and as a group, they retain an integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

National Avenue is the main street running through the district from the southeast to the northwest. To the east and parallel with it are North Pasteur and North Craven streets, the other principal roads. North Craven's east side provides one boundary of the district. The adjacent river property was originally platted as house lots, but was developed as industrial property and has gone through a series of uses. Running along the western side of the district is the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which predates Riverside and precluded the development of north-south roads to the west of National Avenue. The western boundary of the district follows the line of pre-1935 development in the side streets west of National Avenue.

Perpendicular to the main avenues are evenly-spaced side streets, beginning with Guion Street at the south and reaching to North Avenue, whose south side forms the northern end of the district and defines the furthest extent of pre-World War II development.

The former farmland on which Riverside was platted is flat. Large oaks line National Avenue on both sides, and the remainder of the district is

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characterized by the presence of a considerable number of mature trees of a variety of species located in no particular pattern.

The two subdivisions which made up Riverside each had a different system of laying out lots, neither of which was completely uniform. Lots were also recombined before building, creating further variety in lot size. In the 1894 plat larger lots were laid out along the west side of National Avenue, but the largest and most pretentious houses in the district are found equally along both sides of National Avenue. The east side of National Avenue and the remainders of the blocks were laid out with long, narrow lots, some with only 41 foot frontages. The relative uniformity of appearance in Riverside owes much to New Bern traditions of building close to the street, thus creating consistent setbacks, and of placing houses close together.

There is no formal open space within the district. The largest open space is a half block on Dunn Street between North Pasteur and North Craven streets, formerly the site of a tobacco factory. Another set of undeveloped lots is located at the southeast corner of North Pasteur Street and Avenue D, adjacent to the Maola Company, and individual undeveloped lots are scattered throughout the district. The interiors of the alley-less blocks contain trees, gardens, garages and other outbuildings.

With only a handful of exceptions, buildings in the Riverside district are relatively modest, owner or contractor designed, with simple or no ornamentation. All are one or two stories and although there is a scattering of brick houses throughout the district, the greater number are frame, sheathed with clapboards or wood shingles. Standing seam metal roofs predominate.

Many of the residences in the district have garages, some contemporaneous with the house or constructed before the 1930s, and almost always located at the rear of the property. Most are relatively small, of frame construction, and with gable roofs. Exceptions include the hipped-roofed brick garage of the William Dunn House [41] and the garage/apartment of the Turnbull House [40].

Domestic building in the Riverside district is almost entirely in four styles; late Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Craftsman and Colonial Revival. These styles are applied to a variety of house forms. The most common house form in the district, and one that was popular in other areas of New Bern in the early twentieth century, is the narrow and deep, two or three bay gable-end two-story house. These frame

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houses have side-hall plans, often with rear ells, and generally either a small portico or a full-width porch at the front. One variant of this house type has a gable-roofed, two-story bay at one corner of the front elevation, like 1112 and 1114 National Avenue [21 and 22]. Another variant of the form has a hipped instead of gable roof, with or without a front dormer. Both Guion and Dunn Streets have rows of these simple dwellings constructed as rental housing. More sophisticated versions of the same house have pedimented gables, classically-detailed porches and wings or bays, like the William T. Hill House at 1202 National Avenue [25] or the Smith-Hawkins House at 1214 N. Pasteur.[71]

Another well-represented house type in the district is the foursquare; two or three bays wide, with a hipped roof and a full-width porch across the front. Unlike foursquares elsewhere, however, these houses for the most part employ the sidehall plan. A number of good frame examples of this form are located on both sides of the 1200 and 1300 blocks of National Avenue. Also located on National Avenue are several large, Classical Revival-styled foursquares with L-shaped front porches, including the J. O. Baxter House [9] and the O. A. Kafer House.[10]

A variety of bungalows may be found in the district, mostly in the Craftsman or Classical Revival styles, and predominantly of frame construction. Most typical are cross-gable forms like the D. M. Parker House at 1408 National Avenue.[42] Bungalows with jerkin-headed front gables or hipped roofs are also common. At the northeast corner of the district are a row of three one-story frame bungalows whose gabled front porches have a distinctive exposed trusswork. Perhaps the most unusual bungalow in the district is the one at 1412 National Avenue [44], which has three oversized, hipped wall dormers protruding through its hipped roof.

The oldest house in the district, the mansard-roofed William R. Guion House at 1203 National Avenue [1], is its only Second Empire-influenced residence. There are a small number of Late Queen Anne style dwellings, such as the Dewey-Aberly-Barnes House at 1215 National Avenue [5], the Boyd-Prior House [2] at 1207 National Avenue, the Davis House at 1005 N. Craven Street [84], and one-story versions, like the Crabtree-Seifert House at 309 Avenue A [121] and the C. D. Duncan House at 408 Avenue A [137].

A handful of 1920s brick, Colonial Revival style houses are located in the north end of the district, most notably the two-story, gable-roofed Dr. J. R. Latham House at 1301 National Avenue [11] and the gambrel-roofed D. L. Latta House at 1416 National Avenue. [45]

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Two buildings in the district attributed to architect Herbert Woodley Simpson have noteworthy designs outside the vernacular tradition. The Prairie Style William Dunn House at 1404 National Avenue [41], has a high, pressed brick first floor with a broad arch at the front that supports the shingled upper floor. Its complex slate roof with deep eaves has multiple hipped dormers. Behind the house is a hipped-roofed brick garage with tin-shingled dormers on each elevation. Across the street from the Dunn House is the Robert Turnbull House [40], a Colonial/Classical Revival style residence sheathed in wide cypress boards that presents an assymetrically-arranged broad front to the street, dominated by an off-center, Tuscan-columned front porch.

Riverside Graded School [56] and Riverside United Methodist Church [124], the two institutional buildings in the district, are distinctive in design. The Riverside Graded School of 1922 is a well-composed, two-story Italian Renaissance design in red brick with glazed terra cotta trim and barrel-tiled cornices. Riverside Methodist Church, constructed 1919-1920, is an unusual adaptation of the Late Gothic Revival style to an essentially square church, with an octagonal central sanctuary that rises above the rest of the building.

The two-story, brick S. B. Parker Company Building at 1104 National Avenue [19], is representative of the several small industries that formerly ringed the residential district, and is the only industrial building within its boundaries. Other commercial buildings in the district which date from the period of significance include the Sunshine Service Station at 1017 N. Craven [90], constructed as a small, frame service station; the frame, two-story, Sadler's Store on N. Craven [107]; the Hawkins Grocery Store at 1216 N. Pasteur [72], a plain, one-story frame building constructed adjacent to the proprietor's house; and the one-story brick Register's Glass Shop at 304 Guion Street [108].

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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE KEY

C = Contributing

Those properties which establish or contribute to the character of the district, through their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics.

NC = Noncontributing

Those properties which do not contribute to the character of the district. They may clearly be of later construction than the district's period of significance, or they may have been erected during the period of significance but altered to such a degree that they have lost the essential qualities which would contribute to the character of the district.

KEY TO SOURCES

An attempt was made to identify individuals or businesses associated with as many properties in the district as possible. Inventory entries will be accompanied by an indication of the source(s) of historical information about the property. Abbreviations of the most frequently used sources are as follows:

CCRD - Craven County Register of Deeds Office: deeds, birth and death certificates and registers, records of corporations, marriage registers.

CD - city directories for New Bern; those used were 1907-08, 1914-15, 1920-21, 1926, 1937.

CSCW - Craven County Clerk of Superior Court, wills and other court records.

EI - Allison Black interview with Mrs. Eloise Ellerson, 313 Avenue A, New Bern, 3 December 1986.

GI - Allison Black interview with Mrs. Mary Godwin, 1118 National Avenue, New Bern, 24 February 1987.

HI - Allison Black interview with Mrs. Mildred Hammond and Mrs. Frances Noble, 310 Avenue A, New Bern, 29 January 1987.

LI - Allison Black interview with Mrs. J. R. Latham and Mr. and Mrs.

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Fred Latham, 1301 National Avenue, New Bern, 28 January 1987.

SF - files created during the 1982-83 survey of New Bern and Craven County by Peter Sandbeck.

SI - Allison and David Black interview with Paul Stewart, 1204 National Avenue, New Bern, 13 November 1986.

SM - Sanborn Maps for New Bern, 1913, 1924, and 1931.

USC - United States Census, population schedules, 1900 and 1910, Craven County.

Riverside Historic District - Inventory List

1. William R. Guion House - 1203 National Ave.; 1894; C
Among the first few houses built in the Riverside subdivision, the two-story frame Guion House features a side-hall plan, the most prevalent floor plan for New Bern houses from the 18th through early 20th centuries. With its mansard roof of standing seam metal, it is the only house in the district which owes its stylistic derivation to the Second Empire style. Decorative features include gabled dormers, bracketed cornices, wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, and a tower on the southwest elevation. Windows, including tall narrow ones on the first floor two-bay facade, are one over one sash. On the northwest elevation is a two-story wing which retains its original one-story porch and entrance; other entrances have replacement doors. One- and two-story wings extend to the rear; the former have been remodeled. The caps of the principal interior and interior end chimneys have been removed. William R. Guion, listed at this location in the 1900 census as a drummer, purchased lot number four in the Riverside subdivision from William Dunn in 1894 and built his house shortly thereafter. In the early 20th century, Guion was a traveling salesman dealing in lime; his family continued to live in the house for the first three decades of this century.(USC, CCRD, CD)

Garage - rear, 1203 National Ave., ca. 1950; NC
Two-car frame gable-roof garage with aluminum siding and modern garage door.

2. Boyd-Prior House - 1207 National Ave.; ca. 1897; C
Lot number three in the Riverside subdivision was acquired by Katie B. Boyd in 1896, and she is listed in the 1900 census as a widow with two

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children living at this location. In 1903, the house and lot were sold to the Prior family. Priest R. Prior was a locomotive engineer for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad; one or more members of his family lived in the house through at least the fourth decade of the 20th century, with Ethel Prior, a secretary for Hanks Lumber Company, listed at the address in the 1920s and 1930s. The house is a two-story frame side-hall plan with a pedimented front gable and a two-story wing on the northwest elevation. Wood shingles ornament the gable end above a bracketed cornice which has raised diamonds between each bracket. The one-story porch with turned posts, butterfly brackets, bracketed cornice and turned balusters spans the two-bay facade and continues on the southwest elevation. Windows are two over two sash, the roof is covered with standing seam tin, and interior and interior end chimneys have corbeled caps. A one-story porch extends across the rear of the house to a one-story ell.(CCRD, USC, CD)

Garage - rear, 1207 National Ave.; ca. 1950; NC
Large frame, gable-front building to the southwest of the house.

3. Armstrong-Smith House - 1209 National Ave.; ca. 1908; C
The home for many years of Henry B. Smith, superintendent of the New Bern public school system and principal of Central High School, this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was apparently built between the 1908 purchase of lot number 2 by E. C. Armstrong and its sale in 1913 to Edward LeGallais. LeGallais sold this house and half of the lot to Smith in 1917. With its pedimented front-gable roof, pedimented projecting bay, and classical porch columns and corner boards, the two bay by three bay house is reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style. Other features include two over two windows (with the exception of larger one over one windows on the projecting bay), interior chimneys, standing seam tin roofs, turned porch balusters and a transomed entrance with replacement front door. There is a one-story shed-roofed porch and wing across the rear of the house.(CCRD, CD)

4. Armstrong-LeGallais-Barker House - 1211 National Ave.; ca. 1908; C
The early history of this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house is similar to that of the adjacent Armstrong-Smith House (#3), with the lot on which it stands passing through several hands before the house was actually built. The 1914-15 New Bern City Directory indicates that Edward LeGallais, proprietor of the National Grocery, lived in the house for a time prior to its 1919 sale to W. P. Metts, who immediately sold it to J. C. Barker, a conductor for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. It also exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style, including Tuscan porch columns, a transomed entrance, and a pedimented

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front-gable roof, with a pedimented, semi-hexagonal projecting bay. Other similarities to its neighbor include its two-bay facade, three-room depth, turned porch balusters, two over two windows, standing seam tin roof, and interior chimneys. The one-story shed wing across the rear is completely enclosed.(CCRD, CD)

5. Dewey-Aberly-Barnes House - 1215 National Ave.; 1895; C
One of the earliest surviving houses in the Riverside area, this two-story frame Queen Anne style residence was built between the 1894 sale of lot number one by William Dunn to T. M. Southgate of Norfolk, Virginia and its resale in 1897 to Eliza M. Dewey, when it was described as "Being the same premises upon which the party of the second part now resides." Eliza Dewey was the wife of Thomas W. Dewey, listed in the 1900 U. S. census as a bank cashier. The house and lot were acquired in 1904 by William F. Aberly, an official and owner of the Pine Lumber Company. Aberly, who was also involved in several local businesses and financial institutions, lived in the house until his death, after which the house was sold (1943) to Harvey L. Barnes, an official and owner of the Maola Milk and Ice Cream Company.

The weatherboard-clad, irregularly-shaped, double-pile house has a three-bay facade and is topped by a high hipped roof of asphalt shingle with projecting gable-roofed bays on each elevation. The bay on the southeast elevation is semi-hexagonal; that on the facade has decorative wood shingle siding in the gable end. A one-story porch with bracketed, chamfered posts, turned balusters, sawnwork frieze and standing seam tin hipped roof spans the facade and wraps around the southeast elevation. The projecting entrance bay contains double-leaf doors, windows are two over two sash, and a central chimney with corbeled cap rises behind the roof ridge. The northwest elevation features paired gables and a one-story, semi-circular addition with a bracketed cornice. One- and two-story gabled wings extend to the rear. The house stands on a large corner lot with wooden gates at each front corner.(CCRD, USC, CD, SM)

Garage, rear 1215 National Ave.; ca. 1920; C
Brick, gable-roofed garage standing northwest of the house, facing B Street; appears on 1924 Sanborn Map.

Garage, rear 1215 National Ave.,; ca. 1928; C
A second gable-roofed brick garage was built southwest of the house between 1924 and 1931, according to Sanborn Maps.

6. John C. Davis House - 1221 National Ave.; ca. 1920; C
Sanborn maps indicate that this house was built between 1913 and 1924 as the last of three houses built on two lots acquired by James F. Taylor

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in 1897 and acquired in 1913 by W. E. Street. Long-time residents of the area stated that the house was built for John C. Davis, who appears at this address in city directories for 1926 and 1937; Davis was a bookkeeper and cashier for the Rowland Lumber Company. The two-story, hip-roofed, side-hall-plan, frame house is two rooms deep with a one-story, two-room ell extending to the rear. A narrow porch runs along the inner (northwest) elevation of the ell. The facade's first floor has two bays, while the upper floor has three symmetrically placed windows. A hip dormer is centered above. A brick lattice foundation supports the one-story porch which has square wooden posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters. An interior end chimney rises on the southeast elevation. Windows (except that on the first floor of the facade) are two over two sash, and the roofs are covered with standing seam tin. Southeast of the house is a large vacant lot on which the house and shop of cabinetmaker H. A. Epting once stood.(CCRD, CD, SM)

7. Street-Lloyd-Kennedy House - 1223 National Ave.; ca 1912; C
Probably the second of the three houses built on the lots acquired in 1897 by James F. Taylor, this two-story, hip-roofed, frame side-hall plan house was owned and occupied briefly by W. E. Street who sold it in 1914 to H. C. Lloyd, a buyer for the Elm City Lumber Company. Six years later, the house was acquired by Forrest W. Kennedy, the proprietor of the Banner Tobacco Warehouse. This relatively frequent turnover continued for several decades. Distinguishing features include the wide overhang of the standing seam tin roof, the grouped square-in-section porch posts on wide brick piers, and the attenuated pilasters of the classical entrance surround. The house is two rooms deep with a one-story ell extending to the rear. Windows on the side elevations and the first floor of the two-bay facade are two over two sash, while those on the facade's second floor are one over one sash. A hipped dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof, while an interior chimney with corbeled cap rises beside the roof ridge.(CCRD, SM, CD)

8. Taylor-Brock House - 1225 National Ave.; ca. 1900; C
Deed and census records, together with Sanborn maps, suggest that this two-story frame house was built by James F. Taylor between his 1897 land purchase and 1900, when he is enumerated in this area of the city with his occupation listed as merchant. Xavier M. Brock, Jr., a saw filer, acquired the house in 1918, after it had had at least two other owners. Dr. Joseph R. Latham occupied the house for several years prior to the construction of his residence at 1301 National Avenue (#11). Apparently converted to a duplex, the house features a side-hall plan, two rooms deep, with a side-gable roof and a gabled projecting front bay whose first floor is semi-hexagonal. A flat board belt course accents the

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floor division; other features include sawn brackets at the overhang of the front bay, gable returns, and square-in-section posts and balusters on the entrance-bay porch. The roof is of standing seam tin; there is one interior end chimney and one behind the roof ridge. A one-story wing extends across the rear; the southwest section was originally a porch. Other alterations include the cutting of a second entrance and the installation of a forty over one window in the center of the projecting bay.(CCRD, CD, SM)

9. J. O. Baxter House - 1229 National Ave.; ca. 1910; C
This two-story, frame side-hall-plan Colonial Revival-style house was apparently built shortly after J. O. Baxter of Baxter Jewelry Company purchased the tract on which it stands in 1909. Topped by a slate, bellcast hip roof, the house is two bays wide by two bays deep with a two-story, semi-hexagonal pedimented bay on the southeast elevation. Now covered with brick-patterned asphalt siding, the house features a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters, a brick lattice foundation and a hipped roof of standing seam tin. Windows are one over one or twelve over one sash, and the principal chimney is located in an interior end location. A one-story wing extends across the rear.(CCRD, CD, SM)

10. O. A. Kafer House - 1233 National Ave.; ca. 1911; C
This two-story brick side-hall-plan house was built shortly after the 1910 purchase of the lot at the southwest corner of National Avenue and C Street by Oscar A. Kafer, manager of the Masonic Theatre and chairman of the Craven County board of commissioners in the early 1920s. The Kafers also owned a substantial amount of rental property in the Riverside neighborhood, including four houses built on C Street behind and west of the residence. The double-pile house is topped by a high hipped roof, now asphalt shingle, with a central hipped dormer; one-story wings extend across the rear. A one-story hip-roofed porch spans the four-bay facade and continues on the northwest elevation to a porte cochere. Grouped square wooden columns on wide brick piers support the standing seam tin roof and are linked by square-in-section balusters. Interior end chimneys rise on each side elevation, and the replacement entrance has a classical surround. Since the mid 1960s, the Kafer House has been owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bengel, Jr. (see #103).(CCRD, CD, SM)

Garage, rear 1233 National Ave.; ca. 1911; C
Brick, shed-roofed garage located northwest of the house, contemporary with the house.

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11. Dr. Joseph R. Latham House - 1301 National Ave.; 1928; C
This two-story brick, Colonial Revival style house was built in 1928 for Dr. Joseph R. Latham by local building contractor Bryant Newkirk, who was responsible for several similar houses in the Riverside area. The lot on which it stands was part of the Dudley property which was purchased and subdivided in 1923 by H. M. Bunting and T. W. Brinson. A side-gable roof tops the three-bay by two-bay, central-hall-plan house, which has a two-story ell extending to the rear. Decorative features include a modillion cornice, half-lunette windows flanking the exterior end chimneys, and a gabled entrance-bay portico with Doric columns. The entrance itself has sidelights and an eyebrow fanlight. Windows on the facade are eight over eight sash, while those on the side and rear elevations are six over six.(CCRD, CD, LI)

12. Samuel B. Bledsoe House - 1303 National Ave.; 1924; C
Managing editor of the New Bern Sun Journal Samuel B. Bledsoe purchased a tract of the Dudley property from T. W. Brinson in 1924, and this house appears on the Sanborn Map drawn later that year. It is a one and one-half story frame Craftsman-style bungalow topped by a side-gable roof of standing seam tin. A large, gable-roofed dormer is centered on the front roof slope, and there are shed-roofed bays on each side elevation. An engaged porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and slender balusters spans the three-bay facade whose central entrance is sidelighted. Windows have nine over one sash, and the roofline features triangular knee braces. Chimneys are interior and exterior end.(CCRD, CD, SM)

Garage, rear 1303 National Ave.; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed frame garage and apartment west of the house, probably of mid 20th century construction.

13. A. R. Whitford House - 1305 National Ave.; 1926; C
Maxwell Company salesman A. R. Whitford purchased this portion of the Dudley property from T. W. Brinson in early 1926, and he appears at this location later that year in the New Bern City Directory. Whitford's house is a two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan frame house topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a hip-roofed projecting front bay. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house stands on a raised foundation and has a one-story wing extending across the rear. A one-story bungalow porch with wooden keystones centered on the front and side elevations spans the two-bay facade. The chimney rises behind the main roof ridge, and paired windows have four vertical over one sash.(CCRD, CD, SM)

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14. House - 1307 National Ave.; ca. 1914; C

A precise date for this two-story frame four-square house has not been determined although Henry C. Harris, a machinist, is listed at this address in the 1914-15 New Bern City Directory. The house is topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a large hipped dormer centered on the front slope and a chimney rising through the southeast slope. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters spans the three-bay facade. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the vinyl-siding clad house, which has two over two sash windows and a replacement classical entrance surround.(SM, CD)

Garage, 1307 National Ave.; ca. 1970; NC

A large, gable-roofed frame two-car garage stands northwest of the house on the lot between 1307 and 1311 National Ave.

15. J. O. Gray House - 1311 National Ave.; ca. 1914; C

J. O. Gray, a railway conductor, first appears at this address in the 1914-15 New Bern City Directory, although he did not purchase his residence in Riverview until 1919. The Gray House is a Colonial Revival-style, two-story, double-pile frame four-square house with a high hipped roof of asphalt shingle and a small hipped dormer centered on the front slope. This dormer has a horizontal window with a decorative sash repeated on the second floor of the three bay facade. The entrance to the aluminum-siding-clad house has sidelights and transom, and the one-story wraparound porch has slender Tuscan columns and square-in-section balusters. Windows are two over two sash, tall brick chimneys flank the roof ridge, and there is a one-story porch on the rear.(CCRD, CD, SM)

16. Hancock-Lewis House - 1411 National Ave.; ca. 1914; C

This two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was built between 1912 and 1914 by H. S. Hancock for Marvin W. Lewis, who is listed in the 1914-15 New Bern City Directory as a clerk for Gaskill Hardware and Mill Supplies Company. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin and now clad in asbestos siding, the house has a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on a brick lattice foundation, a large louvered hip dormer, a central chimney, and several different original and replacement window treatments. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the triple-pile house.(CD, SM, CCRD)

17. Clyde L Chesson House - 1413 National Ave.; ca. 1920; C

This two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map for New Bern; it was apparently built after Clyde L. Chesson, a lumber company employee, purchased a lot from George D. Dail in

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1917. It is topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a wide overhang and a hip dormer on the front slope. A one-story porch with groups of tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers linked by square-in-section balusters spans the two-bay facade. Windows are twelve over one sash except for those on the left (south) side of the facade, which are fifteen over one. The house stands on a high foundation and has an interior end chimney on the southeast elevation.(SM, CD)

18. House - 1415 National Ave.; ca. 1926; C
Sanborn Maps indicate that this one-story, brick-veneer bungalow was built between 1924 and 1931. Brick chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations. The standing seam tin side-gable porch extends to cover the typical engaged bungalow porch spanning the three-bay facade. Other features include exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, nine over one sash windows, a central gabled dormer, and widely spaced square-in-section porch balusters.(SM)

19. S. B. Parker Company - 1104 National Ave.; ca. 1937; C
The Banner Tobacco Warehouse, which formerly occupied this site, was destroyed by fire in the mid 1930s and replaced with this complex of two connected buildings, the home of the S. B. Parker Company, a century-old business now dealing in air conditioning and heating supplies. The larger of the two sections is a two-story, gable-roofed brick commercial structure with a stepped firewall at the northwest end, a variety of six over six sash windows, glass doors, and rolling loading bays. Triangular knee braces support the overhang of the gable at the southeast end. Adjoining it on the northwest elevation is a one-story gable-roofed frame building now covered with asbestos siding. The southwest elevation has two loading bays and a covered window.(SM, LI)

20. Xavier M. Brock House - 1110 National Ave.; ca. 1908; C
In 1908, Xavier M. Brock purchased a 50 by 182 foot lot on National Avenue from William Dunn, apparently building this large, two-story frame Colonial Revival-style side-hall-plan house in that same year. The New Bern City Directory for that year lists Brock, at this location, as a salesman for the John A. Jones livery stable, which was located on Broad Street. The three bay by three bay main block is topped by a pedimented front gable roof of standing seam tin, from which a two-story gabled bay projects on the southeast elevation. A one-story porch with slender Tuscan columns and square-in-section balusters spans the facade and continues on the southeast elevation to the projecting bay. Above the transomed and sidelighted entrance is a second-story semi-hexagonal bay. Windows are one over one sash, and the principal chimney rises through the main roof ridge. A one-story ell and a one-story extend to

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the rear of the house. The Brock House is larger and wider than the typical Riverside side-hall-plan house of the period.(CCRD, CD, SM)

21. Nunn-McGinn House - 1112 National Ave.; ca. 1907; C
Possibly built by local businessman R. A. Nunn as rental property shortly after his 1906 land purchase, this two-story, pedimented gable-front, side-hall-plan frame house was occupied for nearly two decades in the early 20th century by Thomas McGinn, an engineer on a steam vessel. The triple-pile house has a two-bay facade, a projecting pedimented front bay, a full-facade one-story porch with turned posts and balusters, a shed-roofed wing across the rear, and two over two sash in most of the windows. An unusual feature of the house is the decorative drill work in the cornice of the two front gables.(CCRD, USC, CD)

22. Nunn-Honrine House - 1114 National Ave.; ca. 1907; C
Also apparently built by R. A. Nunn as rental property, this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was acquired in the 1920s by the Honrine family. Albert Honrine was the secretary of Riverside Iron Works, while Jack Honrine was listed in the 1926 New Bern City Directory as a lino-type operator for The New Bernian. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a projecting, pedimented front bay, the house has received a number of alterations, including the installation of asbestos siding and removal of the original porch. The new porch consists of a concrete slab at ground level across the three-bay facade from which three Tuscan columns rise to what is probably the original porch roof. A concrete block staircase leads directly to the principal entrance. The majority of windows, including groups of three on both floors of the projecting bay, have two over two sash. A shed-roofed wing extends across the rear.(CCRD, USC, CD)

23. House - 1116 National Ave.; ca. 1912; C
Records suggest this house was built between 1910 and 1913, although its original owner has not been determined. It is a two-story, frame, side-hall-plan, triple-pile house now converted for use as a duplex. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, it has a one-story porch with classical columns and square-in-section balusters spanning the three-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, the principal chimney is in an interior end location, and brick lattice supports the front porch.(CCRD, USC, SM, CD)

24. Brick-Groves-Godwin House - 1118 National Ave.; 1903; C
W. C. Brick, who was involved in the local lumber industry, built this two-story, Colonial Revival-style, frame, side-hall-plan house after shortly his purchase of a lot at the southeast corner of National

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Avenue and Avenue A. He sold the house in 1907 to Henry M. Groves, treasurer of the Gaskill Hardware and Mill Supply Company and later county auditor. In 1923, R. C. Godwin, manager of the Imperial Life Insurance Company and a state legislator, acquired the house; his widow still lives there. Two-story pedimented bays project from the hip-roofed, double-pile main block, and a pedimented two-story ell extends to the rear. The front bay is semi-hexagonal on the first floor. A one-story porch spans the two-bay facade and wraps around the northwest elevation to the two-story bay; Tuscan columns support the porch roof, but the original balustrade has been removed. Windows are one over one sash, and there is a decorative oval window to the right of the entrance. An early, two-story addition is located north of the rear ell, and there are a porch and bathroom attached behind the ell. (CCRD, CD, USC, GI)

25. William T. Hill House - 1202 National Ave.; 1905; C
Sporting goods store owner William T. Hill purchased this corner lot from William Dunn in 1905 and apparently had his two-story, Colonial Revival-style frame residence built shortly thereafter. The large house features a three-room-deep, side-hall plan with a low hipped roof of standing seam tin and two-story projecting pedimented bays on the side elevations. The bay on the southeast elevation is semi-hexagonal. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the house. This ell and the one-story wraparound porch rest on brick lattice foundations, while the main block has a standard brick foundation. Supported by Tuscan columns and with one section of square-in-section balusters surviving, the porch spans the three-bay facade, all of the southeast elevation and extends to the rear ell. The numerous windows are two over two sash, chimneys are in interior locations, and a pedimented dormer is centered on the front roof slope. The house was later owned by the O. A. Kafers. (CCRD, CD)

26. Lane-Hester-Kafer House - 1204 National Ave.; ca. 1923; C
In 1938, O. A. Kafer acquired this two-story, side-hall-plan, frame four-square from E. J. and Margaret Hester of Coffee County, Georgia, to be used as rental property. The house had been built in the early 1920s by S. H. Lane, the city tax collector, father of Mrs. Hester, and conveyed to the Hesters in 1926, in which year Hester is listed in the city directory as a tobacconist. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hipped dormer, the double-pile house has a one-story porch with square posts and balusters on a brick lattice foundation spanning the two-bay facade. A one-story ell extends to the rear. Windows are nine over one sash, and the principal chimney has an interior end location on the southeast elevation. A flat board belt

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course encircles the house.(CCRD, SI)

27. Lane-Chapman House - 1206 National Ave.; ca. 1923; C
This two-story, side-hall-plan, frame four-square was also built by S. H. Lane, in this instance for his daughter Louise and her husband K. K. Chapman, a superintendent at the nearby Rowland Company. The double-pile house has a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hipped dormer, a one-story porch spanning the two-bay facade with square classical posts and square-in-section balusters, an interior end chimney on the northeast elevation, nine over one sash windows (in pairs on the facade) and a flat board belt course.(CCRD, SI)

28. Archbell-McKeel-Wallnau House - 1208 National Ave.; ca. 1900; C
In 1898, the lot on which this house stands was acquired by Edward L. Archbell, who is listed here in the 1900 census as a clerk. The amount paid for the property suggests there may already have been a house on the site. It was briefly owned in the early 20th century by E. M. Armstrong, who sold it in 1906 to Holton C. McKeel, a lumber manufacturer. L. L. Wallnau, in 1915 a bookkeeper for New Bern Building Supply Company, bought the house in 1921. The house is a two-story, double-pile frame L-shaped building with a pedimented gable and pyramidal roof of standing seam tin. The three-bay facade is dominated by the two-story porch projecting from the right (south) two bays; the first floor consists of massive brick piers linked by brick arches, while the second floor has been enclosed and has banks of paired windows on the facade and southeast elevation. The facade's projecting left (northwest) bay has a one-story semi-hexagonal bay window, and there is a one-story rear ell. Windows are two over two sash, and the principal chimney has an interior end location.(CCRD, USC, CD)

Garage, rear 1208 National Ave.; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, gable-front, mid-20th century frame garage converted for residential use.

29. Dobson-Sullivan-Whitehurst House - 1210 National Ave.; ca. 1905; C
Apparently built by C. D. Dobson between 1905 and 1907, this two-story, single-pile, traditional frame house was acquired in the latter year by Selden E. Sullivan. In the 1920s, it was owned and occupied by local lawyer and U. S. district attorney Henry P. Whitehurst. Distinguishing elements of the house are its side and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin, the one- and two-story rear ells, two over two windows, and a symmetrical five-bay facade, which is spanned by a one-story porch with square wooden posts and balusters.(CCRD, CD)

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30. John M. Aberly House - 1214 National Ave.; ca. 1922; C
Apparently built shortly after W. F. Aberly (#5) conveyed this lot to his son John M. Aberly, secretary of the Pine Lumber Company, this one and one-half story, double-pile frame bungalow is topped by a side-gable roof with a central gabled dormer. On the southeast elevation are a shed-roofed bay and a paved-shoulder exterior end chimney, and there are solid triangular knee braces under the eaves. Decorative window treatments include those flanking the entrance; that to the left (north) has a large fixed sash with a row of small panes across the top while that to the right (south) is tripartite with a narrow, multi-paned transom. Tapered wooden posts on brick piers rise at each end of the engaged, full-facade porch; a brick apron which once linked the piers has been replaced with a turned balustrade. Aluminum siding now sheathes the house.(CCRD, CD, SF)

Garage, rear 1214 National Ave.; ca. 1950; NC
Mid-20th century frame garage with attached carport.

31. A. J. Davenport House - 1218 National Ave.; ca. 1915; C
Records suggest that this house was built ca. 1915 for Abraham J. Davenport, who is listed in the 1920 and 1926 city directories as a blacksmith, although its original owner has not been determined. It is a two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house with a hipped, standing seam roof. Two bays wide, it has a full-width, one-story front porch with classical columns and square-in-section baluster railings. The plan is two bays deep with a two-bay rear ell. Windows have one over one sash on the front elevation and two over one on the sides. Aluminum siding has been applied to the first floor, asbestos siding to the second. The chimney cap has also been rebuilt.(SM, CD)

Garage, rear 1218 National Ave.; ca. 1915; NC
Frame garage with standing seam metal gable roof.

32. W. B. Harris House - 1220 National Ave.; ca. 1912; C
Probably constructed ca. 1912 for William B. Harris, who is listed in the 1920 city directory as a clerk at the New Bern Iron Works & Supply Co. and in 1926 as a travelling salesman. The two-story frame house has a side-hall plan with a hipped, standing seam main roof and a pedimented gable roof over a slightly-projecting corner bay. A square-columned, one-story porch with hipped standing seam metal roof extends across the front. Window sash are large, one over one. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has modern shutters applied on front windows.(SM, CD)

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33. Duplex - 1222 National Ave.; ca. 1918; C

This two-story duplex appears to have been constructed ca. 1918 as a frame building. At some point soon after 1931 it was brick veneered. Both the 1926 and 1937 city directories show one of the residents as George C. Jones, city auditor. The main mass of the building is four bays wide and four deep, with the center two bays recessed on both floors. The standing seam metal roof has a large, hipped-roofed, clapboarded dormer located at the front. Across the front extends a one-story porch supported by pyramidal posts on piers. A small balcony with low balustrade is located in front of the recess on the second floor. At the rear of the house is a two-story, hipped-roofed wing with a one-story porch and a large shed dormer. (SM, CD)

34. Dunn-Barden House - 1302 National Ave.; 1913; C

Owen G. Dunn and wife purchased this lot in May of 1913, and the house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. Dunn in 1914 was the editor and manager of The Sun, living at this address. In 1927 Dunn sold the house to attorney Graham A. Barden, who occupied it until the late 1940s. The two-story, Colonial Revival style frame house has a side-hall plan, two bays wide and four deep, with two-story wings on the south and rear elevations. Both the main and wing roofs are hipped slate, and there is a hip-roofed dormer centered in the front elevation. This dormer has diagonal lattice pattern sash, while the rest of the house has one over one sash on front elevations, two over two on sides. A one-story, standing seam metal-roofed porch extends across the front and halfway down the south elevation. This porch has square columns with panelled sides, between which are square-section balusters. The front door has a sidelight and transom. (CCRD, SM, CD)

35. Hilton Hudnell House - 1304 National Ave.; ca. 1913; C

The 1913 Sanborn map appears to show this house. It had several owners before being purchased in 1921 by Hilton Hudnell of Ellis Coal and Wood Yard, who occupied it until the mid-1930s. Two bays wide, this double-pile, side-hall-plan frame house has a one-story, three-sided bay on the south elevation and a one-story wing across the rear. The hipped, standing seam metal roof has a hipped dormer with fixed sash. A one-story porch with pyramidal columns on brick bases and square-section balustrade extends across the front. The windows have one over one sash and modern ornamental shutters. Metal shed awnings have been added to the front windows and across the porch. (SM, CD, CCRD)

36. Lewis T. Smallwood House - 1306 National Ave.; ca. 1923; C

Lewis T. and Etta Smallwood purchased this lot in 1923 and the residence on it first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. Secretary Lewis T. Small-

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wood is listed as the occupant in the 1926 city directory. The two-story, double-pile frame house has a side-hall plan, two bays wide. Centered in the standing-seam hipped roof is a chimney, in front of which is a hipped dormer with paired six over one windows. Across the front is a one-story, hipped porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers, and with square-section balustrade between. Window sash are nine over one and there is a 15-light front door. A one-story wing extends from the rear. The house is clad in wide aluminum siding and has metal blinds on the front windows. A deck has been added to the rear wing.(CCRD, SM, CD)

37. James E. Simpson House - 1308 National Ave.; ca. 1923; C
James E. Simpson, a foreman with J. E. Slater (wholesale lumber), is listed as the 1926 occupant of this house, which first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. The two-bay, double-pile frame residence has a two-story bay on the southeast corner. At the front of the hipped, standing seam metal roof is a hipped dormer with a pair of nine-light windows. Other sash on the house are twelve over one. The south windows on both levels of the front elevation are paired. A one-story porch with pyramidal posts set on brick piers extends across the front elevation and into a porte-cochere. Large wood railings have been added to the front and porte cochere steps.(CD, SM)

38. House - 1310 National Ave.; ca. 1938; C
This one and a half-story frame bungalow is not listed in the 1937 city directory, but appears to have been built not long after that date. Centered in the cross-gable standing seam metal roof is a large, gable-roofed dormer with triangular knee braces and triple one over one windows. Extending across the front elevation is a shed-roofed, one-story porch which continues out into a gabled porte-cochere. The porch and porte cochere roofs are supported by pyramidal columns on brick piers, with square-section baluster railings between, except on the end of the porte-cochere, where a screen of concrete block has replaced the columns. A tall, single-shouldered exterior chimney rises on the north elevation. Shed aluminum awnings have been added to the front porch and to the dormer windows. The walls are covered with vinyl siding, and modern blinds have been added to the one over one windows.(SM, CD)

Garage; rear 1310 National Ave.;ca. 1960; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage with modern doors.

39. Clarence Barrow House - 1312 National Ave.; ca. 1922; NC
This two-story frame house appears first on the 1924 Sanborn map. In 1926 it was the residence of Clarence Barrow, a foreman at J. E. Slater,

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and H. Glenn Barrow, a vulcanizer. The front porch of the house has been removed and a one-story, pseudo-colonial bay window and curving brick steps added. All of the window sash have been replaced with sixteen over sixteen windows, and the front door is a modern pseudo-colonial replacement.(SM, CD)

Garage; Rear of 1312 National Ave.; ca. 1923; C
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

40. Turnbull House - 1316 National Ave.; 1925; C

A. R. Turnbull of Norfolk, Virginia, president of Rowland Lumber Company, built this frame Colonial Revival style house in 1924-1925. The architect was Herbert Woodley Simpson of New Bern. After Turnbull's death in 1926, his son Robert G. Turnbull took over management of the company and used the National Avenue house as his New Bern residence. The three-bay cubical main block of the house is two stories tall, sheathed in wide cypress clapboards, under a low, hipped asphalt shingle roof. At the south end of the house is a two-story, hipped wing with sun room on the first floor and sleeping porch on the second. Off-center on the front elevation is a one-story porch with hipped roof supported by round and square Tuscan columns. The square columns occur at the outer corners, where the columns are tripled. Extending from the north end of the porch is a hipped porte-cochere with the same column treatment. The main entrance to the house has a six-panel door with flanking sidelights set in a shouldered architrave. At the north side of the house is a side entrance with hood supported on triangular brackets. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing, to the center of which has been added a multi-paned window bay. Another small, one-story wing has been added to the southeast corner. Window sash on the house are a mixture of six over six and eight over eight. At the northeast corner of the house is a modern swimming pool surrounded by a wall of decorative concrete block.(SF, CD, SM, CCRD)

Garage/apartment; Rear of 1316 National Ave.; 1925; C
Gable-roofed, one and a half-story frame double garage with apartment over it.

41. Dunn House - 1404 National Ave.; 1913; C

This two and a half-story brick and frame Prairie Style house was constructed in 1913 for William Dunn, a truck farmer and entrepreneur whose fields were subdivided to form Riverside. The house was designed by New Bern architect Herbert Woodley Simpson. After William Dunn's death in 1926, the house was sold by his widow to newspaper publisher and printer Owen G. Dunn, a nephew of William Dunn. Set back from the street on a

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large lot, the house has an L-shaped, four-bay front section, from the rear of which extends a two-bay rear wing. The complex hipped slate roof has a large central chimney with corbelled cap and hipped dormers on all sides. Its eaves are deep, supported by long, shallow brackets. Red pressed brick is used for the first floor of the house, and painted shingles with a bell-cast base for the second floor. Three bays at the front of the house extend over the front porch, which has a broad basket arch with stone keystone. From the north elevation of the house extends a porte-cochere supported by brick columns. Both the porch and the porte-cochere have turned baluster railings. The inside face of the rear wing has a one-story porch with brick columns. Eight over eight sash are used for the second floor, while a mixture of sash patterns--18/1, 6/1, etc.--are used on the first floor. All of the first floor windows have stone keystones and lintels.(SF, CCRD)

Garage; Rear of 1404 National Ave.; 1913; C

One and a half-story brick garage with hipped, standing seam tin roof. Hipped dormers on four elevations have tin-shingled sides.

42. D. M. Parker House - 1408 National Ave.; ca. 1918; C

Constructed ca. 1918, this one and a half-story frame Craftsman Style bungalow was originally the residence of David M. Parker, vice-president of the S. B. Parker Company, a roofing, sheetmetal and heating firm. The Parkers occupied the house until ca. 1980.

A cross-gable shingled roof with deep eaves supported by triangular knee braces extends over a high, full-width front porch. The porch segment of the roof is supported by two large brick columns placed a quarter of the width from each corner, leaving the corners cantilevered. A brick wall runs across the porch between low brick piers. Centered in the front roof is a large, gabled dormer with four four over one windows, exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces and sculpted verge boards. Beneath the porch, the Craftsman Style front door is flanked by sidelights and Craftsman Style lanterns. On either side of the door are shallow, three-sided bays. At the southeast corner of the house is a shed-roofed, one-story rectangular bay window. Also on the south elevation is an exterior, single-shouldered chimney. A variety of window sash are on the house, including diamond pane casements and two over one and three over one novelty sash.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage; rear of 1408 National Ave.; ca. 1918; C

One-story, gable-roofed frame Craftsman Style garage contemporary with house.

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43. House - 1410 National Ave.; ca. 1917; C

The lot on which this house is built was purchased in 1916, with the house first appearing on the 1924 Sanborn map. Two and a half-stories tall, the frame, side-hall-plan Classical Revival style house has a large, pedimented front gable, a gable on the south elevation, and a gabled wing on the north elevation. The standing seam metal roof has a central chimney with corbelled cap and a smaller, exterior rear chimney. An L-shaped front porch with Tuscan columns supporting a hipped, standing seam metal roof extends across the front and down the north side. Square-section balusters run between the columns. The front door has sidelights and a transom. Most of the windows are one over one. The attic window has been covered with plywood.(SM, CCRD)

Garage; rear of 1410 National Ave.; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage.

44. Henderson-Hadnot House - 1412 National Ave.; 1914; C

William H. and Annie Laura Henderson purchased the lot on which this house is built in early 1914. Henderson, a cashier with the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, is listed at this address in the 1914 city directory. In 1919 the house was purchased by Robert and Fannie Hadnot, who were living there in 1920. One of the more unusual residences in the district, the one and a half-story Craftsman Style house has large hipped wall dormers that project up through the hipped standing seam metal roof on each elevation. These dormers have pairs of nine-light casement sash. Both the dormers and the main roof have exposed rafter tails. Extending across the front elevation is a one-story hipped porch supported by stubby pyramidal columns on high brick piers. Between the piers are square-baluster railings. On either side of the off-center Victorian front door are large six over one windows. At the southwest corner of the house is a small, rectangular bay window. The chimney rises from the center of the roof. Asbestos siding now covers the house and modern blinds have been placed at the front windows.(CCRD, CD, SM)

45. D. L. Latta House - 1416 National Ave.; 1925; C

This residence is not shown on the 1924 Sanborn map, but in 1926 is listed as the home of D. L. Latta, a hardware salesman or dealer. Bryant Newkirk was the contractor for the one and a half-story, brick veneered house, which is one of the more substantial examples of the Colonial Revival in the district. Its asbestos-shingled, bell-cast gambrel roof has three pedimented dormers across the front, each with a twelve over one window. Centered in the front elevation is a small, flat-roofed rectangular portico with Tuscan columns, one of which is missing. The two bays on either side have sixteen over one sash. At

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the south end of the house is a large, one-story sun porch with Tuscan columns. High in the north wall is a traceried lunette, while the south gambrel end contains an exterior chimney. At the rear of the house is a two-story, shed-roofed wing with a tall exterior chimney at one end and a small latticed porch behind it.(SF, CD, SM, CCRD, LI)

46. House - 1502 National Ave.; ca. 1918; C
Records suggest that this two story frame Colonial Revival house was constructed ca. 1918. In 1920 it was the residence of Frank and Frederick Engstrom of the Newport Shipbuilding Company. The high-hipped-roofed main block of the house has two-story bays at the southwest and northeast corners under pedimented gables. The front gable has a lunette with traceried stained glass. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing. An L-shaped porch, now enclosed and with rows of jalousie windows, runs along the front and southwest corner. A small, rectangular portico has been added to the porch at front. All of the roofs are of standing seam metal. Chimneys with corbelled caps project through the roof on the south and rear sides. Original windows have one over one sash. The entire house is aluminum-sided.(SM, CD)

Garage/apartment; Rear of 1502 National Ave.; ca. 1918; C
Two-story, gable-roofed frame triple garage with apartment unit over it.

47. House - 1506 National Ave.; ca. 1945; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival house.(SM, CD)

48. Roy F. Shupp House - 1510 National Ave.; 1924; C
Roy F. Shupp, a vice-president of Pine Lumber Company, built this house in 1924 and occupied it for several decades. Currently used as the Riverside United Methodist Church parsonage, the two-story, brick-veneered four-square house is three bays wide, with a side-hall plan. Its hipped standing seam metal roof has a hipped dormer with paired eight-light sash. Extending across the front of the house is a hipped porch which continues into a porte-cochere. Both porch and porte-cochere have pyramidal porch posts on high brick piers, with square-section railings between. On the north side of the house is an exterior chimney with tall stack. Across the rear is a one-story frame wing. Window sash are six over one.(SM, CCRD, CD)

49. Sutton House - 1512 National Ave.; 1922; C
Frank R. Sutton purchased this lot in 1922. A house was built which appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. In 1926 the occupant was Edward L. Sutton, superintendant of the Rowland Lumber Company and treasurer of

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the Consumer Ice Company. The classically-detailed frame building is a late example of a basically Queen Anne form, with the usual side-hall plan. Extending from the the southeast corner of the bellcast hipped-roofed main block is a two-story wing with bellcast pedimented gable. At the southwest corner is a two-story, three-sided bay with bellcast pedimented gable roof. A longer, bellcast gabled wing extends from the rear of the house. This wing has a one-story porch across the inner side and a second story sleeping porch. An L-shaped, one-story porch runs across the front of the house and halfway down the south side. The porch has paired (triple at the corners) square classical columns on high brick piers with square-section railings between. Windows are one over one, and the front door has a bevelled glass transom. A corbelled cap chimney rises from the center of the roof.(SM, CD, CCRD)

Garage; Rear of 1512 National Ave.; 1924; C
One and a half-story, gambrel-roofed frame barn.

50. George W. Allee House - 1514 National Ave.; 1923; C

A previous house on this lot burned in the early 1920s and was replaced by the current house in 1923. The contractor was Bryant Newkirk, the owner George W. Allee, secretary-treasurer of S. B. Parker Company. One of three Colonial Revival brick-veneered houses in the district, the building is five bays wide, with a cross-gable roof. Centered in the front is a small gabled portico with Tuscan columns. The six-panelled front door has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. At the south end of the house is a rectangular former sun porch, now enclosed and with large picture windows. At the rear is a one-story frame section. The south gable end has round-arched attic windows bracketting an end chimney. Window sash throughout are six over six. Windows on the front elevation have been fitted with modern blinds.(CD, CCRD, SM)

51. House - 1516 National Ave.; ca. 1930; C

This two-story, Craftsman-influenced frame house appears to have been built ca. 1930. Its broad, low-sloped front gable is supported by triangular knee braces, and both it and the one-story porch across its front have exposed rafter tails. The hipped front porch has been enclosed and has rows of modern awning windows. The original windows on the house are two over two, except for a fixed four-light window in the front gable. Both the porch and main roofs are of standing seam metal. At the rear is a small, one-story wing with adjacent porch, now enclosed.(SM)

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52. House - 1105 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1910; C
Now covered with asbestos siding, this two-story, frame, double-pile side-hall-plan house was built in the first decade of the 20th century, probably as rental property. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, the house has a one-story L-shaped wing on the rear with a now-enclosed porch in the angle. A one-story porch with replacement wrought-iron supports spans the three-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and the principal chimney is located near the center of the southeast roof slope.(SM, CCRD)

53. House - 1205 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1912; C
Appearing on the 1913 Sanborn Map, this two-story, frame, triple-pile, side-hall-plan house is topped by a low hipped roof of standing seam tin with a chimney rising through the front of the roof ridge. A one-story porch with turned posts and a wrought iron railing shelters the two-bay facade, whose late Victorian paneled and glazed door is surmounted by a transom. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends to the rear. Windows on the asbestos-clad house are two over two sash.(SM)

54. McKeel-Smith House - 1207 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1911; C
Built between 1910 and 1913 by H. C. McKeel, who was employed in the lumber industry, this two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house was acquired in 1919 by Henry W. Smith, who is listed in city directories as a carpenter. A one-story, two-room ell extends to the rear of the house, which is topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns. Spanning the three-bay facade is a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and square-in-section balusters. Windows are two over two sash, and the principal chimney has an interior end location on the northwest elevation.(CCRD, USC, CD, SM)

Garage/Workshop, 1207 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C

A one and one-half story metal-clad garage/workshop stands at the end of a driveway to the southwest of the house. First appearing on the 1924 Sanborn map, the building may have been the shop for carpenter Henry W. Smith. The gable-front building has a shed-roofed wing on the northwest elevation.

55. Hammer-Peterson House - 1209 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1911; C
Thomas P. Hammer of New Hanover County purchased the lot on which this house stands in 1910, and the house itself appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. In 1918, the two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house was purchased by W. H. Peterson, who is listed in the 1920 City Directory as a carpenter and in 1937 as a mechanic for the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. By 1924, the Hendersons had added a two-story wing to the

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southeast elevation of the gable-front house; a one-story ell extends to the rear. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a turned baluster railing spans the three-bay facade of the main block, while a flat-roofed portico with wrought iron supports shelters the entrance to the two-story wing. Windows are two over two sash, and the principal chimney has an interior end location on the northwest elevation. (CCRD, SM, CD)

56. (former) Riverside Graded School - 1211 N. Pasteur St.; 1922; C
The Riverside Graded School was constructed in 1922-23 by Brock & Daniels of New Bern, the plans being drawn by J. F. Gause and Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington. In 1975 the school was closed, and the building subsequently sold. In 1983 it was sold to the South Atlantic Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists, who operate a school there. Italian Renaissance Revival in style, the two-story brick school consists of two parallel rectangular masses. The main elevation, facing N. Pasteur, has a slightly-projecting central entrance bay flanked by three window bays on either side. At either end is a projecting stair tower. The main entrance to the school is framed with a pedimented cream glazed terra cotta architrave, the frieze of which reads "Riverside School." At the base of each stair tower is another entrance, sheltered by a Spanish-tiled hood supported by paired brackets. The cornice of the building also consists of a Spanish-tiled pent roof supported by paired brackets. The parapets above are stepped at projections and have stone copings and diamond inserts. Large areas of wall space are devoted to the paired nine over two windows, which have terra cotta sills and soldier brick lintels with square stone corner blocks. The rear elevation of the building is eleven bays wide, the central three bays projecting slightly and having a terra cotta entrance surround like that of the front entrance. The north elevation of the building has a one-story entrance pavillion, while at the south end is a plain, two-story, rectangular brick classroom addition dating ca. 1960. (SF, CCRD)

57. Commercial Building - 1307 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1960; NC
One-story stuccoed brick building with standing seam tin gable roof and aluminum-sided front parapet. Two plate-glass display windows flank the glass entrance.

58. House - 1307 1/2 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1960; NC
To the rear of the commercial building (#57) is a two-story, asbestos sided frame house with a nearly flat gable-front roof, modern windows, and a carport sheltering the entrance.

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59. Aberly Rental House - 1309 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
Built within four years after the 1920 purchase of two lots on N. Pasteur Street by W. F. Aberly (#5), this two-story, frame, triple-pile, side-hall-plan house was used as rental property. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin, the house has a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with a concrete deck and wrought iron supports. Asbestos siding now sheathes the house, which has two over two sash windows and a flat-roofed carport on the southeast elevation.(CCRD, SM)

60. Aberly-Tatem House - 1311 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
Also built between 1920 and 1924 as rental property for W. F. Aberly (#4), this two-story, frame, triple-pile, side-hall-plan house was purchased in 1944 from John M. Aberly by James Tatem, an employee of Pine Lumber Company and later of the Rowland Lumber Company, who apparently had been living in the adjacent house (#59). In contrast to its neighbor, this house has a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns and is clad in aluminum siding. The one-story porch spanning the three-bay facade has received similar alterations, including a concrete deck and wrought-iron supports. Windows are two over two sash, and there is a one-story, shed-roofed wing across the rear. A carport extends from the porch on the northwest elevation.(CCRD, SM, CD)

61. House - 1405 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1915; C
Three lots in this location were acquired by T. J. Turner in 1913, and virtually identical houses were built on each in the ensuing years, although little more has been determined about them. This two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house is now sheathed in asbestos siding and topped by a standing seam tin, high hipped roof. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation spans the two-bay facade, which has a large one over one window to the left (south) of the transomed entrance. All other windows are two over two sash. A one-story ell extends to the rear, with a latticed porch on the inner elevation. The interior chimney is on the southeast roof slope.(CCRD, SM)

62. House - 1407 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1915; C
Three lots in this location were acquired by T. J. Turner in 1913, and virtually identical houses were built on each in the ensuing years, although little more has been determined about them. Also clad in asbestos siding, this two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house has a standing seam tin, high hipped roof. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters, metal awnings and a brick lattice foundation shelters the two-bay facade, which has a large one

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over one window to the left (south) of the entrance. Other windows are two over two sash. A one-story ell extends to the rear; its porch has been enclosed. The interior chimney is on the southeast roof slope.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage - 1407 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C

One-car board-and-batten garage and storage building with a front gable roof, appearing on the 1924 Sanborn Map.

63. House - 1409 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1915; C

Three lots in this location were acquired by T. J. Turner in 1913, and virtually identical houses were built on each in the ensuing years, although little more has been determined about them. Also clad in asbestos siding, this two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house has a standing seam tin, high hipped roof. A one-story hip-roofed porch has wrought-iron supports rising from a concrete deck on a new brick foundation. The two bay facade has a large one over one window to the left (south) of the transomed entrance. Other windows are two over two sash. A one-story ell extends to the rear, with a porch on the inner elevation. A small shed-roofed addition projects from this porch. The interior chimney is on the southeast roof slope.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage - 1409 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920;

Appearing on the 1924 Sanborn Map, this one-story frame garage is topped by a gable roof and sheathed in board and batten style metal. A chimney is set against the southeast elevation.

64. W. B. Blades Rental House - 1505 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C

Although L. R. Davis purchased this lot and the one directly across N. Pasteur St. in 1913, the one-story frame bungalow and its near-twin were probably constructed after W. B. Blades acquired the lots in 1919. Although now sheathed with narrow vinyl siding, the house retains its side-gable, standing seam tin roof and its Craftsman details. A brick lattice foundation supports the engaged porch which spans the asymmetrical three-bay facade; the brick piers at each corner have squat, tapered wooden posts, while those flanking the steps have slender chamfered posts. Paired windows on either side of the Craftsman door have nine over one sash, as do those on the side elevations. Centered on the front roof slope is a gabled dormer with a trio of six-pane windows. The principal--single-shouldered, exterior end--chimney is on the north-west elevation, while a second rises behind the dormer.(CCRD, SM)

65. House - 1507 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1925; C

The lot on which this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan four-square house

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stands was vacant when the 1924 Sanborn Map was drawn, but the 1926 City Directory lists E. Lonnie Mallard, a salesman at Boyd's, as living at this address. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer, the house has a one-story porch which spans the two-bay facade and continues along most of the double-pile northwest elevation. The porch has bracketed turned posts and spindle balusters. Now sheathed with synthetic siding, the house has four over one novelty sash and a one-story, one-room rear ell.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage, 1507 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1950; NC
Large, frame, gable-roofed two-car garage replacing an earlier structure.

66. House - 1509 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1918; NC
One-story frame house built between 1917 and 1924, altered by removal of original full-facade porch, construction of exterior end chimney with reused brick, and replacement of the original siding with beaded clapboards. Surviving original features are two over two windows and standing seam tin pedimented gable and hip roof.(SM)

67. House - 1511 N. Pasteur St; ca. 1950; NC
One-story mid-20th century brick and frame ranch house with side and front gable roof on large corner lot.

68. C. J. Miller House - 1110 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1910; C
Built prior to 1913 by Claud J. Miller, listed in the 1907-08 City Directory as a carpenter, this two-story, four-square house features a double-pile, center-hall plan topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with central hipped dormers on the front and rear. A one-story porch with a brick lattice foundation, bracketed turned posts, and square-in-section balusters spans the symmetrical three-bay facade, whose central entrance has transom and sidelights. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys flank the roof ridge. A one-story wing extends across the rear with a one-story ell and small porch. The house is now clad in asbestos siding. To the south is a large vacant lot where the redrying plant of the New Bern Tobacco Company once stood.(SM, CD, EI)

69. Edward LeGallais House - 1206 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1908; C
Edward LeGallais bought the lot on which this frame house stands in 1907 and is listed at this location in 1910 as the foreman of a dry kiln. City directories and deed records indicate that he owned and occupied a number of different houses in the Riverside area in the first three decades of the 20th century. The two-story, nearly square main block is topped by a pyramidal, asphalt roof, and there is a small, hip-roofed,

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one-story wing on the on the northwest elevation. The one-story porch which spanned the three-bay facade and continued along the southeast elevation has been completely enclosed, while the small porch on the wing has been removed. Windows are two over two sash, and a corbeled chimney is located on the rear roof slope.(CCRD, CD, SM)

70. Pigott House - 1212 N. Pasteur St.; 1941; NC
One and one-half story frame, L-shaped bungalow with front and side gable roof, wraparound porch with square posts and balusters, a porte cochere and exterior end chimney.

Garage - 1210 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1950; NC
Gable-front, cinder block, two-car garage standing near the back of an otherwise vacant lot.

71. Smith-Hawkins House - 1214 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1912; C
In 1918, Herman Hawkins purchased this house and a 62 X 92 foot lot from J. Marvin Smith for whom the house had been built prior to 1913. Hawkins is listed at this address in 1920 as a carpenter, but between 1924 and 1931 he built and began operating the adjacent grocery store (#72). The two-story, frame, triple-pile, side-hall-plan house is covered by a pedimented gable roof of standing seam tin. A one-story porch with classical columns on brick piers and square-in-section balusters shelters the two-bay facade, which has a large one over one window to the right (south) of the entrance. Other windows are two over two sash, and two chimneys pierce the roof on the southeast elevation.(CCRD, CD, SM)

Garage, 1214 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
Two-section, gable-roofed, frame garage to the northeast of the house; right section now covered with metal sheathing.

72. (former) Hawkins Grocery Store - 1216 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1928; C
Now in use as an antique store, this one-story frame commercial building was erected between 1924 and 1931 for use as a grocery store. A tall, stepped parapet fronts the standing seam tin, gable-roofed rectangular building, which has a recessed double-leaf entrance flanked by barred display windows. A metal shed awning extends over the shopfront's transom.(CCRD, SM, CD)

73. House - 1220 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1917 and ca. 1945; NC
Robert G. Scharff, listed in the 1920 City Directory as a foreman, purchased a rectangular, two-story frame house (probably a sid-hall plan) on this corner lot in 1918. Later owned and occupied by salesman Charles Pigott, the house was remodeled in the 1940s. It is now a one

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and one-half story, L-shaped, brick veneer gable-roofed bungalow.(CCRD, SM, CD, HI)

74. House - 1306 N. Pasteur; ca. 1928; C
This one-story frame bungalow first appears on the 1931 Sanborn Map. Topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with a hip dormer, the triple-pile house is now clad in aluminum siding. An engaged porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers, square-in-section balusters and a metal awning shelters the three-bay facade. Paired windows have two over one sash, and slender exposed rafter ends decorate the eaves.(SM)

75. House - 1308 N. Pasteur; ca. ca. 1928; C
Built between 1924 and 1931, this one-story, frame, triple-pile bungalow has a standing seam tin side-gable roof with rectangular knee braces along the side eaves and exposed rafter ends across the facade. Smaller knee braces ornament the central gable dormer, which has a pair of six-pane windows. Square wooden posts on brick piers support the engaged front porch across the three-bay facade; screening has been placed in front of the square-section porch railing. Windows, both paired and single have two over two sash, and there is a large central chimney.(SM)

76. R. E. Bengel, Sr., House - 1312 N. Pasteur St.; 1924; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that this one and one-half story, Craftsman style, brick veneer bungalow was constructed in the summer of 1924 for R. E. Bengel, Sr., the founder of R. E. Bengel Sheet Metal Company. Topped by a standing seam tin, side gable roof with triangular knee braces on the sides, exposed rafter tails on the front and a central, gable dormer, the double-pile house has a rear shed-roofed wing. The three-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged, screened porch which has brick arches springing from brick piers and a square-section balustrade. The tops of the arches are composed of two courses of header bricks, and demarcation between the basement and first floor is basket-weave brickwork. Above the two over two windows are brick soldier courses. To the southeast of the house is a vacant lot.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage, 1312 N. Pasteur St.; 1924; C
One-story frame, gable-roofed single-car garage contemporary with the house.

77. Patrick-Harrison House - 1406 N. Pasteur St.; 1922; C
Machinist Wade H. Harrison purchased this one-story, triple-pile frame bungalow from W. M. Patrick in 1923. A standing seam tin, front gable roof covers the house which has a three-bay facade consisting of paired

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twelve over one windows flanking the central entrance. This window treatment is repeated in each bay of the side elevations. The three-bay porch has a hipped roof supported by tapered posts on brick piers and a square-section wooden railing. In the gable end is a pair of four-pane casement attic windows. There is a small shed-roofed wing on the rear, and an interior chimney just to the right (south) of the roof ridge. The house stands south of a large vacant corner lot owned by the Maola Milk and Ice Cream Company.(CCRD, SM, CD)

Garage, 1405 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1935; C
One-story frame, gable-front, single-car garage with exposed rafter ends and a rear storage area.

78. W. B. Blades Rental House - 1506 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
Although L. R. Davis purchased this lot and the one directly across N. Pasteur St. in 1913, the one-story frame bungalow and its near-twin were probably constructed after W. B. Blades acquired the lots in 1919. The triple-pile house is covered by a side-gable roof of standing seam tin with a central gable dormer. The side eaves and those of the dormer have key brackets, while the eaves of the engaged, full-facade porch have exposed rafter ends. The broad arch of the porch frieze is supported by squat tapered posts on brick piers at the corners and square-in-section posts on piers at the center; the porch has a brick lattice foundation and square-in-section balusters. Paired nine over one windows flank the off-center entrance with its Craftsman door, and there are casement windows on either side of the exterior end chimney on the northwest elevation.(CCRD, SM)

79. House - 1508 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
Apparently built between 1917 and 1924, this two-story, frame house features a double-pile, side-hall plan topped by a hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer, behind which is a brick chimney with a corbeled cap. A one-story porch supported by square-in-section, tapered wooden posts shelters the two-bay facade. The house is now clad in asbestos siding and has two over two sash windows. A two-room, one-story ell extends to the rear with a screened porch on the northwest elevation.(CCRD, SM)

80. House - 1510 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1920; C
A hipped roof of standing seam tin covers this one-story, triple-pile, L-shaped house, which appears to have been built between 1916 and 1924. The rear section of the house is lower than the front section, which has receding bays on the southeast elevation. A hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters spans the

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three-bay facade. One interior brick chimney is visible, and windows are one over one sash.(CCRD, SM)

81. House - 1512 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1945; NC
One-story, L-shaped frame house clad in asbestos siding, with a front and side gable roof and a porte cochere extending from the engaged front porch to the southeast.

82. House - 1514 N. Pasteur St.; ca. 1927; C
Sanborn maps indicate that this one-story frame bungalow was built between 1924 and 1931. Now clad in drop vinyl siding, the rectangular house has its long elevation and gabled roof ridge parallel to N. Pasteur St. A slightly lower gable covers a projecting bay on the North Ave. elevation, to the right (west) of which is a one-story, flat-roofed porch. The principal entrance porch is centered on the N. Pasteur St. elevation and topped by a gable roof. At the southeast end is an attached carport. Windows are three over one novelty sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations.(SM)

83. Mark W. Register House - 1001 N. Craven St.; ca. 1920; C
Records suggest that this house was built between 1919, when Mark W. Register purchased a lot at the corner of Guion and Griffith (now North Craven) streets, and 1926, when Register appears in the New Bern City Directory at this address, listed as a foreman at Neuse Lumber Company. Within the next five years he opened Register's Glass Shop in an adjacent brick building facing Guion Street. The one-story frame bungalow has a triple-pile plan topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with a central hip dormer. A small hipped bay projects on the southeast side elevation, and two chimneys pierce the roof ridge. Spanned by an engaged porch with tall, tapered posts on brick piers, the two-bay facade consists of two windows flanking the entrance and paired windows to the right (north). Windows are three over one novelty sash, and the roof eaves have exposed rafter ends.(CCRD, CD, SM)

Garage - 1001 N. Craven St.; ca. 1932; C

Although apparently built some years after the construction of the Register House, this two-car frame, hipped roof garage is linked stylistically to the house, having exposed rafter ends and similar doors and windows.

84. Richard W. Davis House - 1005 N. Craven St.; ca. 1905; C
Richard W. Davis, a marine engineer, had this distinctive two-story frame Queen Anne-style house built shortly after purchasing two lots on the west side of Griffith (now North Craven) Street in 1904. Unusual

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features of the double-pile, side and front gable-roofed house include two-story rectangular and semi-hexagonal bays flanking the central entrance which also has small one over one windows on each side. The broad front gable, which spans the central and right (north) bays, is ornamented with a sawn bargeboard and a small Palladian window. The one-story wraparound porch has turned posts and a replacement iron railing. A small shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear, and the surviving exterior end chimney is in the rear room of the southeast elevation. Windows are two over two sash, and the roof is of standing seam tin.(CCRD, CD)

85. G. W. Williams House - 1007 N. Craven St.; ca. 1908; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house was built between 1907 and 1913, the former date being the year in which G. W. Williams purchased this lot from William Dunn. Now covered with asbestos siding, the triple-pile house is topped by a front gable roof of standing seam tin. A one-story porch with slender square-in-section posts shelters the three-bay facade. The majority of the two over two windows have been partially blocked up. The principal chimney is on the northeast roof slope. A diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent is set in the front gable end.(CCRD, SM)

86. Robert H. Wilson House - 1009 N. Craven St.; ca. 1909; C
Another of the early 20th century two-story, frame, side-hall-plan houses in the Riverside area, this building was constructed between Robert H. Wilson's 1908 land purchase and the drawing of the 1913 Sanborn Map. Wilson is listed in the 1914-15 City Directory as a salesman for T. P. Ashford, wholesale grocer. A high hipped roof of standing seam tin covers the triple-pile house, which has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns spanning the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash with the exception of the two on the right (north) side of the facade, which are larger one over one sash. The principal chimney is just north of the roof ridge, and the entrance has transom and side-lights.(CCRD, SM)

87. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 1011 N. Craven St.; ca. 1925; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house was built shortly after O. A. Kafer purchased the site (1925) from J. K. and Daisy Edwards Clark of Virginia. Used by Kafer as rental property, the triple-pile house is topped by a standing seam tin and asphalt shingle front gable roof with returns. Windows are six over six sash, and there is an engaged first-floor porch in the northwest rear corner. The original one-story porch spanning the three-bay facade has been removed.(CCRD, SM)

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88. (former) B. A. Sadler Grocery Store - 1013 N. Craven St.; ca. 1910; C

City directories and Sanborn maps indicate that Benjamin A. Sadler operated a grocery store in this building for a number of years in the early 20th century. It was acquired in 1925 by O. A. Kafer for use as rental housing. The two-story, triple-pile, side-hall-plan frame building is topped by front gable roof and has two over two sash windows. The original one-story, full-facade porch was raised to two stories, with each supported by slender square-in-section wooden posts; the second floor has a square-section railing. There are two interior chimneys on the southeast roof slope. The entrance has a replacement hollow-core door.(CCRD, SM, CD)

89. B. A. Sadler House - 1015 N. Craven St.; ca. 1906; C

B. A. Sadler of Pamlico County acquired the lot on which this house stands in 1904, and by 1907 was listed as living at this address. He operated a grocery store in the building to the south (#88) until construction of the family's general store further north on Craven (then Griffith) Street (#107) during the First World War. In 1925, it was sold to O. A. Kafer who used it as rental property. Another of the numerous two-story, frame, side-hall-plan houses in the Riverside area, the Sadler House is three rooms deep and topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns. A one-story porch with chamfered posts and square-in-section balusters shelters the three-bay facade, and a diamond-shaped louvered attic vent decorates the gable end. A one-story ell with a recessed porch on the inner elevation extends to the rear of the main block.(CCRD, CD, SM)

90. (former) Sunshine Service Station - 1017 N. Craven St.; ca. 1930; C

This small frame filling station dating from the third decade of the 20th century has been converted for use as a laundry. The front section consists of the shallow original office and the arched canopy, both of which are covered by a standing seam tin hipped roof supported at the front by square-in-section posts on brick piers. To the rear is a one-story, gable-roofed storeroom area. The office facade is three bays wide with large fixed-sash display windows flanking the entrance. Windows on the rear section are two over two sash.(LI, SM)

91. House - 1109 N. Craven St.; ca. 1918; C

Built between 1913 and 1924, probably as rental housing, this two-story, double-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house is topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with a hip dormer and is now clad in asbestos siding. Its two-bay facade is sheltered by a one-story porch, now screened, with

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square-in-section posts on brick piers. Windows are two over two sash, and a one-story ell and one-story porch span the rear of the main block. South of the house is a large vacant lot running from North Craven to North Pasteur Street along Dunn Street, the former site of the redrying plant of the New Bern Tobacco Company.(SM)

92. House - 1111 N. Craven St.; ca. 1918; C
Apparently built between 1913 and 1920, this two-story, double-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house is one of a large number of similar houses in the Riverside area. Topped by a hipped roof of standing seam tin with a hip dormer, it features a two-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and a brick lattice foundation. Windows are two over two sash, and there is a recessed first floor porch in the southwest rear corner.(SM, CD)

93. Charles H. Squires House - 1115 N. Craven St.; ca. 1910; C
Charles H. Squires acquired a tract of land in this location in 1904 and is listed at this address in early 20th century city directories, with his occupation given as grocer. The two-story, double-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house is topped by a standing seam front gable roof with returns. Later alterations include aluminum siding, replacement window sash, a replacement porch with a slab floor and wrought iron supports, and addition of a one-story wing from the rear to the southeast.(CCRD, SM, CD)

94. House - 1117 N. Craven St.; ca. 1908; C
The only house of its type in the Riverside area, this one-story frame single-pile building has a side and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin and a three-bay facade which is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with replacement wrought iron supports on brick piers and a concrete deck. A one-story wing extends across the rear, with one-story ells extending from it. Windows are three over one novelty sash, and the front door has a large oval pane.(SM)

95. Lancaster-Willis-Dowdy House - 1119 N. Craven St.; ca. 1906; C
Said to have been operated by Mrs. Cenia Willis as a boarding house for a number of years, this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house was apparently built by Samuel S. Lancaster, a carpenter, between his 1904 purchase of a lot at the corner of Griffith (now North Craven) Street and Avenue A and its sale to Mrs. Willis in 1908. It was later owned by R. H. Dowdy, W. F. Dowdy, and C. P. Harker. Topped by a standing seam tin, front gable roof, the house has a two-story, one-room deep wing on the northeast elevation, forming an L, and a one-story ell on the rear. A one-story porch spans the two-bay facade and continues along the

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northeast elevation and two-story wing. Clad in drop siding, the house retains some of its original two over two sash windows, but has a replacement front door.(CCRD, HI, CD)

96. House - 1207 N. Craven St.; ca. 1910; C
This typical two-story, frame, triple-pile, side-hall-plan house has been converted into a duplex with two front doors on the right (north) of the two-bay facade. Topped by a low hipped roof of asphalt shingle, the house features two over two windows (with the exception of those on the left of the facade) and a one-story, full-facade porch with replacement classically-derived columns on brick piers. Across the rear are a two-story ell and one-story porch.(SM)

97. House - 1209 N. Craven St.; ca. 1910; C
Vacant and condemned, this two-story, frame, double-pile, side-hall-plan house was converted to a duplex by the cutting of a second door on the two-bay facade. The house is covered by a low hipped roof of standing seam tin and has a full-facade, one-story porch with replacement concrete deck and wrought iron supports. A number of the original two over two windows have been replaced, although the large one over one windows on the right (north) side of the facade survive. A two-story ell extends to the rear with a one-story enclosed porch in the angle between the ell and main block.(SM)

98. House - 1211 N. Craven St.; ca. 1910; NC
Apparently a two-story, side-hall-plan house in its original form, this frame house has been altered in various ways, including the construction of a one-story wing on the northwest elevation and a glass-enclosed sunporch across both sections, the application of aluminum siding, and removal or replacement of original windows with horizontal two over two sash. The pedimented front gable roof is of asphalt shingle.(SM)

99. House - 1215 N. Craven St.; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, triple-pile, flat-roof frame house dating from the middle of the 20th century. Three-bay facade spanned by porch with square-in-section posts.

100. House - 1217 N. Craven St; ca. 1945; NC
Late example of one-story, frame, gable-front bungalow with entrance-bay porch consisting of a small gable on square-in-section posts. Now covered with asbestos siding.

101. House - 1221 N. Craven St.; ca. 1920; C
Sanborn maps indicate that this two-story, frame, double-pile, side-

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hall-plan house was built between 1913 and 1924; its bungalow porch suggests a later rather than an earlier date. Topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer, the house has been altered by the use of asbestos siding and replacement of the original porch posts with wrought iron supports on the original brick piers. Windows are two over two sash, and the chimneys are located on the northwest roof slope and the rear southeast corner of the main block, where it joins the one-story rear wing.(SM)

102. R. E. Bengel Rental House - 1309 N. Craven St.; ca. 1940; NC
This one-story, frame, front gable bungalow was apparently built in the late 1930s or early 1940s as rental property by R. E. Bengel, Sr., although the lot on which it stands was acquired by Bengel in the mid 1920s. A one-story, shed-roofed wing expands the house on the southeast elevation. The two-bay gable-roofed porch has wrought iron supports on brick piers. Windows are two over two horizontal sash.(CCRD, SM)

103. R. E. Bengel Sheet Metal Company - 1311 N. Craven St.; ca. 1940; NC
This one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building has been the home since the early 1940s of the company formed by R. E. Bengel, Sr., some 10 years after his arrival in New Bern. The display windows and central entrance are sheltered by a flat metal canopy.

104. Sadler Rental House - 1509 N. Craven St.; ca. 1932; C
Deed records, Sanborn maps and city directories indicate that these three identical one-story frame bungalows were built in the early to mid 1930s as rental property by Mamie Sadler (#107), whose niece retains ownership of them today. The triple-pile house is covered by a low-pitched front gable roof of standing seam tin with exposed rafter ends on the sides and a triangular knee brace under the front peak. Spanning the three-bay facade is a slightly lower gable-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers which support the wooden deck. The porch's open gable end is ornamented with trusswork. The majority of windows are paired six over six sash. South of the house are a large side yard and garden.(CCRD, SM, CD)

105. Sadler Rental House - 1511 N. Craven St.; ca. 1932; C
Deed records, Sanborn maps and city directories indicate that this was one of three identical one-story frame bungalows built in the early to mid 1930s as rental property by Mamie Sadler (#107), whose niece retains ownership. The triple-pile house is topped by a low-pitched front gable roof of standing seam tin with exposed rafter ends on the sides and a triangular knee brace under the front peak. Spanning the three-bay

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facade is a slightly lower gable-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers which support the wooden deck. The porch's open gable end is ornamented with trusswork. The majority of windows are paired six over six sash.(CCRD, SM, CD)

106. Sadler Rental House - 1513 N. Craven St.; ca. 1932; C
Deed records, Sanborn maps and city directories indicate that this was one of three identical one-story frame bungalows built in the early to mid 1930s as rental property by Mamie Sadler (#107), whose niece retains ownership. The triple-pile house is topped by a low-pitched front gable roof of standing seam tin with exposed rafter ends on the sides and a triangular knee brace under the front peak. Spanning the three-bay facade is a slightly lower gable-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers which support the wooden deck. The porch's open gable end is ornamented with trusswork. The majority of windows are paired six over six sash.(CCRD, SM, CD)

107. Mamie Sadler's Store - 1116-1118 N. Craven St.; ca. 1917; C
This two-story, frame commercial building served as the principal general store for the Riverside neighborhood for nearly four decades of the 20th century. The second floor of the building served as living quarters for the Sadler family, including Benjamin A., who earlier had operated a grocery store in the 1000 block of North Craven Street (#88), and his daughter Mamie, who was the principal in this larger enterprise. The Sadler family was also responsible for construction of a significant number of rental houses in the Riverside area during the first four decades of the 20th century. An asphalt shingle front gable roof covers the building, which is now clad in asbestos siding, and all of the windows have been covered with plywood. A shed-roofed, two-tier porch spans the facade, which consists on the first floor of large display windows flanking the recessed double-leaf entrance to the store and the second-floor entrance in the left (northwest) corner. Metal poles support the deck of the porch's second floor which has square posts and a square-section balustrade. Adjoining the building on the southeast elevation is a late 1920s, one-story long and narrow frame commercial building with a parapet facade and hip-roofed canopy on square posts.(SM, CD, CCRD, LI, EI)

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108. Register's Glass Shop - 304 Guion St.; ca. 1930; C
This one-story brick commercial building was apparently built between the 1920 purchase of the lot on which it stands by Mark W. Register from the New Bern Cotton Oil Fertilizer Mills and 1931, when it appears on the Sanborn Map. It has been continuously occupied since that time by the same company. Typically it has a stepped parapet facade in front of a standing seam gable roof with skylights. Of brick construction in a stretcher bond, the building has a five-bay facade with windows at each end and two pairs of large double doors flanking a central window of glass blocks.(CCRD, SM, CD)

109. C. B. Whitcomb House - 306 Guion St.; ca. 1907; C
Charles B. Whitcomb is listed in the 1910 U. S. census as a fruit dealer from Ohio living at this address; in 1906, his wife had purchased the lot on which their residence stood. The Whitcomb family continued to own and occupy the property through at least the 1930s, although the house itself apparently underwent a transformation from two stories to one between 1913 and 1931. Although now clad in aluminum siding, the house as it stands today is probably much as it was in 1931. Topped by a pyramidal roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer, the house features a double-pile plan and a three-bay facade with a slightly projecting left (west) bay. A porch with square-in-section wooden posts extends from the center of this bay across the two right (east) bays. Windows have four over one and two over one novelty sash, and chimneys are located in each of the side roof slopes.(CCRD, USC, SM, CD)

110. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 308 Guion St.; ca. 1905; C
One of a group of five similar two-story, frame, side-hall-plan houses built on Guion Street in the first decade of the 20th century and owned as rental property for many years by O. A. Kafer (#10), this house may actually have been built by an earlier owner but purchased by Kafer in 1923. The triple-pile house is topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns. The two-bay facade is sheltered by a one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, CSCW)

111. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 310 Guion St.; ca. 1905; C
One of a group of five similar two-story, frame, side-hall-plan houses built on Guion Street in the first decade of the 20th center and owned as rental property for many years by O. A. Kafer, this house may acutally have been built by an earlier owner but purchased by Kafer in 1923. The triple-pile house is topped by a pedimented front gable roof of standing seam tin. The two-bay facade is sheltered by a one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts. Windows are two over two sash,

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and chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, CSCW, CD)

112. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 312 Guion St.; ca. 1905; C
One of three similar houses apparently built shortly after Mrs. Katharine Kafer purchased (1904) two lots fronting on Guion and North Pasteur streets, this house was acquired in 1924 by O. A. Kafer (#10) as rental property. It is a two-story, triple-pile, side-hall-plan frame building covered by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns. A one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts spans the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, CSCW, CD)

113. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 314 Guion St.; ca. 1905; C
One of three similar houses apparently built shortly after Mrs. Katharine Kafer purchased (1904) two lots fronting on Guion and North Pasteur streets, this house was acquired in 1924 by O. A. Kafer (#10) as rental property. It is a two-story, triple-pile, side-hall-plan frame building covered by a standing seam tin pedimented front gable roof. A one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts spans the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, CSCW, CD)

114. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 316 Guion St.; ca. 1905; C
One of three similar houses apparently built shortly after Mrs. Katharine Kafer purchased (1904) two lots fronting on Guion and North Pasteur streets, this house was acquired in 1924 by O. A. Kafer (#10) as rental property. It is a two-story, triple-pile, side-hall-plan frame building covered by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns. It differs from the other houses in this group in that a two-story gable-roofed wing extends from the southwest side elevation. A one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts spans the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, CSCW, CD)

115. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 402 Dunn St.; 1912; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that O. A. Kafer (#10) had this two-story, triple-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house built as rental property immediately after purchasing a large lot on Dunn and North Pasteur streets from the Bynum family in 1912. A standing seam tin front gable roof with returns tops the house, which has a three-bay facade and a one-story rear ell with interior corner porch. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations. The original one-story, full-facade porch has been removed.(CCRD, CSCW, SM)

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116. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 404 Dunn St.; ca. 1913; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that O. A. Kafer (#10) had this two-story, triple-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house built as rental property immediately after purchasing a large lot on Dunn and North Pasteur streets from the Bynum family in 1912. A standing seam tin front gable roof with returns covers the house, which has a three-bay facade and a one-story rear ell with interior corner porch. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations. A gabled entrance bay porch with Tuscan columns replaces the original one-story, full-facade porch.(CCRD, CSCW, SM)

117. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 406 Dunn St.; ca. 1913; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that O. A. Kafer (#10) had this two-story, triple-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house built as rental property immediately after purchasing a large lot on Dunn and North Pasteur streets from the Bynum family in 1912. A standing seam tin front gable roof with returns covers the house, which has a three-bay facade and a one-story rear ell with interior corner porch. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations. The facade is sheltered by a one-story porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers; most of the porch flooring has been removed.(CCRD, CSCW, SM)

118. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 408 Dunn St.; ca. 1913; C
Deed records and Sanborn maps indicate that O. A. Kafer (#10) had this two-story, triple-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house built as rental property immediately after purchasing a large lot on Dunn and North Pasteur streets from the Bynum family in 1912. A standing seam tin front gable roof with returns covers the house, which has a three-bay facade and a one-story rear ell with interior corner porch. Windows are two over two sash, and chimneys rise in interior locations. The original one-story, full-facade porch has been removed.(CCRD, CSCW, SM)

119. Dowdy-Perry House - 305 Avenue A; ca. 1910; C
Prior to 1913, Rudolph H. Dowdy erected this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house on the rear section of the Willis lot at the corner of Griffith (now N. Craven) St. and Avenue A. R. H. Perry, a railroad conductor, purchased it in 1919. A standing seam tin hipped roof covers the triple-pile house whose two-bay facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. Windows on the facade are one over one sash, while those on the side elevations are two over two. The vinyl siding which now sheathes the house may also cover an original second-floor window on the facade. The classical styling extends to a transom above the entrance, whose door has a large oval glass pane. The principal

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chimney is in an interior end location on the southwest elevation.(CCRD, SM, CD)

120. Heath House - 307 Avenue A; ca. 1907; C
Built between 1904 and 1913, this two-story, L-shaped, center-hall frame house has been the home of the Heath family for more than 75 years. The earliest member of the family to own and occupy the house was Christopher M. Heath, who was listed in city directories as a carpenter. The standing seam tin roof is gabled on the side elevations of the single-pile front section with a pedimented gable above the left (northeast) half of the facade. Otherwise, the facade is symmetrical with five bays on the first floor and three on the second. The modern front door is topped by an original transom, and windows are two over two sash. The one-story, full-facade porch has replacement wrought iron supports. An exterior end chimney is located on the southwest elevation. Attached to the rear wing are a one-story addition and porch. The house is now clad in asbestos siding.(SM, CD, HI)

121. Crabtree-Seifert House - 309 Avenue A; ca. 1905; C
John H. Crabtree, who is listed in the 1907-08 City directory as a machinist at the New Bern Iron Works, had this house constructed between 1904 and the former date. By 1910, he had built another house across the street (#132) and moved into it; he was also responsible for the erection of several other houses on Avenue A. The next resident of the house was Charles A. Seifert, manager of the New Bern Coca-Cola Bottling Works. The one-story, L-shaped house derives its ornamental details from the Queen Anne style, with its semi-octagonal projecting front bay, turned posts and spindle balusters on the wraparound porch, and decorative attic windows in the gable ends. Some original wooden lattice survives between the porch's supporting brick piers. The entrance is located to the left of the projecting front bay, and a long ell extends to the rear. The standing seam tin gable roof has deep returns, and three chimneys rise in interior locations.(CCRD, SM, CD, USC)

122. Taylor House - 311 Avenue A; ca. 1922; C
City directories and Sanborn maps suggest that this one-story, shingle-sided bungalow was built between 1920 and 1924; for many years it was the home of the Taylor family. Miss Lila Taylor was a well-remembered 4th grade teacher at the Riverside Graded (later Elementary) School. A front-facing, clipped gable roof of standing seam tin covers the triple pile house, with a gabled bay on the southwest elevation mirrored by a central gable on the northeast elevation. The three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story porch with tapered wooden columns on brick piers, shingled apron and a brick lattice foundation. Triangular knee braces

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decorate the roof eaves, and there is a twelve-light attic window in the front gable end. Casement windows flank the exterior end chimney on the northeast elevation, while other windows are nine over one sash, with most in pairs. A small, one-story porch is located on the rear.(SM, CD, CCRD, LI, HI)

123. Perry-Miller House - 313 Avenue A; ca. 1907; C

The 1913 Sanborn map suggests that the house built on this corner lot ca. 1907, apparently by W. T. Perry, was a two-story, single-pile frame dwelling with a two-story rear ell. Owned and occupied for several years by master mechanic Bertie F. Joyce, the house was acquired in 1922 by contractor Claude J. Miller, who was also superintendent of the New Bern Building Supply Company. Miller expanded and remodeled the house to its present configuration and appearance. Now featuring a two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan, the house has a two-story rear ell and is topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof. A one-story porch with tapered posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters extends across the three-bay facade, whose first floor has paired one over one windows flanking the entrance, while three windows are symmetrically disposed on the second. A one-story rear wing contains the kitchen, to the right (west) of which is a one-story porch.(CCRD, CD, SM, EI)

124. Riverside United Methodist Church - 405 Avenue A; 1919-20; C

The Riverside congregation was organized in 1913 as an off-shoot of the Centenary Methodist Church. A lot was purchased in 1917, but the influenza epidemic of 1917-18 and the First World War delayed work, and it was not until 1919 that construction started. Rhodes and Underwood of New Bern were the contractors. The first service was held in August, 1920. In 1954 an educational annex was added. The plan of the Gothic-influenced building is an unusual one for a small church, consisting basically of a square, brick first floor out of the center of which rises an octagonal, stuccoed clearstory with standing seam metal roof. Painted concrete inserts and a soldier brick water table enliven the surfaces of the walls. The Avenue A elevation of the church has a central, parapetted panel with an arcade of pointed, stained glass windows, the tops of which are blind stucco panels. At the corners are entrance pavillions with gabled parapets and pointed entrance arches framed with molded brick. The side elevations of these pavillions have smaller ogival windows with brick hoodmoldings. On the east and west elevations are similar parapetted panels with arcades of windows, and on the southeast corner an entrance pavillion in which the doorway has been filled in. Set back from the side walls, the clearstory has rows of stained glass windows on each face with a running hoodmolding over them. The educational annex is a plain, one-story gable-roofed brick building

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joined to the rear of the church.(SF, CCRD)

125. Baxter-Smith House - 411 Avenue A; ca. 1908; C
J. Marvin Smith, a sawyer and, in 1920, the city alderman for the 5th ward, purchased this two-story, side-hall-plan frame house in 1910 from Joseph J. Baxter, who had purchased the lot in 1907. The triple-pile house is topped by an asphalt shingle pedimented front gable roof with a projecting pedimented front bay. A one-story porch--now screened--with turned posts and square-in-section balusters shelters the first floor of the two-bay facade. Windows on the asbestos-clad house are two over two sash, and there is a one-story porch on the rear.(CCRD, CD, SM)

126. House - 413 Avenue A; ca. 1910; C
This two-story, frame, side-hall-plan, four-square house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map; census records and city directories indicate that it was probably rental property. A high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer covers the double-pile house, which has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and square-in-section balusters spanning its two-bay facade. Windows are one over one sash, and a central chimney with corbeled cap rises through the roof ridge. A two-story wing extends across the rear.(SM, USC, CD)

127. A. M. Baker House - 302 Avenue A; ca. 1897; C
Little has been determined about the history of this unusual house other than its apparent purchase in 1898 by A. M. Baker, who ran a specialty grocery store, and its acquisition in 1910 by John H. Crabtree after Baker defaulted on the mortgage. City directories suggest that it was rental property for many years. The one and one-half story frame house features a distinctive long and narrow side-hall plan with a high hipped roof of standing seam tin and one-story projecting bays on the side elevations. An engaged one-story porch with slender classical columns on brick piers and square-in-section beaded balusters spans the two-bay facade, where the entrance is recessed, and continues along the north-east elevation. The pedimented projecting bay on that elevation is semi-hexagonal and has wood shingle siding in the gable end. The most striking feature of the house is the large gable-roofed dormer centered above the facade; square-in-section wooden posts support the arched, shingle-sided gable end, and a square-in-section baluster railing spans a balcony serving an upper floor entrance. Surviving original windows are one over one sash, and the tall brick chimneys with corbeled are in interior locations.(CCRD, SM, CD)

128. Moore-Crabtree-Jones House - 304 Avenue A; ca. 1906; C
Deed records indicate that this house and its formerly mirror-reverse

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neighbor to the west were built by either Sam Moore or John Crabtree, the latter of whom was responsible for the construction of several houses on Avenue A. Crabtree sold this two-story, gable-front, side-hall-plan house in 1911 to Robert DuVal Jones, who used it as rental property. The triple-pile, frame building has an enclosed one-story porch in the northwest rear corner and a shed-roofed addition at the northeast corner. A one-story porch with square-in-section posts and balusters shelters the first floor of the two-bay facade, which now has a large, multi-pane bow window to the right of the entrance. Other windows are two over two sash. Chimneys have been removed.(CCRD, SM, CD, USC)

129. Crabtree-Becton House - 306 Avenue A; ca. 1906; C
Also probably built by John Crabtree, this two-story frame side-hall-plan dwelling was the home for many years of the Becton family, including Albert L. Becton, chief engineer at the John L. Roper Lumber Company in 1914. A front gable roof of standing seam tin with returns covers the triple-pile house, which has a one-story porch with tapered posts on brick piers across the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, with the exception of larger one over one windows in the left (west) bay of the facade. An interior end chimney is located on the southwest elevation, and the one-story recessed rear corner porch has been enclosed.(CCRD, SM, CD, HI)

130. Cannon-Collins-Hinnant House - 308 Avenue A; 1905; C
Altered and expanded since its 1905 construction by tinsmith L. H. Cannon, this one-story frame house was purchased in 1906 by Braxton Bragg Collins; in 1907, its occupant was Beaman B. Collins, a laborer. Collins sold the house in 1919 to W. L. Hinnant, and it seems likely that Hinnant was responsible for the additions to the rear and the bungalow porch which replaced the narrower porch which appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Hinnant was an engineer who worked for Consumers Ice Company and later for Rowland Lumber Company. Also living in the house were Hinnant's brother-in-law, carpenter Jonathan Perkins, and his sister-in-law, Verna Perkins, an operator for Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. A low hipped roof of standing seam tin covers the one-story, double-pile house which has a one-story rear ell the same width as the main block, but offset. Paired two over two windows flank the central entrance on the three-bay facade, which is spanned by a one-story porch with tapered posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters. Interior brick chimneys are located on each side of the roof ridge, and there are two sets of paired two over two windows on each side elevation.(CCRD, CD, SM, HI)

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131. Hardison-Hammond House - 310 Avenue A; 1908; C
Fred Hardison, an insurance agent and city alderman for the 5th ward, began construction of this large, two-story frame side-hall-plan house shortly after purchasing a lot from William Dunn in 1908. At that time, the area behind the house was an open field. In 1923, Hardison sold the house to his sister and her husband John W. Hammond, listed in the 1937 City Directory as manager of A. C. Monk and Company, a tobacco warehouse. The double-pile house has a two-story projecting bay on the southwest elevation and a one-story rear ell whose porch has been enclosed. A standing seam tin, pedimented front gable roof tops the main block, which has a two-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with tapered wooden posts and turned balusters. The porch continues along the southwest elevation to the bay. Above the entrance is a semi-hexagonal bay with windows on each side. Windows are one over one sash, with that on the first floor of the facade being larger. The asbestos siding which now sheathes the house covers the original transom and sidelights at the entrance.(HI, CCRD, CD, SM)

Garage, 310 Avenue A; ca. 1930; C
Built between 1924 and 1931, this one-story frame gable-roofed building was apparently moved from its original location to its current site just northwest of the house and converted into an apartment or office.

132. Crabtree-Basnight House - 312 Avenue A; ca. 1909; C
The lot on which this house stands passed through several hands before its 1909 acquisition by John Crabtree who had been living across the street for several years (#121); Crabtree, listed at this address in the 1910 census as superintendent of an oil mill, built the two-story frame, side-hall-plan house which has a two-story wing on the southwest elevation. It was acquired in 1915 by Don W. Basnight, manager of J. S. Basnight Hardware Company and remained in Basnight family ownership for many years. Topped by a standing seam tin, front gable roof with returns, the double-pile main block has a two-bay facade and a one-story porch with turned posts and balusters and a brick lattice foundation spanning the facade and two-story wing. A one-story wing extends to the rear. Windows are two over two sash with the exception of large one over one windows on the right side of the facade. In recent years, the house has been divided into three apartments.(CCRD, CD, USC, SM, HI)

133. Bailey-Rhodes-Dail House - 314 Avenue; ca. 1908; C
A pedimented front gable roof covers this two-story, side-hall-plan frame house, which apparently was built by Clenthious C. Bailey, a shipping clerk for the John L. Roper Lumber Company, shortly after his

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1907 purchase of the lot. Owned for a number of years by William H. Rhodes, foreman at the New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mill, the house was owned and occupied for many years by Arthur L. Dail, a special agent for the Norfolk-Southern Railroad, who acquired it in 1923. Derivative of the Colonial Revival style, the vinyl-siding clad house features a one-story full-facade porch with slender classical posts and turned balusters. The two-bay facade has two windows to the right and one to the left of the transomed entrance and three windows on the second floor, all of which are two over two sash. On the southwest elevation is a central pedimented gable. A two-story ell extends to the rear with a one-story porch on the southwest side and a shed addition on the northeast. (CCRD, CD, SM, USC, HI)

134. Bizzell-Newkirk-Holton House - 402 Avenue A; ca. 1906; C
Built between 1904 and 1907 by J. B. and Mittie C. Bizzell, this two-story frame house was owned for several years by S. W. Newkirk, who apparently rented it to lumber inspector Edward LeGallais in 1908 and to house carpenter Joe Newkirk in 1910. It was then acquired by the Holton family, with Rowland Lumber Company foreman Clem Holton owning and occupying it for many years. Now clad in vinyl siding, the house is basically L-shaped with a two-story, double-pile, front-gable section joined by a central hall to a one and one-half story, single-pile, side-gable section with a shallower, gable-roofed wing behind it. Across the rear are a one-story ell and screened porch. A one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters follows the lines of the three-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, the roof is of standing seam tin, and the single chimney is in an interior location in the two-story section. (CCRD, SM, USC, CD, HI)

Garage, 402 Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Frame, single-car garage with standing seam tin gable roof standing to northwest of house; appears on 1924 Sanborn map.

135. Griffin-Crabtree Rental House - 404 Avenue A; ca. 1906; C
Deed records suggest that this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house and its adjacent twin (#136) were built as rental property by R. J. and Madie Griffin, who sold them in 1911 to John Crabtree, builder of several other houses on Avenue A. The triple-pile dwelling is covered by a pedimented gable roof of standing seam tin and has a slightly projecting, pedimented, two-story front bay. A one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts and a brick lattice foundation shelters the first floor of the two-bay facade. An interior end chimney is located on the northeast elevation, and windows are two over two sash, except for the larger one over one on the facade's first floor. The recessed

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one-story porch in the northwest rear corner has been enclosed.(CCRD, CD, SM)

136. Griffin-Crabtree-Duncan Rental House - 406 Avenue A; ca. 1907; C Deed records suggest that this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house and its adjacent twin (#135) were built as rental property by R. B. and Madie Griffin, who sold them in 1911 to John Crabtree, builder of several other houses on Avenue A. Later that year Crabtree sold the house to C. D. Duncan, who lived to the southwest (#137). The triple-pile dwelling is covered by a pedimented gable roof of standing seam tin and has a shallow pedimented, two-story front bay. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns shelters the first floor of the two-bay facade. An interior end chimney is located on the northeast elevation, and windows are two over two sash, except for a larger one over one to the right of the entrance. The recessed one-story porch on the northwest rear corner has been enclosed.(CCRD, CD, SM)

137. C. D. Duncan House - 408 Avenue A; ca. 1905; C City directories indicate that this late Victorian one-story frame dwelling was built shortly after Cicero D. Duncan, an engineer for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, purchased a lot from William Dunn in 1904. The double-pile house, now clad in vinyl siding, is topped by a very high hipped roof of standing seam tin with symmetrical pedimented gables on the facade and gabled bays on the side elevations. The right facade gable is above a semi-hexagonal bay, and both front gable ends have decorative attic windows. Spanning the three-bay facade and extending along the side elevations is a one-story porch on a brick lattice foundation with bracketed turned posts, turned balusters, and a spindled frieze. Windows are two over two sash, with most in pairs. Tall brick chimneys rise in interior locations, and there is a one-story ell extending to the rear.(CCRD, CC, USC, SM)

138. House - 412 Avenue A; ca. 1928; C This two-story, frame four-square house was built between 1926 and 1931 on the rear section of the William T. Hill lot (#25). Topped by a standing seam tin, hipped roof with a hip dormer, the house appears originally to have had a side-hall plan but a second door on the two-bay facade has been cut as it was converted to a duplex. A one-story, full-facade porch has tapered posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters. Now sheathed in asbestos siding, the house has a one-story rear wing. Original windows are four over one novelty sash.(SM, CD)

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139. House - 305 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
Built prior to 1924, this one-story frame bungalow is topped by a jerkin-head front gable roof of standing seam tin with triangular knee braces under the eaves. The asbestos siding-clad, triple-pile house has a wraparound porch with square-in-section wooden posts and exposed rafter ends under the hipped roof. Windows on the three-bay facade and side elevations are two over two sash.(SM)

140. House - 307 Avenue B; ca. 1918; C
In form and details, this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house is similar to numerous houses built in the neighborhood in the early 20th century. However, since no building appears on this location on Sanborn maps as late as 1931, it seems likely that the house was moved to this site from another location. The double-pile dwelling is topped by a front gable roof of standing seam tin with returns. The one-story porch has been enclosed on the left half of the two-bay facade; supported by square-in-section classical posts, the porch continues on the northwest elevation where it has been screened. Windows are two over two and one over one.(SM)

141. Garage/Apartment - 309 Avenue B; ca. 1935; C
This two-story block and frame, hip-roofed, Craftsman-influenced garage/apartment was likely built during the mid 1930s. A hip dormer is centered on the two-bay facade, which has paired six over one windows on the second floor and an entrance and garage doors on the first. The second floor is sheathed in asbestos siding. Exposed rafter ends extend under the roof eaves. A two-story, frame, gable-roofed garage/apartment is attached at the southwest corner.(SM)

142. Deppe House - 304 Avenue B; ca. 1915; C
Deed records and city directories indicate that this two-story, hip-roofed, frame side-hall-plan house was built shortly after the lot was acquired in 1913 by D. F. Deppe. The triple-pile dwelling has been altered by the use of asbestos siding and replacement of original porch posts with wrought iron supports. Modern windows have also been installed. Interior chimneys are located on the southwest slope of the standing seam tin roof. The lot northeast of the house is vacant.(CCRD, CD, SM)

143. W. E. Woolard House - 306 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
William E. Woolard, a blacksmith and later a machinist for Pine Lumber Company, apparently built this two-story, side-hall-plan house immediately after purchasing the lot from W. F. Aberly in 1920. A front gable roof of standing seam tin with returns covers the triple-pile dwelling,

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which has a two-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with turned posts. Windows are two over two sash, and interior brick chimneys are located on the southwest roof slope.(CCRD, CD, SM)

144. Sadler Rental House - 308 Avenue B; ca. 1924; C
This one-story frame bungalow appears to have been under construction when the 1924 Sanborn Map was being prepared. The lot had been acquired in 1917 by B. O. Jones, who later sold it to B. A. Sadler. The triple-pile dwelling has a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a hip dormer and exposed rafter ends. An engaged porch with slightly tapered posts, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation shelters the three-bay facade which has paired two over two windows flanking the central entrance. Brick chimneys flank the roof ridge.(CCRD, SM, CD)

145. Sadler Rental House - 310 Avenue B; ca. 1925; C
B. A. Sadler acquired this lot in 1923, but apparently built the one-story frame bungalow after the 1924 Sanborn Map was prepared. Virtually identical to the adjacent house (#144), the triple-pile dwelling has a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a hip dormer and exposed rafter ends. An engaged porch with slightly tapered square-in-section posts, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation shelters the three-bay facade which has paired two over two windows flanking the central entrance. Brick chimneys flank the roof ridge.(CCRD, SM)

146. Floyd L. Hardison House - 312 Avenue B; ca. 1922; C
Floyd Hardison, president of Riverside Iron Works, had this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house built shortly after purchasing the lot in 1922. The triple-pile dwelling has a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns and a one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters spanning the two-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and two interior chimneys are located on the southwest roof slope. This is one of the wider side-hall-plan houses.(CCRD, CD, SM)

147. Sadler Rental House - 314 Avenue B; ca. 1925; C
Built between 1924 and 1931, this one-story, frame bungalow was apparently rental property owned by the Sadler family. The triple-pile house is covered by a side-gable roof of standing seam tin with a central gabled dormer, all having triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. A brick lattice foundation supports the engaged front porch; its tapered posts on brick piers rise to a slightly arched frieze. Paired windows on the facade and side elevations are two over two sash, while the dormer has paired six over six windows. There is an

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exterior end chimney on the northeast elevation and an interior chimney behind the roof ridge. This house is strikingly similar to two houses in the 1500 block of N. Pasteur St.(CCRD, SM, CD)

148. Sadler Rental House - 316 Avenue B; ca. 1925; C
Built shortly after B. A. Sadler purchased the lot from John and Emma Dunn, this one-story frame bungalow is very similar to the Sadler rental houses at 308 and 310 (#s 144 and 145), although there are some differences in detail. A lower-pitched, hipped roof of standing seam tin covers the triple pile dwelling, with a central hip dormer, both having exposed rafter ends. The engaged porch has tapered posts on brick piers, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. The Craftsman door is flanked by paired two over two windows, a window treatment repeated on the side elevations. Two interior chimneys are located on the southwest roof slope, while that on the northeast side is interior end. The one-story, shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed.(CCRD, SM, CD)

149. House - 402 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
This two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house was apparently built between 1919 and 1924; its 1926 occupant was Marshall Anderson, a conductor. The double-pile dwelling has a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central hip dormer. A one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and a square-in-section balustrade spans the two-bay facade and continues along the northeast elevation. Windows are two over two sash. Chimneys have been removed, and a one-story rear porch enclosed.(CCRD, SM)

150. Willis House - 404 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
Occupied in 1926 by the Willis family--carpenters Charles E. and Marshall and building contractor Clyde C.--this two-story, frame, triple-pile house was built between 1919 and 1924. A standing seam tin hipped roof covers the side-hall-plan house which has a two-bay facade consisting, on the first floor, of a door and window in the left bay and a pair of windows on the right, and, on the second floor, of two widely spaced windows. The one-story, full-facade porch has square-in-section posts on brick piers and square-in-section balusters. Windows are two over two sash, and the chimney is located at the center of the roof ridge.(CCRD, SM, CD)

151. Roy Floyd House - 406 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
Remembered locally as the home of Roy Floyd of New Bern Monument Works, this two-story, gable-front, side-hall-plan frame house has been altered by the application of asbestos siding and the replacement of original

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porch posts and railing with wrought iron. The double-pile dwelling has a small shed-roofed addition on the rear. Its roof is of standing seam tin, and metal awnings shade the front windows and the porch.(CCRD, SM, CD, LI)

152. House - 408 Avenue B; ca. 1920; C
Now clad in aluminum siding, this two-story, frame, side-hall-plan house was built between 1919 and 1924. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof, the double-pile house has a two-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with wrought iron supports on brick piers and slender square-in-section balusters. There is a one-story shed addition on the rear and an interior chimney on the northeast roof slope.(CCRD, SM, CD)

153. House - 410 Avenue B; ca. 1935; C
A standing seam tin, front gable roof covers this one-story, double-pile frame bungalow, which was built after 1931. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house has a one-story rear ell, a one-story porch with diamond lattice wooden supports spanning the three-bay facade, and three over one novelty windows. There are interior chimneys in the rear ell and main block and an exterior end chimney on the northeast elevation.(SM, CD)

154. House - 309 Avenue C; ca. 1930; C
This one and a half-story frame, Craftsman Style bungalow appears to have been constructed between 1924 and 1931. Its cross-gabled standing seam metal roof overhangs a full-width front porch with pyramidal columns on brick pedestals. Centered in the front of the roof is a low shed dormer with horizontal, slit-like windows. Both the main and dormer roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. On the side of the house is a one-story rectangular bay window. Window sash are four over one.(SM)

155. House - 311 Avenue C; ca. 1920; NC
One-story frame gable-roofed house with asbestos siding, replacement front porch with concrete deck and wrought iron columns.(SM)

156. House - 315 Avenue C; ca. 1920; C
Located at the corner of Avenue C and N. Pasteur Street, this one and a half-story frame Craftsman Style bungalow has a large cross-gabled standing seam metal roof that overhangs a front porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers. Centered in the front roof is a gabled dormer with three, twelve-light windows. At either rear corner is a rectangular, gabled bay window. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Window sash are twelve over one.(SM)

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Garage; Rear of 315 Avenue C; ca. 1920; C
One-story frame gable-roofed garage.

157. R. L. Banks House - 401 Avenue C; ca. 1913; C
Robert L. Banks purchased this lot and constructed the house on it in 1913. In the 1926 city directory Banks is listed as a shipping clerk at J. B. Slater. The two-story, four-square frame house originally had a full-width porch, but it was removed prior to 1931. Tall chimneys with corbelled caps are located at either side of the hipped standing seam metal roof. Window sash are two over two. At the rear is a one-story wing. Asbestos siding covers the entire building.(SM, CD, GI, CCRD)

158. House - 403 Avenue C; ca. 1932; C
This one-story frame Craftsman-influenced bungalow does not appear on the 1931 Sanborn map, but was likely built soon afterward. The rectangular, front-gabled house with asphalt shingle roof has an off-center hipped porch that extends into a porte-cochere. Pyramidal posts on brick piers support the porch roof, which like the main roof has exposed rafter tails. The front elevation has a symmetrical arrangement of six over one windows and a central door over which is a nine-light attic window. At one side of the roof is a corbelled-cap chimney.(SM)

159. Jones-Dixon House - 409 Avenue C; 1914; C
John and Julia Jones purchased this lot and built a house on it in 1914. The house was in turn purchased by Phillip Dixon, president of the New Bern Plumbing and Hardware Company, later that year. Two bays wide, the two-story, side-hall frame house has a hipped, standing seam metal roof. Extending across the front is a one-story hipped porch with square-in-section columns between which are square-section balusters. The front door has sidelights and a transom. A large one over one window is located on the first floor, while the second floor windows are two over two. The house is now covered with vinyl siding and has blinds at the front windows.(GI, CCRD, CD)

160. Dunn-Ward House - 312 Avenue C; ca. 1914; C
John Dunn purchased this lot in 1913, building a rental house on it the same year. In 1914 the tenant was J. W. Morrow, a millwright. L. G. Hinnant purchased the property in 1919, renting it to J. Cedric Ward of Hinnant and Ward, soft drinks and lunch. Later Hinnant also lived there, and in 1927 he sold the house to Effie May Ward. The narrow, side-hall-plan two-story frame house has a front-gabled, standing seam metal roof. Across the three front bays is a one-story hipped porch with Tuscan columns, between which are square-section baluster railings.

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Window sash are two over two, and there is a square louver in the front gable.(CCRD, SM, CD)

161. House - 314 Avenue C; ca. 1927; C

This one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow was constructed between 1924 and 1931. Its front-gabled, standing seam metal roof extends over a front porch that has triple Tuscan columns at the corners. Centered in the front gable are triple nine-light attic windows. Triangular knee braces support the front eaves of the roof. On the east elevation is an exterior chimney. Window sash are two over two.(SM)

162. L. P Taylor House - 316 Avenue C; ca. 1932; C

Lee P. Taylor purchased the lot on which this house was built in 1921, but the house does not appear on the 1931 Sanborn map. Taylor is listed as a train man on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad in 1937. The one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow has a jerkin-headed front gable and smaller side gables. Extending across the front is a hipped porch with stubby columns on high brick piers. The standing seam metal roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. An exterior chimney is located on the side of the house and there is an enclosed rear porch. Window sash are six over one. The house and its trim are covered with aluminum.(CCRD, SM, CD)

163. House - 402 Avenue C; ca. 1935; C

This one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow does not appear on the 1931 Sanborn map, but must have been constructed soon afterward. The house has a standing seam cross-gabled main roof with a front-gabled corner porch, now enclosed with screening. The north side elevation has a double-shouldered exterior chimney and a rectangular bay window. Window sash are six over one. Aluminum-sided.(SM)

164. House - 404 Avenue C; ca. 1940; NC

Two-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival house.

Garage; Rear of 404 Avenue C; ca. 1940; NC
One-story frame garage.

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165. House - 401 Avenue D; ca. 1945; NC
Standard late 1940s gable-roofed cottage with gable-roofed front projecting bay and large gable-roofed rear wing. Clad in asbestos siding, has six over six windows, shed-roofed stoop, and interior chimney.

166. House - 403 Avenue D; ca. 1928; C
Although the character of this two-story, double-pile frame house, which was built between 1924 and 1931 according to Sanborn maps, has been altered by the application of weathered sheet paneling to the exterior and the removal of a side porch which spanned the northwest elevation, it remains a contributing element in the district. Retained are the standing seam tin side-gable roof, original gabled entrance-bay porch, interior chimney, and original windows with vertical-pane upper sash. The replacement siding, which is the principal change in the building's character, appears to have been nailed on over the original siding and could therefore be removed.(SM)

167. House - 405 Avenue D; ca. 1926; C
Similar in form and detail to the Taylor House on Avenue A (#122), this one-story, triple-pile frame Craftsman bungalow is topped by a front, clipped-gable roof of standing seam tin with triangular knee braces. The three-bay facade is sheltered by a typical bungalow porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers linked by a square-section balustrade. A clipped-gable projecting bay on the northeast elevation is echoed by a clipped gable centered on the southwest elevation. Other features include one exterior end and two interior chimneys, four over one windows, a Craftsman front door, and exposed rafter ends.(SM)

168. House - 407 Avenue D; ca. 1945; NC
Similar in form to the house at the corner of this block (#164), this L-shaped frame house apparently dates from the late 1940s. It is topped by a side-gable roof and has a projecting front bay, a large rear wing, and an exterior end chimney. There is a picture window to the right of the entrance and a greenhouse/porch on the southwest elevation. Other windows are six over six sash.

169. Harker-Gray House - 310 Avenue D; ca. 1921; C
This two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was apparently built shortly after the lot was purchased by Duella Wade Harker; it appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map, and Benjamin W. Harker is listed at this address in the 1926 New Bern City Directory as a clerk at Harker's Filling Station. It was sold in 1942 to Edward W. Gray and remains in Gray family ownership. A high hipped roof of standing seam tin caps the double-pile house, which has a pedimented dormer centered on the front roof slope

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and an interior chimney rising through the southwest slope. A one-story porch with replacement wrought iron supports on brick piers and a brick lattice foundation shelters the two-bay facade. Windows are one over one sash. The house is now clad in aluminum siding.(CCRD, CD, SM)

170. Roy A. Miller House - 312 Avenue D; ca. 1922; C
The early history of this house has not been determined, although Sanborn maps indicated it was built prior to 1924. It was acquired in 1936 by Roy A. Miller, listed in the 1937 City Directory as a clerk at Joseph Lipman's furniture store. The two-story, double-pile, frame, side-hall-plan house has a standing seam tin hipped roof with a central hip dormer and a one-story rear wing. Spanning the two-bay facade is a one-story hip-roofed porch with slender Tuscan columns; the floor and foundation of the porch have been rebuilt. Vinyl siding now sheathes the house, which has two over two windows.(CCRD, CD, SM)

171. Homer Miller House - 314 Avenue D; ca. 1922; C
City directories indicate that this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was the residence for at least ten years of Homer Miller, who was listed in 1926 as auditor for E. H. and J. A. Matthews. The most intact of the three similar houses on this block, it is covered by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a hip dormer on the front slope. Its double-pile main block has a one-story wing attached to the rear with a carport extending from it. The two-bay facade has a one-story porch with fluted columns on brick piers and a square-section balustrade. Windows are two over two sash, and the principal chimney pierces the southwest roof slope.(SM, CD)

172. Whitehurst-Ward House - 402 Avenue D; ca. 1914; C
Apparently built shortly after L. A. Whitehurst purchased a lot at the corner of Avenue D and North Pasteur Street, this two-story, frame side-hall-plan house was acquired in 1920 by Charles T. Ward, who was then the chief clerk at the J. L. Roper (later Rowland) Lumber Company. Resting on a high brick foundation, the double-pile house is topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with two-story, projecting pedimented bays on the facade and southwest elevations. A projecting one-story porch shelters the left (west) two bays of the three-bay facade; its low hipped roof is supported by groups of tapered wooden posts on tall brick piers. A Victorian style front door is topped by a transom, and the principal windows are one over one sash. A tall chimney with corbeled cap is set slightly off-center of the roof ridge. There is a shallow one-story wing on the rear.(CCRD, CD, SM)

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173. House - 404 Avenue D; ca. 1955; NC
One-story L-shaped house with gable roof and asbestos and permastone siding.

174. House - 406 Avenue D; ca. 1950; NC
One-story rectangular frame house with aluminum siding, hipped roof of asphalt shingle and small projecting gabled bay.

175. House - 408 Avenue D; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story gable-front house, apparently a side-hall plan, with one-story front addition, attached garage and two-story addition on north-east elevation. Covered with asbestos siding.

176. House - 303 North Ave.; ca. 1920; C
Apparently built prior to 1924, this one-story, triple-pile frame bungalow rests on a concrete block foundation, is topped by a front gable roof of standing seam tin and has a hip-roofed porch spanning the three-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash. Decorative features include exposed rafter ends, a pair of six-pane casement attic windows in the gable end and wooden braces at the porch posts.(SM, CD)

177. House - 305 North Ave.; ca. 1928; C
This one-story, gable-front bungalow appears to be of somewhat later construction than its neighbor to the northeast (#176). The porch sheltering its three-bay facade has been screened, and the main block of the house is sheathed with asbestos siding. Windows are six over six sash.(SM, CD)

178. House - 307 North Ave.; ca. 1920; NC
Built prior to 1924, this one-story, double-pile frame house has been altered by the removal of its original full-facade porch. Its high hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingle, and it now has replacement, horizontal-pane window sash. The entrance is sheltered by a gable roof on wrought iron posts. An ell extends to the rear.(SM, CD)

179. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 508 C St.; ca. 1914; C
Apparently built within several years after O. A. Kafer (#10) purchased a large tract of land fronting on National Avenue and C Street, this two-story, double-pile, frame side-hall-plan house remains rental property. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, the house features a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story, full-facade porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. A one-story ell extends to the rear with a narrow porch along the inner elevation, and a chimney rises to the right (west)

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of the roof ridge. Windows are two over two sash.(CCRD)

180. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 510 C St.; ca. 1914; C
Apparently built within several years after O. A. Kafer (#10) purchased a large tract of land fronting on National Avenue and C Street, this two-story, double-pile, frame side-hall-plan house remains rental property. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, the house features a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story, full-facade porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. A one-story ell extends to the rear with a narrow porch along the inner elevation, and a chimney rises to the right (west) of the roof ridge. Windows are two over two sash.(CCRD)

181. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 512 C St.; ca. 1914; C
Apparently built within several years after O. A. Kafer (#10) purchased a large tract of land fronting on National Avenue and C Street, this two-story, double-pile, frame side-hall-plan house remains rental property. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, the house features a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story, full-facade porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. A one-story ell extends to the rear with a narrow porch along the inner elevation, and a chimney rises to the right (west) of the roof ridge. Windows are two over two sash.(CCRD)

182. O. A. Kafer Rental House - 514 C St.; ca. 1914; C
Apparently built within several years after O. A. Kafer (#10) purchased a large tract of land fronting on National Avenue and C Street, this two-story, double-pile, frame side-hall-plan house remains rental property. Topped by a standing seam tin front gable roof with returns, the house features a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story, full-facade porch with Tuscan columns, square-in-section balusters and a brick lattice foundation. A one-story ell extends to the rear with a narrow porch along the inner elevation, and a chimney rises to the right (west) of the roof ridge. Windows are two over two sash.(CCRD)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1894-1937

Significant Dates

1894

1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simpson, Herbert Woodley

Boney, Leslie N. & Gause, J. N.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Subdivided in two stages and developed between 1894 and the mid 1930s, the Riverside Historic District is significant in the history of New Bern, North Carolina, as that city's first suburban neighborhood and as an important and relatively intact collection of late 19th and early 20th century residences, reflecting a transitional period in the city's architectural development. The district is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A as a local example of the nationwide movement of middle and upper class homeowners away from the increasingly congested urban environment to the ideal of the semi-rural suburbs. Spatially, architecturally and in its mix of residents, the Riverside Historic District has a more urban flavor than most of its counterparts, but its development is clearly part of the larger picture of the period. The district also meets National Register Criteria B as a group of buildings which are historically and architecturally related, which reflect both local building traditions and nationally popular architectural styles and forms, and which, for the most part, retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Following established New Bern precedents, more than half of the houses in the Riverside Historic District incorporate a side-hall plan; of these more than ninety houses, a significant number derive some stylistic influence from more broadly popular architectural styles, including the Second Empire, Queen Anne, Prairie Colonial/Classical Revival and Craftsman styles. Alongside these houses are more typical Queen Anne cottages, American Foursquares (most exhibiting the locally familiar side-hall plan), brick Colonial Revivals, and bungalows. Although the district is predominantly residential in character, there are a handful of contributing and noncontributing commercial and light industrial buildings, as well as the pivotal Gothic-influenced Riverside Methodist Church (1919-1920) and the pivotal Italian Renaissance Revival-styled Riverside Graded School (1922). The district lies between the banks of the Neuse River and the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-

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road, two segments of the state's transportation system which played an important role in the city's development and that of the Riverside neighborhood. The area has tree-lined streets in a grid pattern; the trees and the buildings have matured since the streets were first marked off and now combine to create an environment much as it must have been envisioned by the developer, who built his own residence in the neighborhood.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The city of New Bern, North Carolina, is often thought of as a colonial town; however, its unique architectural character was actually evolved during the post-Revolutionary era.(1) The typical dwelling of the late 18th and early 19th centuries for the more substantial residents was a frame "side-hall plan town house enriched with delicate, inventive yet restrained ornament inside and out."(2) Its antecedents have been identified in coastal plantation houses of the mid-Atlantic region and, in an urbanized form, in early Norfolk, Virginia, where the side-hall-plan house was well-suited for high-density land use.(3)

This side-hall plan became the dominant form for residential construction in New Bern in the 19th century, although on the majority of ordinary houses ornament was relatively plain or non-existent.(4) When the city's first suburban neighborhood was opened for development, it was perhaps inevitable that a great many houses, most of which were contractor/builder-designed, would follow familiar precedents. The form carried over into the various popular, mainstream architectural styles of the late 19th and early twentieth centuries.

By the latter years of the 19th century, the original areas of New Bern, in the triangle between the Trent and Neuse rivers, were almost completely developed. But the city was continuing to grow, as new manufacturing concerns were established and interest was renewed in agriculture, particularly truck farming. The forests of Craven and the surrounding counties had long made New Bern a center for the production and shipment of naval stores, but, "By 1890, New Bern was widely regarded as one of the leading lumber centers of the south, famous for her high quality yellow pine and increasingly, for her hardwoods."(5) The city's expanding prosperity gave rise to a broad and growing middle class, whose members wanted and were financially able to participate in the nationwide movement to the suburbs.

According to Sydney Nathans in The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived

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in North Carolina, 1870-1920,

The promise of shady tree-lined streets, away from the tensions of the city and close to the country, had long since demonstrated a deep appeal to Americans. The suburban home represented a retreat from the world of commerce, and nearby nature was a reinforcement for domesticity. The promise of space and privacy, the security of a neighborhood made up of one's own kind . . . seemed more credible in the suburb than in the city, with its crowding and clamor of classes. (6)

All of the state's principal cities have suburban neighborhoods which attest to the strength of this appeal.

In 1985, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office published Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina: Essays on History, Architecture and Planning, a compilation of papers presented at a 1984 conference on early twentieth century neighborhoods. Although the papers dealt almost exclusively with suburban development in the state's five largest cities, all located in the industrialized Piedmont region, they do provide a background for analyzing New Bern's suburban growth. In her essay, "The American Idyll in North Carolina's First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture," Margaret Supplee Smith made several points which are applicable to the New Bern situation. In general terms, she noted that "Older North Carolina coastal cities like Wilmington and New Bern had extensive nineteenth-century urban centers around which the new suburban neighborhood formed. The new piedmont cities . . . have a small urban core surrounded by extensive suburban neighborhoods." (7) Of more specific import is this analysis,

Not until the late nineteenth century was the American suburb opened to the middle and working classes. The development of inexpensive transportation networks, expanding public-utility systems, standardized building materials, and building and loan associations all encouraged this phenomenon, as did the speculators and builders who had much to gain from an expanding housing market. These promoters tried to associate their projects with the exclusive suburbs of the wealthy, but the gridiron street patterns, smaller lot sizes, minimal landscaping, and repetitive house styles and plans indicate they were really aiming for a different clientele. . . . By the turn of the century, living in a

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suburb was as much a part of the definition of being middle class as was the level of the husband's income.(8)

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century piedmont suburbs such as West End (National Register) and Reynolda Park in Winston-Salem, Fisher Park in Greensboro, Morehead Hill (NR) in Durham, Myers Park (NR) in Charlotte, and Cameron Park (NR) and Hayes Barton in Raleigh were clearly aimed at attracting middle and upper income residents. Each exhibits the typical large lot size, dedicated parks, curvilinear street patterns and large residences--often architect-designed--in the nationally popular styles, most notably the various incarnations of the Classical Revival style and the Tudor Revival and Italian- and Spanish-influenced styles.(9)

In comparing New Bern's Riverside development to the Piedmont suburbs, it appears most nearly analogous--at least spatially and, to a degree architecturally--to suburbs such as Dilworth (NR) in Charlotte and Glenwood (NR) in Raleigh, although neither relies as heavily on local building traditions in its housing stock as does Riverside. Dilworth and Glenwood were both streetcar suburbs with one or more principal thoroughfares on which were located the most prestigious residences on the largest lots. As in Riverside, the areas away from these major streets were laid out in a more familiar grid pattern with standard lot sizes, generally narrow and deep. The houses on these side streets were more modest in size, with Craftsman-style bungalows and American Four-squares being the most characteristic house types. The majority of residents in Dilworth and Glenwood could be categorized as falling into the broadest definition of middle class, whereas many in Riverside were still working toward this ideal. These two suburbs also differed from Riverside in their inclusion of park space.(10) Of all the suburban neighborhoods cited, Riverside had by far the greatest number of frame houses in vernacular traditional forms.

In the local context, if one views the architectural development of New Bern as a continuum, then the period from about 1890 to 1920 is an era of transition, as the city moved from its mid to late nineteenth century reliance on local vernacular building traditions to an embracing of the mainstream, nationally popular styles. The city's first two suburban neighborhoods, Riverside and Ghent, were both opened for development during this transition period, in 1894 and 1906, respectively. Riverside, being the earlier by twelve years, has a far greater number of the familiar side-hall-plan houses than does Ghent, where American Four-squares, bungalows and Colonial Revivals predominate, several of which appear to be mail-order houses. In addition, Ghent, whose development

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received further impetus from the construction of the city's first trolley line, has a number of large and well-executed Craftsman-style houses.(11)

These two suburbs are alike in their more urban layout, with typically narrow, deep lots. Ghent lots were almost uniformly 50 by 150 feet in size. Variety in lot sizes is more apparent in Riverside, where larger lots on National Avenue--as much as 85 to 90 feet wide by 200 feet deep--could be the site of one substantial house or could be divided for the construction of two more modest houses, with lots sometimes being as narrow as 30 feet. On the side streets, similar situations exist, with some 60-foot-wide lots divided into two 30-foot lots, but in general, lots are 40 to 60 feet by 125 to 150 feet.(12)

The city's third pre-World War II suburb, DeGraffenreid Park, platted in 1926 but only partially developed prior to the War, is more typical of the elite Piedmont suburbs, both spatially and architecturally. Although the area was laid off in lots generally measuring 25 feet by 160 feet, the lots were actually sold in groups of three or more, thereby creating building lots which were most often at least 100 feet wide by 160 feet deep. Street orientation also differed, with deeper setbacks and houses sometimes built parallel to the long side of the lot.(13) Stylistically, the neighborhood is in the mainstream, with a large number of substantial brick and frame Colonial/Classical Revival residences, as well as several significant Tudor Revivals. Post-War development has continued in the broader national trends, with large brick ranch houses and typical late examples of the Colonial Revival.

The first two sections of New Bern's earliest suburban residential neighborhood were laid off in lots in 1894 by William Dunn, who had purchased the land with his brother-in-law in 1880 and engaged in truck farming there during the intervening years. The wedge-shaped tract, which was located north of the city along the west bank of the Neuse River, was called the "fairground property" in 1880, but came to be known as "Dunn's Fields". Dunn named the new subdivision Riverside.(14) It extended westward from the river to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad line, which also formed a portion of the southern boundary.(15)

William Dunn (1847-1926) was typical, though on a small-town scale, of the entrepreneurs responsible for the development of most of the south's late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban neighborhoods, being involved in many phases of the city's life, mercantile, industrial and civic. A member of a prominent New Bern family, he had been involved early in his career in the shipping business and later worked for

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the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. His truck-farming business, which was part of one of New Bern's important economic bases, was said to be "highly specialized and profitable." In the early 20th century he helped organize the People's Bank of New Bern, serving as its first president, was secretary-treasurer of the New Bern Ice Company and was president of Home Building and Loan Association. In addition, he served on the Craven County board of commissioners.(16)

Three north-south thoroughfares run through the district; the principal and most prestigious of these is National Avenue, the highway leading from the city to the National Cemetery, which had been established in 1867 by the Federal government for Civil War dead.(17) The earliest and many of the largest houses in the district were built on National Avenue, which was also the city's first paved street, appearing in the earliest Riverside deeds as the "macadamized road." Along the eastern edge of the district is North Craven Street (originally known as North Griffith Street); on the west side of this street, facing the former Roper (later Rowland) Lumber Company and other industries along the river, are more modest houses, some of which were built as rental property.

The earliest recorded sale of a lot in Riverside was the purchase of lot #4 by William R. Guion in June 1894; the price of the lot, which was located on National Avenue next to the rail line, was \$600. A number of covenants were attached to the deed, most of which dealt with Dunn's assurances of a clear title to the property. But it was also stipulated ". . . that within a reasonable time of the date of this indenture they [the new owner] will cause to be erected and built on said lot a dwelling house to cost when completed a sum not less than fifteen hundred dollars."(18) Guion quickly had a large Second Empire-influenced frame house built on his large corner lot [#1]. The house exhibits, in a somewhat expanded version, the usual side-hall plan.

Sales and home construction in Riverside were somewhat slow prior to the turn of the century, with only a handful of houses being built on National Avenue and Avenue A. They include the Dewey-Aberly-Barnes House [#5] and the Boyd-Prior House [#2], located just north of the Guion House; both are two-story frame houses reflecting the popularity of the Queen Anne style and exhibiting the typical side-hall plan with side wings. A departure from this plan was the Queen Anne style, T-shaped Archbell-McKeel-Wallnau House [#28] on the east side of National Avenue.

After the turn of the twentieth century, development in Riverside accelerated, with sales of lots on Avenue A in particular being brisk. The

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two blocks of this cross street were almost completely developed between 1900 and 1913, when the area first appeared on the Sanborn Company maps for New Bern. An important resident of Avenue A was John Crabtree, who constructed a Queen Anne cottage on the south side of the 300 block of Avenue A around 1905 [#121]. By 1910 he had built and moved to a two-story side-hall plan house across the street [#132]. In addition, he was responsible for the construction of several gable-front, side-hall-plan houses on Avenue A which for many years were occupied as rental property.

During the first fifteen years of the 20th century, a number of clusters of virtually identical rental houses were built around the perimeter of the Riverside neighborhood, principally by Oscar A. Kafer, who also had constructed the suburb's first brick house on the southwest corner of National Avenue and C Street [#10]. Kafer had four Classical/Colonial Revival-inspired two-story, double-pile, front-gable-roofed, side-hall-plan houses erected along C Street behind his own house around 1910. Some years earlier he had purchased lots on Guion and Dunn streets and had similar houses constructed, also for rental purposes.(19)

On National Avenue, several substantial houses were built in the first decade of the twentieth century, including the Brick-Groves-Godwin House [#24], the William T. Hill House [#25], and the J. O. Baxter House [#9], all exhibiting a side-hall plan on a Colonial/Classical Revival house. On North Griffith (now North Craven) Street, the Queen Anne style home of Richard W. Davis [#84] was built around 1904.

As the population of the neighborhood increased, opportunities arose for providing goods and services to the community. By 1907, the Riverside Store was selling general merchandise on Crescent Street, and B. A. Sadler was operating a dry goods store [#88] on North Griffith Street. The latter became a grocery store shortly thereafter.(20)

A third category of housing (speculative houses) was built in Riverside which contrasted with the more typical owner-built-and-occupied and rental houses; this was the house built for immediate resale. In this category are two adjacent houses built about 1908 by E. C. Armstrong [#s 3 and 4] on National Avenue.(21) Both are two-story frame, side-hall-plan houses with front gable roofs and classically-derived details. Throughout Riverside's period of most intense development, housing construction was characterized by all three categories.

In addition to selling lots in the Riverside neighborhood for residential construction, Dunn also sold tracts to local industries. Chief

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among these was the Roper Lumber Company, which had previously acquired Blades Lumber Company, the city's largest lumber mill operation, and consolidated operations into one location in the Riverside Section in 1909.(22) Census records and city directories reveal that Roper was a major employer of Riverside residents, along with several other lumber mills in New Bern. The railroad was another source of employment for the neighborhood's occupants.

By 1912, National Avenue from the railroad to C Street, Guion and Dunn streets, Avenue A, and North Griffith (Craven) Street from Guion to Avenue A were almost completely developed with only a handful of lots still vacant. In that year, William Dunn joined with T. Z. Uzzell, O. H. Guion, W. C. Willett, and E. B. Hackburn to form the Suburban Improvement Company to act as the agency for development of an additional parcel of land as an extension of Riverside.(23)

Located north of the original Riverside subdivision, the tract of land to be developed was owned by Willett and Hackburn, who had used it for truck farming. In the mid 1890s, these two had a plan made for the subdivision of this area, which was to be called Riverview; however, it was not until 1912 that lots in the six-square-block area were actually sold for development under the name Riverside Extension.(24)

In common with most suburban developments of this period in the South, the Riverside Extension lots carried with them restrictive covenants, including the following:

1. That said premises shall never be sold, leased or rented to a person of the colored race.
2. That any building erected thereon shall never be erected nearer than 20 feet to the front property line.
3. That no building shall be erected on said premises, which shall cost when completed less than \$1000.00, but such costs shall not include the out buildings used in connection therewith.(25)

These covenants insured that, for the time being at least, Riverside would have a modest degree of exclusivity. The rate of sales again accelerated, and the area was almost fully developed within twenty years.

With the growing population of Riverside grew the need for a variety of services. During World War I, Mamie Sadler, daughter of B. A. Sadler,

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opened a large general store on the east side of North Griffith Street opposite its intersection with Avenue A [#107]. According to local residents living in Riverside at the time, Miss Sadler's was "the big store" for the neighborhood and served other areas of the city as well.(26) Miss Sadler and her father also were responsible for the construction of a number of rental houses, some of which are still owned by members of the family. Among these are several frame bungalows built in the 1920s on Avenue B and a group of three identical bungalows on North Craven Street, dating from the early 1930s [#s 104, 105 and 106].

Around 1913, a small Episcopal chapel was built on the west side of the 1200 block of North Pasteur Street; its existence was short-lived, but it did serve briefly as the home of a Methodist congregation while that group was erecting its new building on the southwest corner of Avenue A and North Pasteur. The Riverside Methodist Church had been formed in 1912 by members of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church; they met for several years in an unused industrial building on North Griffith Street. Construction of the unusual brick structure was begun in 1919 by the firm of Rhodes and Underwood, and the first service was held there in August 1920. (27) The church [#124] is a pivotal building in the Riverside community, both architecturally and historically; it still serves an active congregation and is a unifying element.

In contrast, the Riverside Graded School [#56], built in 1922 to serve the children of the neighborhood, was closed by the city board of education in 1976, having served the community for more than fifty years.(28) The early months of 1920 had seen several neighborhood meetings aimed at organizing sentiment for the construction of schools in the Riverside and Ghent areas, and in April of that year it was announced that those areas would get schools.(29) Wilmington architects J. F. Gause and L. N. Boney were engaged to design the schools, which were built by local contractors Brock and Daniels.(30)

During this period, as New Bern's incorporation limits were extended to include Riverside, sidewalks were laid, a sewerage system installed and street lights were put in place.(31) Most homes in the neighborhood already had lights and indoor plumbing.

Residential construction in Riverside during the 'teens and twenties of this century was, for the most part, centered in the American mainstream of popular architectural styles, with many examples of the American Foursquare and the bungalow being erected, although most of the Foursquare houses continued to be built on the side-hall plan so familiar to New Bernians. Typical of these houses were the two built side by side

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on National Avenue by S. H. Lane [#s 26 and 27] for his daughters. Among the bungalows derivative of the Craftsman style are those built for D. M. Parker [#42], Samuel B. Bledsoe [#12] and John Aberly [#30] on National Avenue, the Taylor House [# 122] on Avenue A, the Sadler rental houses already mentioned, and others on Avenues C and D.

Even as these two nationally popular house types were being extensively used in Riverside, the typical side-hall-plan house with front gable or hipped roof was continuing to be built, as both rental property and on speculation. Among the prominent local citizens building rental and speculative houses for sale in Riverside were livery stable proprietor J. A. Jones [#159], John Dunn [#160], retired lumberman W. B. Blades [#s 64 and 78], and W. F. Aberly [#s 59 and 60], an official of Pine Lumber Company, whose own Queen Anne-style home was located on National Avenue.

Several more substantial houses were erected in Riverside during this period, with the most notable being that built for William Dunn himself after his marriage in 1912 to Mrs. Maybelle Covington [#41]. Designed by New Bern architect Herbert Woodley Simpson, the handsome two-story brick and frame Prairie style house, the only example of the style in Riverside, stands on the northeast corner of National Avenue and Avenue C. Until this time, Dunn, a bachelor, had continued to live in the family home on Middle Street.(32)

Across Avenue C from the Dunn residence is another house designed by Simpson, a two-story frame Colonial/Classical Revival residence built in 1924-25 for A. R. and R. G. Turnbull [#40], owners of the Rowland Lumber Company, which had recently acquired the nearby mill of the Roper Lumber Company. National Avenue continued to be the location of most of the neighborhood's more substantial residences, the homes of industrialists, professionals and officials of various major companies in New Bern.

The most momentous occurrence of the post World War I years was the disastrous fire in December 1922 which destroyed or severely damaged the buildings of the Rowland Lumber Company, at that time still being leased from the Roper Lumber Company. Fortunately, the fire did little damage to the homes in Riverside, although a simultaneous fire destroyed some six hundred buildings in another area of the city. The Rowland interests soon acquired the mill site and surviving buildings and rebuilt their facility.(33) It continued operations on North Craven Street until mid century, when the site and buildings were acquired by Maola Milk and Ice Cream Company, which had previously purchased buildings on nearby Avenue C of the Consumer Ice Company and was expanding operations.(34) Maola continues to occupy four of the lumber company's brick buildings

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(all other buildings have been demolished); along with the Avenue C structures, they have been altered and added to since their acquisition by Maola and are not included in the district.

By the mid 1930s, the Riverside suburb was almost completely developed. The neighborhood has remained relatively static since that time, with only a handful of houses having been constructed on vacant lots and another small number being demolished, as a result of severe deterioration or the expansion of the Maola Company. The typical alterations have occurred, including the installation of replacement sidings such as asbestos, aluminum and vinyl, the removal of porches, and the use of wrought iron supports on other porches. Some rental property is in deteriorated condition, but, on the whole, the majority of houses and other buildings remains relatively intact, revealing the neighborhood's development from 1894 through 1937. Of the 213 buildings--including garages and other outbuildings--in the district, only 35 (16%) have been designated as non-contributing. A number of houses have been sold in recent years; their new owners have begun rehabilitation/restoration work or expressed their intention of doing so.

Footnotes

(1) Survey and Planning Unit, N. C. Division of Archives and History, National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the New Bern Historic District, 1973 (hereinafter cited as New Bern Historic District Nomination). For additional information regarding the city's early history, this nomination is very useful.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Peter B. Sandbeck, The Architecture of New Bern, to be published September 1987, unpaginated draft copy (hereinafter cited as Sandbeck, Architecture of New Bern).

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid.

(6) Sydney Nathans, The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870-1920 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983), pp. 60-61.

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(7) Margaret Supplee Smith, "The American Idyll in North Carolina's First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture," in Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley, eds., Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina (n. p.: N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), p. 24; hereinafter cited as Bishir and Earley, Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs.

(8) Ibid., pp. 21-22.

(9) Ibid., pp. 36, 42, 52, 61, 64, and 73.

(10) Ibid., pp. 36 and 72.

(11) Sandbeck, Architecture of New Bern.

(12) Craven County Register of Deeds (hereinafter cited as CCRD), map book 113, pp. 346 and 347; and deed book 215, p. 461.

(13) Sandbeck, Architecture of New Bern.

(14) CCRD, deed book 82, p. 247; map book 113, pp. 346 and 347; and Sandbeck, Architecture of New Bern.

(15) CCRD, map book 113, pp. 346 and 347.

(16) "Widely Known New Bern Man Passes Today," New Bern Sun Journal, 5 January 1926, p. 1; and David R. Goldfield, "North Carolina's Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs and the Urbanizing South," in Bishir and Earley, Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs, p. 14.

(17) Sandbeck, Architecture of New Bern.

(18) CCRD, deed book 114, p. 460.

(19) Craven County Clerk of Superior Court, Will Book M, p. 341.

(20) New Bern city directories, 1907-1908 and 1914-1915; and Sanborn Company maps, New Bern series, 1913.

(21) Armstrong was one of the partners in the Ghent Land Company which in 1906 had formed to develop the Ghent subdivision south of New Bern.

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(22) CCRD, deed book 160, p. 521.

(23) CCRD, Articles of Incorporation, book C, p. 212.

(24) CCRD, map book 1, p. 166.

(25) CCRD, deed book 192, p. 320.

(26) New Bern city directories, 1914-1915 and 1920-21; Mrs. J. R. Latham, 1301 National Avenue, New Bern, North Carolina, Allison Black interview, 28 January 1987.

(27) Sanborn Company Maps, New Bern series, 1913; "Riverside Church Under Construction," Morning New Bernian, 4 July 1919, p. 1; Mrs. Mildred Hammond, 310 Avenue, New Bern, North Carolina, Allison Black interview, 29 January 1987; and Survey File, Riverside Methodist Church, Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

(28) "NB Open to 2nd Merger Meeting," Sun-Journal, 14 January 1972, p. 8B.

(29) Morning New Bernian, 2 January 1920, pp. 1 and 3; and "Three Additional School Buildings Be Erected Here," Morning New Bernian, 7 April 1920, p. 1.

(30) Report, The Public Schools of the City of New Bern, N. C., 1922-23, excerpts in Survey File, (former) Riverside Graded School.

(31) "June Meeting of Board Aldermen," Morning New Bernian, 9 July 1919, p. 1.

(32) "Widely Known New Bern Man"; and Survey File, William Dunn House.

(33) New Bernian, "Part Rowland Lumber Company's Mammoth Plant Here is Burned; Loss Estimated at \$250,000" and "Six Hundred Buildings in Ruins Today," 2 December 1922, p. 1; and "Rowland Buys Roper Mill," 7 December 1922, p. 1.

(34) CCRD, deed book 348, p. 442; and "Mayo Ice Cream Factory Newest Local Enterprise," New Bernian, 19 May 1927, section 6, p. 6.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 48

UTM References

A

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3	8	8	2	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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3	1	3	3	0	0
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3	8	8	4	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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3	1	3	8	2	0
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3	8	8	7	7	6	0
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D

1	8
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3	1	3	4	8	0
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3	8	8	7	5	2	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Riverside District includes the area outlined by a dashed line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of 1"=100', compiled from Craven County tax maps #s 8-4, 8-5 and 8-16.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Riverside District are drawn to include all of the area shown on the 1894 and 1912 plats, minus intrusions and non-contributing properties located at the edges of the area. On the southwest side of National Avenue, a group of eight houses (#s 11-18) are located on property not in either original Riverside section. However, they are contemporary with and architecturally indistinguishable from houses in the district and have traditionally been considered part of Riverside.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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RIVERSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
New Bern
Crawson Co.

