

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
Office of Archives and History  
Department of Cultural Resources

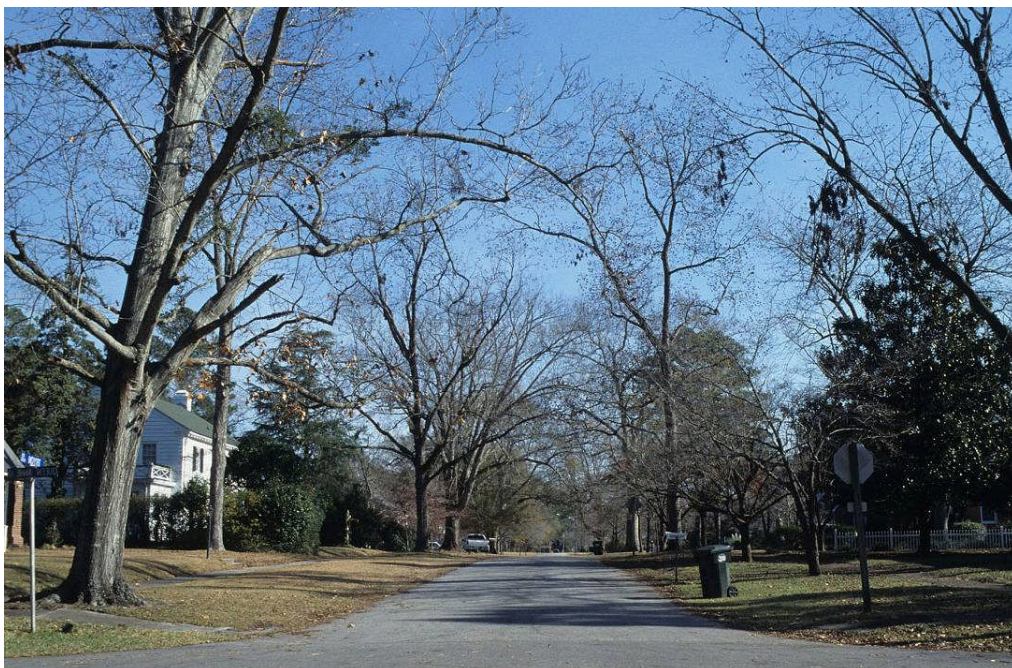
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**DeGraffenried Park Historic District**

New Bern, Craven County, CV2306, Listed 8/9/2006  
Nomination by M. Ruth Little  
Photographs by M. Ruth Little, October 2005



1602 and 1604 Lucerne Way

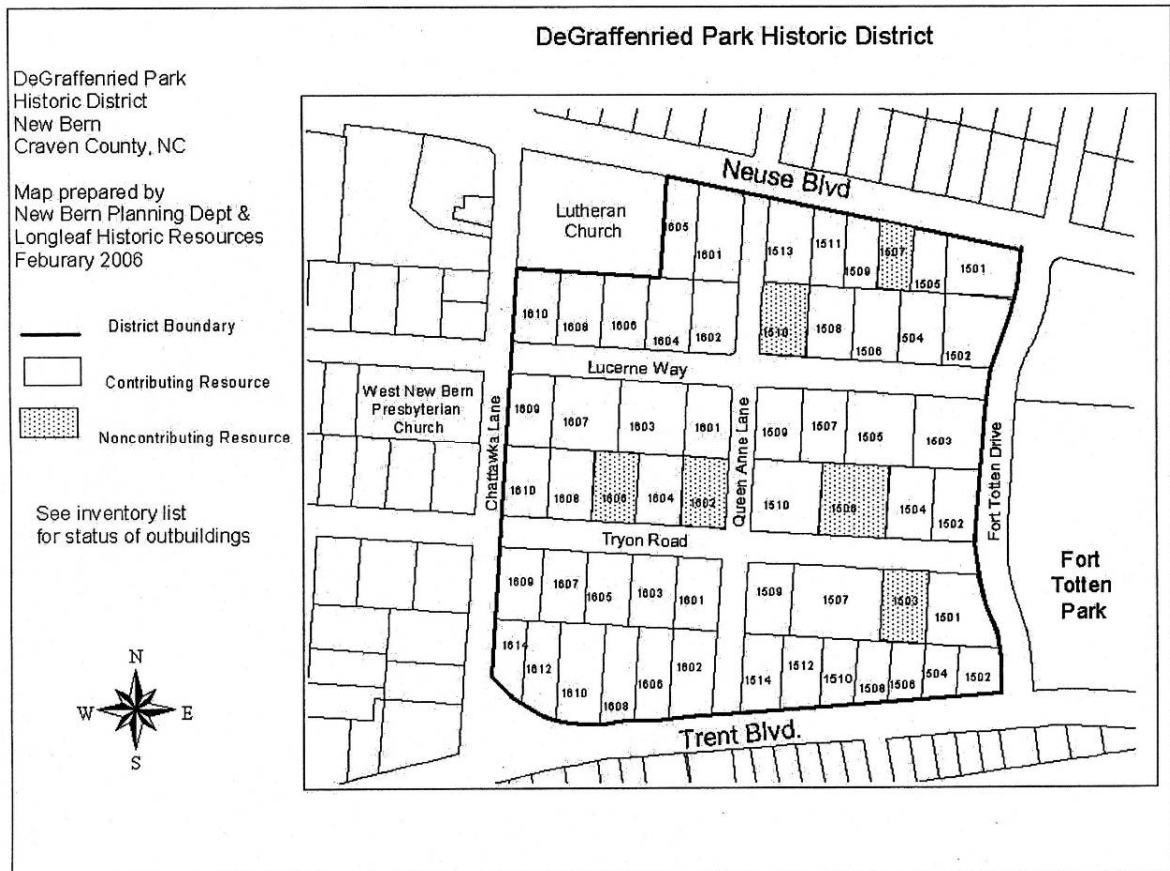


Tryon Road, looking east





Trent Boulevard, north side, looking northwest



Historic District Map

**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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name DeGraffenried Park Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number roughly bounded by Neuse Boulevard, Fort Totten Drive, Trent Road, and Chattawka Lane not for publication N/A

city or town New Bern vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Craven code 049 zip code 28562

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_____ 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): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

DeGraffenried Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Craven County, N.C.  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>86</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>87</u>	<u>22</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Modern Movement

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof fiberglass, metal
- walls brick, weatherboard
- asbestos
- other stone

**Narrative Description**

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

DeGraffenried Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Craven County, N.C.  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development  
Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1927-ca. 1956

**Significant Dates**

1927

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Fuson, Raymond (architect)

Hines, B.G. (builder)

Aberly, John (builder)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

DeGraffenried Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Craven County, N.C.  
County and State

**Acreage of Property** approx. 21 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing  
1 18 312020 3886860  
2 18 312380 3886800

Zone Easting Northing  
3 18 312380 3886600  
4 18 312000 3886600  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title M. Ruth Little

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date December 2005

street & number 515-A St. Mary's Street telephone 919.412.7804

city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27605

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**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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**Section 7 Page 1  
DeGraffenried Park Historic District  
Craven County, North Carolina**

**Section 7: Description**

The compact six-block DeGraffenried Park Historic District is located about one mile west of central New Bern. The district is bounded by Neuse Boulevard on the north, Trent Boulevard on the south, Fort Totten Road on the east, and Chattawka Lane on the west. Lucerne Way and Tryon Road are the interior east-west streets; Queen Anne Lane bisects the district from north to south. The small subdivision, platted in 1926, has grid-patterned blocks that contain fifty-seven houses. All but seven were built between 1926 and 1956 and contribute to the district's architectural character. Because the lots are large, each block generally contains only five or six houses, set well back from the street with large grassed front yards. The original landscape and street design of the subdivision includes several significant elements: wide medians, concrete sidewalks, and a group of concrete light poles with urn-shaped globes. The original concrete streets have been covered with asphalt, but the original concrete sidewalks are still in good condition. The extremely wide grassed median between the sidewalk and the street is an unusual landscape feature. Four historic concrete light poles are spaced along Queen Anne Lane. The northern two blocks of the district contain remnants of an old pecan orchard, the vestige of a land feature that was associated with the farm previously located on the property. The subdivision retains a high degree of integrity, both in its plan and in the architecture of its individual houses.

One striking feature that adds to the architectural harmony of the district is the large number of original, detached garages of frame or brick construction that match the houses. A number of these have upper-level apartments that were rented to military families during and after World War II. A total of fifty-one contributing houses and thirty-five contributing garages and sheds equals eighty-six contributing resources. The overall landscape and street design is counted as one contributing site. Six noncontributing houses and fifteen noncontributing outbuildings, as well as one swimming pool (structure) equals twenty-two noncontributing resources. Eighty percent of the resources contribute to the district's character.

The housing stock in the neighborhoods surrounding the district is completely different. To the east is Fort Totten Park, the site of a Civil War-period earthworks and now a city park. To the south is the Ghent neighborhood, developed in the early twentieth century with Colonial Revival, Foursquare, and Craftsman-style houses. To the west and north are gridded blocks that were laid out in the late 1930s and developed from the 1940s to 1960s with small period cottages and small Ranch houses.

The historic houses in the DeGraffenried Park Historic District represent three phases of construction: initial development from 1927 to 1930; Depression and World War II-era development from 1930 to 1945; and postwar development 1945 to 1956. The initial development of the subdivision from its opening in 1926 to the bankruptcy of the developers during the Great Depression in 1929-1930 resulted in construction of ten houses scattered throughout the district. All but two of these houses are two-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style houses, generally of brick, with an ornate entrance and small entrance porch. Other typical features of these houses are flanking porch and sunroom wings and detached garages of similar design. One of the finest of the original dwellings is the McWhorter House (ca. 1930), 1508 Lucerne Way, with a bowed Corinthian entrance porch and a side porte-cochere with Corinthian columns. One of the largest early houses is the Hodges House

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(ca. 1927), 1601 Lucerne Way, a two and one-half-story brick house with a pedimented entrance, flat arches over the windows, and round-arched dormer windows in the attic. The exceptions to this dominant house type are the Stephens House (ca. 1928), 1608 Tryon Road, a one and one-half-story brick Dutch Colonial Revival-style house; and the Tyson House (ca. 1928), 1512 Trent Boulevard, a one and one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style house.

Lot sales in DeGraffenried Park continued during the Great Depression, and construction resumed by 1935 and continued through World War II. During the second half of the decade some thirteen houses were constructed. Mack Lupton, who owned a wholesale seafood processing plant in New Bern, purchased a large lot at 1510 Tryon Road in 1933. He hired local architect Raymond Fuson to design a grand brick Jacobethan Revival-style house with steep front gables, stone trim, recessed porches, and bands of metal casement windows. The Lupton House is New Bern's finest expression of this late-medieval revival architecture. Four late-1930s houses exhibit the two-story Colonial Revival style. These are the Taylor House, Aarons House, Aberly House, and Daniel House. The Taylor House (ca. 1937), 1601 Neuse Boulevard, is a brick house with a full two-story front portico. The Aarons House (ca. 1937), 1602 Lucerne Way, is a brick house that is the district's finest revival version of the two-story Federal-style side-hall plan house, a popular form in the early nineteenth-century streets of old New Bern. The Aberly House, 1502 Tryon Road, and the Daniel House, 1504 Tryon Road, are two-story brick Colonial Revival-style houses built about 1939. The ca. 1935 Lewis House, 1603 Tryon Road, is a picturesque one and one-half story brick Tudor cottage. The ca. 1937 McCotter House, 1509 Lucerne Way, is one of the most architecturally distinctive houses in the district because it is a rare Craftsman design. The sprawling frame Craftsman-style house features a wide front center cross-gable, an entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood, and flanking side porches. A group of three brick one-and-one-half story bungalows and Tudor Revival-style houses at 1509, 1511, and 1513 Neuse Boulevard were built in the mid-to-late 1930s. The finest bungalow is the Reeves-Orringer House (ca. 1939), 1513 Neuse Boulevard, of brick with a wraparound porch with a solid, ramped brick balustrade and large, tripartite picture windows.

At least eight houses were constructed during the war. All but one are one-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival-style cottages with asbestos siding. These are the Mills House, 1501 Lucerne Way; the Badham House, 1502 Lucerne Way; the Fox House, 1609 Lucerne Way; the Williamson House, 1610 Lucerne Way; the Chagaris House, 1504 Trent Boulevard; the Everhart House, 1606 Trent Boulevard; and the Deppe and Mason houses at 1612 and 1614 Trent Boulevard.

During the decade after World War II, the final period of the district's development, twenty-one houses were constructed. All but four of the remaining lots in the subdivision were developed during this decade. The postwar houses are a variety of forms, namely the traditional two-story brick or frame Colonial Revival-style houses that defined the subdivision since the 1920s, smaller one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival-style houses, Cape Cod-style dwellings of brick or frame, and two large Ranch houses, one built in 1950, the other about 1956. Most were erected within a few years of the end of World War II, since they are listed in the first post-war New Bern City Directory of 1948. The finest of the traditional two-story Colonial Revival-style group is the Dr. King House, 1605 Lucerne Way, constructed of Flemish bond brick walls, a side-hall plan, an arched



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entrance, and windows with flat arches. The Colonial Revival-style houses are both large and small. The 1949 Ipock House, 1505 Lucerne Way, and the ca. 1950 Patterson House, 1507 Tryon Road, are sprawling brick one and one-half story houses. The Ipock House, built by contractor Jack Aberly, features bands of wooden casement windows in the front, and an entrance hood set on iron brackets. The Patterson House features a front-facing two-story wing whose first story is a cutaway brick bay window. The classical entrance is sheltered by an engaged porch.

The small group of houses built after the end of the period of significance, in 1956, represent a variety of styles and types, including a brick Ranch house, several two-story brick Colonial Revival-style houses, a reproduction low country house set on a raised basement, and a vernacular frame house built about 1991. The compatible scale, materials, and setback of these later houses allow them to blend inconspicuously into the historic streetscapes of the district.

**Integrity Statement:** Most of the district's contributing houses are generally unaltered. A few have replacement sash windows. A number of the frame houses have vinyl siding, but it is applied in a manner that replicates the appearance of wood siding. One pre-1956 house, 1507 Neuse Boulevard, built ca. 1948, is noncontributing because all of its exterior fabric has been replaced.

**Inventory Catalogue**

**Note:** The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name. All houses face the east-west streets. Listings are north side first, then south side. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise stated. All sash windows are of wood unless otherwise specified.

**Dating Methodology:** Dates of houses are derived from the following sources. The primary sources are the New Bern City Directories (CD) of 1937, 1941, 1948, and 1958, which are the only directories that survive during the period of significance of DeGraffenried Park. The only Sanborn maps that include any portion of the district are the 1931 and the 1948 maps, which include the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Trent Boulevard. In some cases deeds for the initial purchase of the lots were consulted, and the houses are assumed to have been built shortly after the date of land purchase. The most important primary sources are the memories of three long-time neighborhood residents: Marea Kafer Foster, 1504 Lucerne Way; Hugh Bryan Mills Jr., 1501 Lucerne Way; and Mrs. Leland Mason, 1614 Trent Road. They have lived in the district since at least the 1960s. Secondary sources include Peter Sandbeck's *The Architecture of New Bern and Craven County*.

The date of construction and early occupants of houses built prior to 1948 is difficult to establish because of the small number of city directories that have survived, and the incomplete information in directories prior to 1948. The earliest surviving city directory that includes DeGraffenried Park is 1937, but it lists owner name and street but no house numbers. The next surviving directory is 1941, which also lists no house numbers. The earliest city directory with house numbers is 1948. The next surviving directory is 1958. There is no 1956 city directory that would establish that houses are definitively fifty years of age. However Maria Kafer Foster, resident of the

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district since the 1960s, provided definitive construction dates for most of the houses.

Each address was tracked in each directory to determine when it was included in the directory. The date of its first appearance in a city directory is generally noted as the approximate construction date of the house. However some dates are based on construction features and style, on information supplied during an interview, or on a published source. Houses that first appear in the 1948 directory are dated as ca. 1948. A small group of houses that first appear in the 1958 directory are dated as ca. 1956 based on their construction features and style.

**Names:** Names of houses are based on the earliest known owner-occupant, or on the name of the owner-occupant who lived in the house for the longest period of time prior to 1956, the end of the period of significance.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Status:** All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1956. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1956, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1956 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their historic character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing, and extensive post-1955 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing if it retains its historic form and other early features such as window sashes and porch.

**DeGraffenried Park subdivision**  
C (site)  
Ca. 1927

**DeGraffenried Park Site.** The overall landscape design of the subdivision is one contributing site. The significant elements are the wide medians, the concrete sidewalks, and the concrete light poles spaced along Queen Anne Lane, the center north-south street. Four original concrete light poles with urn-shaped globes are located along Queen Anne Lane at the following locations: northwest corner of Lucerne Way; mid-block between Lucerne Way and Tryon Road; southwest corner of Tryon Road; and northwest corner of Trent Boulevard.

**1500 blk Lucerne Way, N side**

1502 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1942

**Louis G. Badham House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with 6-panel door with fluted pilasters, a brick stoop with an iron railing, a dentil cornice, and 3 pedimented front dormer windows with 6-over-6 sash. Other features are asbestos siding, a rear shed dormer, and an

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original right side wing. Alterations include replacement sash on the main level, a large rear shed porch, and an unsympathetic standing seam metal roof. Contractor B. G. Hines built the house for Louis G. Badham, salesman with Hagood Ford Company, in 1941-1942. [Mills interview]

C Garage. Ca. 1948. Front-gable 2-car garage with asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

C Shed. Ca. 1948. Shed with German siding.

1504 Lucerne Way  
C  
1950

**Guy Matthis House.** Large hip-roof Ranch house with projecting hipped end wings that enclose a tiled terrace with an iron railing in the center. Windows include tall wooden casements in the center section and a picture window with flanking casements in the left front bay. Other features are a permastone interior chimney, permastone wainscot, asbestos wall shingles, and an attached carport at left side. The house was built for Guy and Nannie Matthis. Hoyt W. Civils purchased it about 1952. Alfred A. Kafer Jr. purchased it in 1960, and it is now owned by his daughter Marea Kafer Foster.

C Shed. Ca. 1950. 1-story front-gable shed with asbestos siding.

NC Shed. Ca. 1990. 1-story front-gable shed with vinyl siding.

1506 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1952

**Robert Lee Stallings House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with 6-panel door with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment, 8-over-8 sash windows, an exterior end chimney, and a rear screen porch addition. Not listed in 1948 CD. The house was built about 1952 for Robert Lee Stallings. Dr. Charles Duffy bought it in the mid-1950s.

NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Board-and-batten side-gable shed with 6-over-6 sash windows.

1508 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1930

**Sara Elizabeth McWhorter House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a bowed entrance porch with fluted Corinthian columns, a dentil and modillion cornice, and an iron railing on the porch roof. Windows are 8-over-8 sash. At right is a weatherboarded 1-story wing, at left is a Corinthian porte-cochere. Sara Elizabeth McWhorter purchased the lot in 1929. Her father built the house for her and her husband. (DB 285, 343). It was rented for many years to William C. Hagood, who operated a Ford Cars and Trucks agency. Archie G. Clapp was occupant in 1948.

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gable brick 2-car garage with original batten doors.

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1510 Lucerne Way  
NC-age  
1976

**Jernigan House.** 1 ½-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a recessed door with sidelights, a paneled reveal, and a brick stoop with a Chippendale railing. Windows are 6-over-9 sash with paneled shutters and 3 gabled dormers with 6-over-6 sash. At left is a recessed wing with a multipane picture window and an interior chimney. Mrs. Jernigan built the house in 1976 of brick recycled from her grandfather's 1903 warehouse in downtown New Bern. [Jernigan interview]  
NC Garage. 1976. Brick side-gable, 2-car garage connected by a frame breezeway to the house.

**1500 Lucerne Way, S side**

1501 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1941

**Hugh B. Mills Sr. House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with a front-gable wing, a front cross-gable, and a 6-panel entrance door with pilasters and a brick stoop with an iron railing. Beside the entrance is a front eave-wall chimney. A shed dormer extends across the rear. Alterations include vinyl siding and replacement sash windows. The left side porte-cochere with Doric columns, and rear 1-story flat roof wing are additions. Hugh B. Mills, a real estate agent, had the house built about 1941. Later owners were D. C. McCotter and Hubert G. Tolson, Jr.  
C Garage. Ca. 1941. 2-car front-gable garage with vinyl siding and a side shed entrance porch.

1505 Lucerne Way  
C  
1949

**Ronald W. Ipock House.** 1 ½-story side-gable brick Period Cottage with 2 interior chimneys, a front-gabled wing, an entrance with a gabled hood on iron brackets, and a brick stoop with metal railing. The façade features bands of metal casements, some with transoms. Elsewhere are 6-over-6 wood sash windows. At the left is a secondary entrance with a metal bracketed hood. Contractor Jack Aberly built the house in 1949 for Ronald Ipock, who ran Ipock's Red & White Super Market. [Foster interview]  
C Garage. Ca. 1949. 1-story front-gable 2-car brick garage.  
NC Pool. Ca. 1990. In-ground pool surrounded by a fence.

1507 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1950

**E. H. Bradbury House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a 6-panel door with paneled reveal and 5-pane transom, fluted pilasters, a broken pediment, and a brick stoop with iron railing. Windows are 8-over-8, 6-over-6, and 4-over-4 sash. Other features are an interior chimney, a weatherboarded wing at right, and a porte-cochere on boxed posts at left. Not listed in 1948 CD. E. H. Bradbury, owner of Bradbury's Childrens Clothing, was owner-occupant in 1958.



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NC Carport. Ca. 1970. 2-car front-gable detached carport with metal posts.

1509 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1937

**DeWitt C. McCotter Jr. House.** Large 1 ½-story Craftsman-style house with side-gable roof, end chimney, exposed rafter tails, decorative eave brackets, and wide weatherboards. The 6-panel door has sidelights, a bracketed wooden awning, and a brick stoop with wood railing. Tripartite windows with 8-over-8 sash flanked by 4-over-4 sash flank the entrance. Above the entrance is a cross-gable with a trio of 4-over-4 sash. At each end are hip-roof porches with paired posts. DeWitt C. McCotter Jr., an attorney in Recorder's Court, bought the lot in 1937. He is listed on Lucerne Way in 1937, with no house number given. (DB 328, 445)  
C Garage. Ca. 1937. Front-gable weatherboarded garage with decorative eave brackets and exposed rafter tails.

**1600 blk Lucerne Way, N side**

1602 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1937

**Aaron Aarons House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house, with a side-hall plan. Features include quoined corners, a 6-panel door with fanlight and sidelights, a vaulted entrance porch with fluted columns, and 6-over-6 sash windows with soldier-course lintels with yellow brick accents. The gable ends have lunette windows. At left is a recessed wing, at right is a porch with fluted columns. At the rear is a 1-story brick wing with an upper story covered with vinyl. Mrs. Celia Aarons, wife of salesman Aaron Aarons, purchased the lot in 1935 (DB 309, 583). The Aarons were listed as living on Lucerne Way in 1937, but no house number given. Raymond Fuson, architect (owner blueprints)  
NC Garage. Ca. 1937. Front-gable brick garage that was remodeled into living space, with a front bay window.

1604 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1928

**John W. Burton House.** 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with a side hall plan. Features include weatherboards, a door with a fanlight and sidelights, an entrance porch on tapering boxed posts, and a screen porch at right with identical posts. Windows are paired and tripled 6-over-6 sash. In the upper front center bay is a casement window. Bessie Burton, wife of John W. Burton, bought a lot in 1928 (DB 280, 418). John W. Burton is listed as living on Lucerne Way in 1937, with no house number given. Burton, in real estate, was owner occupant of this house in 1948.

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Small front-gable weatherboarded shed.

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1606 Lucerne Way  
C  
1952

**E. C. Richardson Jr. House.** 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboards and 8-over-8 sash windows with paneled aprons flanking a 6-panel door with sidelights, sheltered by an arched Doric entrance porch with a metal railing. The gable ends have lunette windows. At left is a 1-story wing with an iron roof railing. Physician E. C. Richardson Jr. had the house built in 1952. [Stone]  
NC Carport. Ca. 1990. Detached 2-car carport with metal posts.

1608 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1945

**Morrell-Baxter House.** 1 ½-story side-gable weatherboarded Colonial Revival-style cottage with an end chimney and an interior chimney. Other features are a 6-panel door surmounted by a cross-gable, with a brick stoop and wood railing, 6-over-6 sash windows, 2 gabled 6-over-6 sash dormer windows, At left, a small original garage is connected to the house by a hyphen. This has been converted to living space. It was built for David and Olive Morrell, and sold to Theodore J. Baxter, owner of Baxter's Jewelry Store, by 1948.

1610 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1942

**James W. Williamson House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style cottage with an end chimney, asbestos siding, and a pair of 6-over-6 gabled dormers. Other features are a 6-panel door with fluted pilasters, and a nearly full width flat-roof porch with paired and tripled box posts and a wood roof railing. The house was built during World War II as a speculative house by contractor B. G. Hines. [Foster interview] James W. Williamson, a clerk, was owner-occupant in 1948.  
C Garage. Ca. 1942. Front-gable garage, converted to workshop, with asbestos siding.

**1600 blk Lucerne Way, S side**

1601 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1927

**C. Walker Hodges House.** Large 2 ½-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a 6-panel door with fluted pilasters and a pedimented entablature with a modillion cornice. Windows have flat arches on lower façade and soldier-course lintels on upper façade, with replacement sash. Other features are 3 gabled dormers with round-arched windows, a 2-story sunroom with paneled aprons at right, and a 2-story center rear wing. C. Walker Hodges purchased the lot in 1927, and presumably built the house soon after. (DB 280, 21) Hodges was the president-treasurer of C. Walker Hodges Dredging Company in 1937.  
C Garage/Apartment. Ca. 1927. 1 ½-story front-gable brick 2-car garage,

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with weatherboarded hip dormers in the upper story.

1603 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1956

**F. P. King House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a side hall plan. The most academic reproduction of a side hall house in the district, its features include Flemish bond brick, a round-arched entrance, a 6-panel door with a paneled reveal and fluted pilasters, a heavy molded cornice, an exterior end chimney, and 6-over-6 sash windows with flat arches. The eaves have a prominent kick. At right is a 1-story brick dependency connected by a weatherboarded hyphen. Physician F. P. King was owner-occupant of 1603 Lucerne Way (apparently this house) in 1958.

1607 Lucerne Way  
C  
1954

**Raymond Pollock House.** 2-story side-gable brick (painted) Colonial Revival-style house with a wide 5-bay façade and extremely simple details. Features include exterior end chimneys, a 6-panel door with sidelights, a shallow 4-bay columned shed porch with a plain railing, and pairs of windows with replacement sash. At left is a 1-story weatherboarded addition. It was built for Raymond Pollock, president of Pollock Funeral Home, in 1954. [Mills interview]  
C Shed. Ca. 1954 Side-gable weatherboard shed.  
NC Carport. Ca. 1990. Detached 2-car flat-roof carport with metal posts.

1609 Lucerne Way  
C  
Ca. 1943

**J. W. Fox House.** 1-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style cottage with end chimney, a 6-panel door with sidelights, and a vaulted pedimented entrance porch with paired columns. Pairs of 6-over-6 sash windows flank the entrance. At right is a porch with columns, now screened. Vinyl siding. The house was built as a speculative house during World War II by contractor B. G. Hines. J. W. Fox, a construction superintendent, was owner-occupant in 1958. [Foster interview]  
C Garage. Ca. 1943. 1-story front-gable single car garage with asbestos siding.  
NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Gambrel-roof shed with T-111 siding.

**Neuse Blvd., 1500 blk.**

1501 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1950

**John S. Rachide House.** 2-story side-gabled brick (painted) Colonial Revival-style house with 1 end chimney and 6-over-6 sash windows. The 6-panel entrance door has a fanlight, sidelights, and an arched pedimented entrance porch with boxed posts. At left is a sunroom, at right is a flat-roof metal porch addition. Not listed in 1948 CD. John S. Rachide was owner-

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occupant in 1958, with two tenants.

C Garage. Ca. 1950. Front-gable 2-story brick (painted) garage with 1 garage door and 2 single doors on the lower elevation. The upper elevation has 6-over-6 sash.

1505 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1948

**Louis E. Zaytoun House.** 1-story L-plan brick house with a gable-end chimney, metal jalousie windows, and an entrance sheltered by a shed porch with decorative metal posts. At left is a wide carport with decorative metal posts. Louis E. Zaytoun was owner-occupant in 1948.

C Garage. Ca. 1948 2-story front-gable garage with asbestos siding, 2 sliding wood garage doors, and 6-over-6 wood sash windows.

1507 Neuse Blvd.  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1945

**Robert Pugh House.** 1-story L-plan house with a front-gable wing and a two-thirds-width porch. The exterior has replacement porch posts, all-over vinyl, and replacement vinyl sash windows. It was built about 1945 by an unknown owner. By 1948 Robert E. "Mike" Pugh, co-owner of the Metropolitan Club, was owner-occupant.

1509 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1939

**John W. Beaman House.** 1-story hip-roof brick (painted) bungalow with a full width engaged porch, a hip front dormer with a louver, and exposed rafter tails. The windows are 4-over-1 sash. Alterations include replacement decorative metal porch posts, removal of the stack of the side chimney, and a rear brick addition with a large chimney. Attorney John W. Beaman was owner-occupant in 1941.

C Garage. Ca. 1941. Front-gable 1-story concrete block garage with 1 garage door, 1 single door, and exposed rafter tails.

1511 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1937

**Claude H. Edwards House.** 1 ½-story cross-gabled brick Period cottage with end chimney, boxed eaves, 6-over-1 sash windows, and a recessed, round-arched entrance porch with a small brick terrace. Mary Edwards purchased the lot in 1937 (DB 328, 522). Claude H. Edwards, who ran Edwards Food Store, was owner-occupant in 1941.

C Garage. Ca. 1941. 1-story front-gable concrete block garage with exposed rafter tails.

1513 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1939

**Reeves- Orringer House.** Substantial 1-story brick front-gable bungalow with wraparound side-gable porch on brick piers with a solid ramped brick railing and battered, paneled wood posts. Other features are decorative eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, and an exterior and an interior



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chimney. The façade has tripartite fixed windows with small upper panes, while the sides and rear elevations have paired 4-over-1 and 3/1 sash windows. Henry G. Reeves, freight agent at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, was owner-occupant in 1941. Harold Orringer was owner-occupant in 1958. Kathleen Orringer, his widow, lived here until the late twentieth century. In 1957 she was the first woman elected to the city Board of Alderman. She was supervisor of the Craven County Board of Elections for many years. [Stone interview]

C Garage. Ca. 1939. Hip roof brick garage with exposed rafter tails.

**1600 Neuse Blvd., South side**

1601 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1937

**Burke Taylor House.** Large Southern Colonial Revival-style 2 ½-story brick house with side-gable roof and a full Ionic 2-story portico with fluted columns and a tile floor. Interior chimney, sash windows with soldier-course lintels and replacement vinyl sash, and 3 front-gable dormer windows. Side and rear additions include a flat-roof wraparound sunporch at left and a flat-roof brick 1-story wing with a large exterior chimney at the rear. An ornamental cast-iron and wrought-iron fence, perhaps older than the house, encloses the front and left side yards. Burke H. Taylor, of Taylor Motor Company, purchased the lot in 1937 and presumably built the house soon after. Taylor was the owner-occupant in 1948.

NC-alt. Garage/Apartment. Ca. 1937, ca. 1990. 2-story flat-roof building with vinyl siding and replacement sash windows. The attached 2-car carport and an upper level wood deck at the rear appear to be ca. 1990 additions. A frame breezeway connects this to the house.

1605 Neuse Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1929

**William H. Purser House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a modillion cornice, 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows with soldier course lintels, a louvered door with sidelights, and a shallow pedimented entrance porch with Doric columns. Other features are exterior end chimneys, a 2-story rear wing, and a 1-story Doric porch at left side. William H. Purser bought the lot in 1929, and presumably built the house soon after. (DB 285, 376) Purser, an assistant postmaster, was owner-occupant in 1948, when the house number was 1603.

C Garage. Ca. 1929. 1-story front-gable weatherboard garage with molded cornice.

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**1500 blk Trent Blvd., N side**

1502 Trent Blvd.  
C  
1951

**Peter D. Chagaris House No. 2.** Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with 6-over-6 sash windows, 2 gabled dormer windows, and an entrance with a pilastered surround, and a brick stoop with a metal railing. At right is a flat-roof porch with decorative metal posts. Peter D. Chagaris, of Midway Delicatessan, had the house built in 1951 after his family outgrew 1504 Trent Blvd.

C Garage. 1951. 1-story front-gable brick garage with attached metal carport.

1504 Trent Blvd.  
C  
1942

**Peter D. Chagaris House No. 1.** Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with asbestos siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a vaulted pediment entrance porch with paired posts and a wood railing. At left is a lower wing. It was built in 1942 for Peter D. Chagaris, of Midway Delicatessan. He sold it in 1951 to L. C. Scott Jr., of Scott Tile Company.  
C Garage. Ca. 1942. 1-story front-gable garage with siding that appears to be asbestos.

1506 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1948

**R. L. Ward House.** Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with a lower front-gable brick wing with a multi-paned horizontal bay window and a 1-story shed porch with plain posts. Other features are 6/6 sash windows, 2 wall dormer windows, an interior chimney, and a 1-story brick wing at the right side. The house is not shown on the 1931 Sanborn map, but does appear on the 1948 map. R. L. Ward, chief accountant at Seashore Transportation Company, was owner-occupant in 1958.

1508 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1950

**M. W. Hitson House.** Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with an exterior chimney, 3 gabled dormer windows, and a recessed door with a transom, a paneled reveal, a pilastered surround, and a brick stoop with metal railing. Windows have replacement sashes. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. M. W. Hitson, secretary of Wike Construction Company, was owner-occupant in 1958.

1510 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1935

**W. Reginald Lowery House.** Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with a center chimney, 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows, and a gabled projecting entrance bay with a broken pedimented surround. Lower wings flank the main block. In front of the left wing is a shed porch. Vinyl siding. W. R. Lowery purchased the lot in 1929 (DB 285, 215). The house

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does not appear on the 1931 Sanborn map, but was there by 1937 when Lowery is listed at 218 Trent Blvd., the earlier number of the house. The house appears on the 1948 Sanborn map. W. Reginald Lowery, manager of Taylor Motor Company, was owner-occupant in 1948.

1512 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1928

**Mercer E. Tyson House.** 1 ½-story side-gable house of Colonial Revival-style, with paired 6-over-6 sash windows and an interior chimney. The entrance has classical columns supporting a shallow open pedimented cross-gable. At the left side is a porch with classical columns, now screened. House is present on the 1931 Sanborn map. It was built for Mercer E. Tyson, who is listed here at 210 Trent Blvd., the earlier number of the house. Salesman Kenneth R. Jones purchased it in the 1930s.  
C Garage. Ca. 1940. Flat-roof garage with vinyl siding.  
C Shed. Ca. 1950. Small front-gabled concrete block shed.

1514 Trent Blvd.  
C  
1927

**T. Wallace Brinson House.** The 2-story hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house is the largest and oldest house on the block. It features interior end chimneys, wide weatherboards, and 8-over-8 sash windows. The entrance has sidelights and an entrance porch with Doric columns supporting a shallow arched pediment, with a brick stoop and graceful iron railing. At the right is an original sunporch; at left a Doric porch (screened). The house is present on the 1931 Sanborn map. T. Wallace Brinson was owner-occupant in 1948.  
C Garage. Ca. 1940. 2-car, hip-roof garage with weatherboard. This garage appears on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**1600 blk Trent Blvd., N side**

1602 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1956

**Joe Anderson House.** 1-story side-gabled Ranch house with 8-over-8 sash windows and an interior chimney. A shallow gabled front wing has a recessed corner entrance porch with a chamfered post of Tudor Revival style. Vinyl siding. At the rear, a breezeway with the same Tudor-style posts connects a 2-car gabled garage of the same style and vinyl siding as the main block. Joe Anderson, of Anderson Drug Store, was owner-occupant in 1958.

1606 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1942

**Clyde Everhart House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Period Cottage with 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and a gabled front wing with a round-arched casement in the gable end. The entrance is located in the side of the wing. A shed porch with battered post extends to the right of

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the wing. Vinyl siding. The house is not on the 1931 Sanborn map, but is shown on the 1948 map. It was built for Clyde and Lanelle Everhart, of Everhart's Meat Market, about 1942.

C Garage. Ca. 1942. Side-gable 2-car garage with German siding.

1608 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1930

**William R. Lowery House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a side-hall plan. Gable end chimney, 6-over-1 sash windows, and an entrance with transom and sidelights sheltered by a vaulted pedimented portico with boxed posts and a wood railing. At left side is a sunporch, at right a porch with battered posts (screened). The house is shown on the 1931 Sanborn map. William R. Lowery was owner-occupant in 1948.

C Garage. Ca. 1930. 1-story front-gable brick garage with exposed rafter tails.

1610 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1948

**T. C. Fitzgerald House.** Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with 2 gabled dormer windows, exterior chimneys, and an entrance with fanlight and sidelights sheltered by a vaulted entrance porch with decorative metal posts. Flanking the entrance are triple sash windows: the center sash is 8-over-8 panes, the flanking sash are 4-over-4 panes. Other windows are 6-over-6 sash. At left is a screen porch, at right a long brick wing that may have once been used as an office. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map, but must have been built soon afterward. It was built for T. C. Fitzgerald, vice president of Branch Banking & Trust Company and of First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1612 Trent Blvd.  
C  
Ca. 1941

**Mrs. Columbia Deppe House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with asbestos siding, paired 6-over-6 sash windows, and an end chimney. The entrance, with sidelights, has a lovely vaulted pedimented entrance portico with paired Doric columns. The tiled porch floor extends across the façade as a terrace. The house was built for Mrs. Columbia Deppe, widow of Joseph F. Deppe, during World War II by contractor B. G. Hines. [Foster interview]

C Garage. Ca. 1941. Front-gable frame garage with asbestos siding.

1614 Trent Blvd.  
C  
1941

**Leland Mason House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with asbestos siding, paired 6-over-6 sash windows, and an end chimney. The entrance has a vaulted pedimented porch with paired posts and a brick stoop. At left, the original porch has been converted to a sunporch. At rear is a board-and-batten addition with a porte cochere. The house was built as



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a speculative house in 1941 by contractor B. G. Hines. Leland Mason, with Occidental Life Insurance Co., purchased the house while it was under construction. [Mason interview]

C Shed. Ca. 1941. 1-story front-gable frame shed with asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, and 6/6 sash windows. A small shed addition has masonite siding.

**1500 blk Tryon Rd., N side**

1502 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1940

**John M. Aberly Jr. House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a 6-panel door with pilasters, a broken pediment, and a brick stoop. Windows are 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash; the upper are vinyl replacements. Exterior end chimney. 1-story sunporch at right with wood casements and a decorative metal roof railing. John (Jack) M. Aberly Jr., of City Lumber Company, built this for himself in 1939-1940. He is listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given.  
C Garage. Ca. 1941. Brick front-gable 2-car garage.

1504 Tryon Rd.  
C  
1939

**Louis B. Daniel House.** 2-story side-gable brick (painted) Colonial Revival-style house with a 6-panel door with fanlight and an arched, pedimented entrance porch with paired columns. Windows are 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash, and 3 gabled dormers have 9-pane windows. End chimneys. Louis B. Daniel, manager of the New Bern Coca Cola Bottling Company, was owner-occupant in 1948. He is listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given. Daniel's brother was the contractor.

1506 Tryon Rd.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1990

**Floyd Gaskins Jr. House.** Set on a double lot, the large house with vinyl siding, an end chimney, and a side-gable roof is set on a raised basement of latticework brick. The engaged, wraparound porch has boxed posts, a plain railing, and a split stair. Other features are an entrance with transom and sidelights and 12-over-12 sash windows. A brick and wood fence encloses the yard. The house is a reproduction of a raised Creole plantation house found in the Deep South. It was built for Floyd Gaskins Jr.

1510 Tryon Rd.  
C  
1935

**Mack Lupton House.** New Bern's major example of the Jacobethan Revival style, the 2-story brick house with steeply gabled roof actually faces Queen Anne Lane but has a Tryon Road address. The end bays of the façade are cross-gabled wings that flank a tile terrace across the center 3 bays. The central, crenellated entrance pavilion has an arched paneled

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Tudor door with quoined stone surround. Metal casement windows have stone labels. The upper façade windows flanking the entrance are capped by in-wall gables. At the front right and rear left are recessed porches with arcaded openings. At the rear are 2 chimneys, and a set of diamond-pane casement windows. Mack Lupton purchased the lot in 1933. (DB 303, 518) Architect Raymond Fuson designed the house for entrepreneur Lupton, who owned a seafood processing plant on Middle Street in New Bern.

NC Carport. Ca. 1985. Detached front-gable frame carport.

**1500 blk Tryon Rd., S side**

1501 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1950

**L. J. Eubank House.** 1 ½-story side-gable weatherboarded Colonial Revival-style cottage with end chimney, a front wing with a bay window, a 6-panel door with sidelights, weatherboard siding, and a dentil cornice. Windows are 6-over-6 sash, with aprons under the façade windows, and 2 gabled dormers. The rear ell has 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash. At left is a screen porch, at rear a 1-story addition. Not listed in 1948 CD. L. J. Eubank, secretary-treasurer of First Federal Savings & Loan of New Bern and chairman of the City Board of Education, was owner-occupant in 1958.

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Small front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

1503 Tryon Rd.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1968

**Robert L. Pate House.** Side-gable brick Ranch house with front-gable wing, a recessed door with sidelights and a brick stoop, an interior chimney, and 8-over-8 sash windows. Details such as the paneled aprons below the center façade windows and pedimented front and side gables are Colonial Revival elements. Not listed in 1958 CD. Robert L. Pate was owner-occupant in 1968.

1507 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1948

**Slater-Patterson House.** Large finely detailed 1 ½-story brick Colonial Revival-style house with a center gabled frame wing set over a brick cutaway bay window. The recessed 3-bay porch with boxed posts shelters the 6-panel door with fanlight and sidelights. Other features are a gable end and an interior chimney, 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows, 4 gabled dormer windows, a recessed screen porch at left, and a right side porch. Not listed in 1948 CD. It was built for Mrs. Joseph E. Slater Sr., who sold it shortly afterward to F. M. S. Patterson, a physician with Patterson Memorial Surgical Clinic. Dr. Patterson was a member of the City Board of Education.

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1509 Tryon Rd.  
C  
1948

**Joseph E. Slater Jr. House.** 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with a center chimney, a door with sidelights and a broken pediment, and a full width 2-story portico with boxed posts and a Chippendale roof railing. Other features are 6-over-6 sash windows, a light side latticework porch with a Chippendale-style roof railing, and a rear center 2-story wing and 1-story ell. Vinyl siding. It was built for Joseph E. Slater Jr., of the Home Pride Store, in 1948.  
NC Garage. Ca. 2000. 1-story side-gable 2-car garage with arched doors and artificial siding.  
C Shed. Ca. 1948. Side-gabled weatherboarded shed with 6-over-6 sash windows.

**1600 blk Tryon Rd., N side**

1602 Tryon Rd.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1995

**Centenary United Methodist Church Parsonage.** 1 ½-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with a molded watertable, a pedimented entrance porch with boxed posts and a plain railing, an end chimney, and 6-over-9 vinyl sash windows. At the rear is an attached 2-car brick garage. It was built as the parsonage for Centenary United Methodist Church, located in central New Bern.

1604 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1927

**Irving Blanford House.** 2-story side-gable weatherboarded Colonial Revival-style house with a modillion cornice, 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows, a right sunporch with a roof railing, and a left screen porch with the same railing. End chimney. The entrance with its pilasters and a broken pediment is one of the finest in DeGraffenried Park. Irving I. Blanford, executive director of Trent Court Housing Project, was owner-occupant in 1948. He was listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given.  
C Garage. Ca. 1927. Front-gable weatherboarded garage.

1606 Tryon Rd.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1991

**Wright House.** 1 ½-story side-gable weatherboarded house of Post-modern vernacular style, with end gabled wings, a 1-story porch with boxed posts, and tall 6-over-1 sash windows. Local architect Billy Faulkenberry designed the house. The Wright family are the current owner-occupants. [Stone interview]  
NC Carport. Ca. 1991. Detached 2-car carport with wood posts.

1608 Tryon Rd.

**Ira V. Stephens House.** 1 ½-story brick Dutch Colonial Revival-style

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- C  
Ca. 1928
- house with a gambrel roof and a side-hall plan. The 6-panel door has a transom, sidelights, and a brick stoop with wood railing. Other features are paired and tripled 6-over-1 sash windows, an exterior chimney, front and rear shed dormers, and flanking 1-story wings. Ira V. Stephens purchased the lot in 1928, and presumably built the house soon after. He is listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given. (DB 272, 567) In 1948 he was a bookkeeper at J. C. Whitty & Company.
- 1610 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1950
- Elisha Bunting House.** 2-story side-gable brick Colonial Revival-style house with an entrance door with pilasters and entablature, a vaulted entrance porch with columns, 6-over-6 sash windows with soldier-course lintels, and a left side sunroom. The rear porch has been converted to a sunroom. Not listed in 1948 CD. Elisha H. Bunting, manager of the N. C. Veneer Company, was owner-occupant in 1958.  
C Garage. Ca. 1950. Concrete block side-gabled 2-car garage.
- 1600 blk Tryon Rd., S side**
- 1601 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1927
- William Dowdy House.** 2-story hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house with a 6-panel door with shallow arched pedimented portico and two boxed posts, 6-over-6 sash windows in pairs and triples, a right side sunroom with 4-over-4 sash windows, and a left side porch with paired boxed posts. All-over vinyl siding. Hattie Dowdy & William F. Dowdy bought the lot in 1927 and presumably built the house soon after. William Dowdy is listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given. (DB 280, 172) Dowdy was president of Dowdy Furniture Company.  
C Garage. Ca. 1927. Hip-roof 2-car garage with vinyl siding.
- 1603 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1935
- D. Johnson Lewis House.** 1 ½-story side-gable brick Tudor Cottage with a shallow front-gable wing, an engaged porch with arcaded brick bays, a cross-gable over the entrance bay of the porch, and an end chimney. Windows are replacement sash. D. Johnson Lewis, an engineer with the Norfolk-Southern Railway, bought the lot in 1935 and probably built the house soon afterward. (DB 309, 522)  
C Garage. Ca. 1935. Front-gable brick 2-car garage.
- 1605 Tryon Rd.  
C  
Ca. 1941
- Alfred Bremer House.** 1 ½-story side gable brick Colonial Revival-style cottage with an entrance with a brick stoop and a metal railing, windows with soldier-course lintels, a center chimney, 2 gabled dormers, and a right side sunporch with arched paneled posts. Alfred H. Bremer was owner-

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occupant in 1948. He is listed on Tryon Rd. in 1941, but no house number given.

C Garage. Ca. 1941. Front-gable weatherboarded garage.

C Shed. Ca. 1941. Front-gable shed with German siding.

1607 Tryon Rd.

C

Ca. 1940

**Harry J. McDonald House.** 1 ½-story side-gable Cape Cod-style cottage with a 6-panel door with a brick stoop and metal railing, an interior chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a left side gabled wing attached by a hyphen. Vinyl siding. Henry "Harry" J. McDonald, the original owner, was superintendent of New Bern city schools. The wing became an efficiency apartment rented to young Marine couples during World War II. The garage apartment was also rented out during the war. [Foster interview]

C Garage/Apt. ca. 1940. 2-story flat-roof garage/apartment with an interior chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and vinyl siding.

1609 Tryon Rd.

C

Ca. 1950

**W. E. Carawon House.** 1 ½-story side-gable brick Tudor Cottage with a front chimney, a shallow gabled front wing with half-timbering and a pair of 4-over-4 sash windows, and an entrance with a vaulted wood hood. Windows are 6-over-6 sash. The upstairs is an apartment. Not listed in 1948 CD. W. E. Carawon, with Carawon & Sawyer Furniture Company, was owner-occupant in 1958.

NC Carport. Ca. 1995. Detached front-gable 2-car carport with wood posts.

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**Section 8: Statement of Significance**

The DeGraffenried Park Historic District, a six-block subdivision opened in 1926 by Fort Totten Incorporated, is the most exclusive pre-World War II suburb in New Bern. All but a handful of its fifty-seven houses were built from 1927 to ca. 1956 along its grid-patterned streets. These streets--Tryon, Fort Totten, Lucerne, Trent, Neuse, Queen Anne, and Chattawka—are named for the geography and early history of New Bern, one of the state's oldest towns. DeGraffenried Park's houses are predominantly Colonial Revival in style, a testament to the identification of the city's citizens with New Bern's illustrious Georgian and Federal-style architecture. Over one-third of the houses follow the classic two-story form with side-gable roof and a decorative entrance with gracious classical-inspired entrance porch. The neighborhood's preference for this style continued through the first half of the 1950s, a decade when the Ranch house became nearly ubiquitous elsewhere. The district meets National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development within the city of New Bern, and Criterion C for the architectural significance of its well-preserved Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman houses. Its few post-1956 resources are not exceptionally significant.

**Historical Background**

In October, 1926, the subdivision plat of DeGraffenried Park was registered in the town of New Bern. The forty-two acre tract had been the farm of John Amos Jones, who lived in a large old house on Broad Street in central New Bern. Jones cultivated a pecan orchard and tobacco on the tract of land located one mile west of the city center.<sup>1</sup> An article in the May 19, 1927 edition of the *New Bernian* described it as one of the city's finest new suburbs:

**DE GRAFFENRIED PARK-  
BE AMONG THE BEST**

New Community Will Spring Up in Beautiful Site:  
Highly Restricted

The growth of any community ordinarily is measured by the extent to which its surrounding territory is developed for homes and for purposes of business. Each new subdivision for any city means that that city is on the upgrade, and that its people are progressive and desire expansion.

New Bern now has DeGraffenried Park, one of the finest subdivisions ever set up in this part of the state. J. S. Miller and Son are selling agents for the property, and Edward Tucker is sales manager. Mr. Tucker's task is a comparatively easy one, because it has not been difficult to sell lots in this excellent location.

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<sup>1</sup> Julia Guion Mitchell, granddaughter of John Amos Jones, interview by Marea Kafer Foster, December 2005.

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The name of this new subdivision is reminiscent of the pioneers who settled New Bern. The subdivision was opened Armistice Day, 1926, and is the first of its kind put over in this section. It has concrete streets, 18 feet wide, with five-foot concrete side-walks, and the majority of the home sites are 100 by 160 feet in dimensions. It has city water, and all conveniences of the city, being located about one mile from the heart of New Bern.<sup>2</sup>

The subdivision was situated between New Bern's main corridor of Broad Street (U. S. Highway 70) on the north and Trent Boulevard (U. S. Highway 17) on the south. Broad Street's name changed to Neuse Boulevard at End Street, the early twentieth century city limits. The Civil War-period earthworks at Fort Totten were located on the east side of the new subdivision. The early twentieth century suburb of Ghent, New Bern's only streetcar suburb, is situated to the south of DeGraffenried Park across Trent Boulevard. The subdivision name and the street names of Tryon Road, Lucerne Way, Chattawka Lane, and Queen Anne Lane were chosen by the developer to associate them to New Bern's history as one of North Carolina's most important colonial and early Federal-era towns. New Bern was established in 1710 by a colony of Swiss and German Palatines, led by Baron Christoph von Graffenried, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers called "Chattoke."<sup>3</sup> The new settlement was named for the colony's home town of Bern, Switzerland. Colonial Governor William Tryon built the colony's first permanent capital, Tryon Palace, in New Bern in the late 1760s.

The legal entity of Fort Totten Inc. was the developer of the new subdivision. The original subdivision plat (Craven County Plat Book 1, page 91) was drawn by Clodfelder & Schisler, civil engineers and landscape architects of Morehead City (with main offices in Cocoa, Florida; Richmond, Virginia; and Virginia Beach, Virginia.) The subdivision was divided into nine blocks, with twenty-five-foot-wide lots numbered consecutively in each block. (Three blocks were located on the north side of Neuse Boulevard. These are not included in the district because they did not develop until after the period of significance). The plat notes that a space of six feet on each side of the rear property line is reserved for utilities.

The developers intended for the inner streets of Lucerne Way and Tryon Road to be developed with larger dwellings on bigger lots than the outer streets of Trent and Neuse boulevards. In earlier historical eras, houses fronting main avenues such as Neuse and Trent Boulevards would have been the largest and most stylish in the neighborhood. The developers must have viewed the interior, more private streets of Lucerne Way and Tryon Road as the most desirable section of the subdivision. The standard deed of conveyance for lots includes the restriction that dwellings erected on the interior streets shall have a minimum frontage of one hundred feet and minimum cost of \$4,500; and houses erected on Neuse or Trent Boulevards shall have a minimum frontage of seventy-five feet and a minimum cost of \$3,000.<sup>4</sup> This pattern was followed as the neighborhood developed.

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<sup>2</sup> Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County*, 438.

<sup>3</sup> Alan Watson, *A History of New Bern and Craven County*, 8-9.

<sup>4</sup> Craven County Deed Book 309, 583: Receiver for Fort Totten, Inc. grants to Mrs. Celia Aarons lots 1-4, Block 6, for \$1,000. 1935.



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Most of the lots on Neuse and Trent Boulevards are narrower, with smaller houses, than those on Lucerne Way and Tryon Road, although several of the oldest and largest houses arose on the boulevards in the late 1920s and 1930s.

All but a handful of the subdivision's fifty-seven houses were built from 1927 to the mid-1950s, when almost all available lots had been developed. Sixteen lots were sold from 1927 to 1929 prior to the stock market crash, and ten houses were built in the subdivision at this time.<sup>5</sup> Eight of them are two-story brick or weatherboarded Colonial Revival-style houses. The original owners include William H. Purser, assistant postmaster; Sara Elizabeth McWhorter; John W. Burton, in real estate; C. Walker Hodges, owner of a dredging company; Ira Stephens, a bookkeeper; William Dowdy, president of Dowdy Furniture Company; and Kenneth R. Jones, a salesman. The earliest houses were scattered evenly throughout the new subdivision's streets.

Fort Totten Inc. went into bankruptcy in 1931, yet lots continued to be sold with no interruption throughout the 1930s. Forty-one lots were sold from 1930 to 1939, when Fort Totten Inc. apparently ceased to exist.<sup>6</sup> Owners who could afford to construct houses during the Depression built houses as sizeable and stylish as those built prior to the stock market crash. One of the first Depression houses is the splendid two-story brick Jacobethan Revival-style house built for Mack Lupton at 1510 Tryon Road. Lupton, owner of a wholesale seafood processing plant, purchased his lot in 1933, and hired architect Raymond Fuson to design his imposing house. But most new residents continued the two-story Colonial Revival-style tradition begun in the late 1920s in DeGraffenried Park. Salesman Aaron Aarons bought a lot at 1602 Lucerne Way in 1935 and constructed a large brick Colonial Revival-style house whose side-hall plan reflects a particular Federal era house plan characteristic of New Bern. Burke Taylor, owner of Taylor Motor Company, bought a large lot at 1601 Neuse Boulevard in 1937 and constructed a large brick Colonial Revival-style house with a full portico reminiscent of a southern plantation house. D. Johnson Lewis, an engineer with the Norfolk-Southern Railway, bought a lot at 1603 Tryon Road in 1935 and built a substantial brick Tudor Revival-style cottage. W. Reginald Lowery, manager of Taylor Motor Company, constructed a frame Cape Cod-style house for himself about 1935 at 1510 Trent Boulevard. Attorney Dewitt McCotter Jr. bought a lot at 1509 Lucerne Way in 1937 and built a large weatherboarded one-and-one-half-story house that is unusual for its low-key Craftsman design in the predominantly Colonial Revival-style subdivision. Henry G. Reeves, freight agent at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, apparently built the substantial brick bungalow at 1513 Neuse Boulevard in the late 1930s.

During World War II, from 1941 to 1945, New Bern was a thriving city due to the activity at nearby Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in Havelock. The war-time population of New Bern swelled with the families of Marines stationed at Cherry Point and with government employees and contractors and their families. At least

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These lots are now 1602 Lucerne Way, containing a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house.

<sup>5</sup> Craven County Grantor Index from 1912, 153 contains the deeds from Fort Totten, Inc. to buyers from 1927 to 1937. All references in this nomination relating to lots sold are based on this three-page list.

<sup>6</sup> Craven County Grantor Index from 1912: Fort Totten Inc., 153.

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eight new houses were built in DeGraffenried Park, and a number of the homeowners added or adapted space within their houses or their garages to create apartments for Marines stationed at Cherry Point and their families. Contractor B. G. Hines, owner of New Bern Building and Supply, built four of the new houses for speculative sale—all are one and one-half-story Colonial Revival-style cottages with asbestos siding. They are located at 1609 and 1610 Lucerne Way and 1612 and 1614 Trent Boulevard. Hines built a similar house at 1502 Lucerne Way as a custom dwelling for salesman Louis Badham. During the war Clyde Everhart, owner of Everhart's Meat Market, built a house at 1606 Trent Boulevard that has Tudor features instead of Colonial Revival.

Approximately twenty houses were built in DeGraffenried Park from the end of the war to the mid-1950s, when nearly all of the available lots had been developed. Contractor Jack Aberly built one of the finest of the postwar houses for Ronald Ipock, owner of a supermarket, at 1505 Lucerne Way in 1949. The large, rambling one-story brick house with a finished half-story has picturesque bracketed entrance hoods at the front and side, and bands of metal casement windows in the façade. Businessmen, attorneys, doctors, and local government officials built homes during the final phase of the subdivision's development.

Since 1956, five houses have been built in the district, most in revivals of southern architectural styles. At 1503 Tryon Road the Pate family built a brick Ranch house with Colonial Revival details about 1968. In 1976 Mrs. Jernigan constructed a house in the Colonial Revival style at 1510 Lucerne Way. She recycled the brick from her grandfather's 1903 warehouse in the center of New Bern for the walls. In the 1990s Centenary United Methodist Church constructed a parsonage at 1602 Tryon Road. The Colonial Revival-style brick residence fits harmoniously into the Tryon Road streetscape. Floyd Gaskins Jr. had a reproduction of a low country plantation house built in the 1990s at 1506 Tryon Road. The frame house rests on a raised brick basement. Local architect Billy Faulkenberry designed a frame house for the Wright family at 1606 Tryon Road during the decade. The form of the house reflects vernacular dwellings of the early twentieth century.

**Community Planning and Development and Architecture Context: New Bern, 1927-1956**

North Carolina's earliest suburban development occurred between the 1890s and 1930. During that time all large towns and many small towns expanded with suburban neighborhoods. In their general layouts and in the scale and style of individual houses, these suburbs represent conservative, comfortable versions of national movements in planning and architecture.<sup>7</sup> Even the relatively small town of New Bern grew outside of its nineteenth century boundaries with Riverside in the 1890s and the streetcar suburb of Ghent in 1906. However the most affluent suburb in New Bern was DeGraffenried Park, which opened in 1926.

The DeGraffenried Park Historic District meets National Register Criteria A in the area of community planning and development for its significance as New Bern's most exclusive early twentieth century suburb. The district meets Criterion C for its local architectural significance as a large, distinctive group of Colonial Revival houses

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<sup>7</sup>Bishir and Earley, *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, 3-4.

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of the second quarter of the twentieth century, the height of popularity of this revivalist mode. A small number of bungalows, Tudor Revival-style houses, and Ranches stand in the district.

With its expansive streets, sidewalks, medians, and large lots, DeGraffenried Park was the city's most exclusive subdivision prior to World War II. Development in the neighborhood defied the economic building cycles of the 1930s and 1940s because lot purchases and house construction continued during most of the Great Depression and throughout World War II. One reason for the city's comparative vigor during these periods of national building lulls may have been New Bern's status as the center of North Carolina's lumber industry. In the late 1800s and early 1900s the city's industrialists amassed vast fortunes by processing the timber resources of the coastal region and shipping the sawn lumber to distant ports. Residents and builders in DeGraffenried Park such as John Aberly, owner of City Lumber Company, and B. G. Hines, owner of New Bern Building & Supply Company would have had easier access to building materials than most homeowners. Another reason was the infusion of federal government assistance during World War II to meet the housing shortage around Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. The government subsidized the construction of the Colonial Heights and Greek Park subdivisions in New Bern. These were subdivisions of small houses for employees at Cherry Point. DeGraffenried Park is a physical expression of New Bern's economic vitality and love of its colonial past during the early and mid-twentieth century.

New Bern's status as the largest town and the leading port in North Carolina in the first two decades of the 1800s contributed to the construction of exceptionally handsome dwellings, many of which still stand (New Bern Historic District, 1973). New Bern townhouses were often built with a side-hall plan, Flemish-bond brickwork with rubbed-brick flat arches, and entrances with intricate classical details such as traceried fanlights and swan's neck pediments with urn or pineapple finials. Gable ends were often illuminated with lunette windows. This house type was the type of choice for New Bern's wealthy from the late 1700s until the 1820s. The James Bryan House, 605 Pollock Street, built in 1803-1805, is prototypical. It features Flemish bond brick walls, openings with brick flat arches, an entrance with an Adamesque fanlight, and a Palladian-influenced portico with a vaulted pediment, a fine cornice, and slender paired colonettes.<sup>8</sup> Other examples include the Isaac Taylor House, 228 Craven Street, built ca. 1792 and the Eli Smallwood House, 524 East Front Street, ca. 1812. Their entrance porticos have arched ceilings and slender turned columns associated with Renaissance architect Palladio.<sup>9</sup> Although only a few of DeGraffenried Park's Colonial Revival-style houses emulate this side-hall form, the dominance of the general style in the subdivision is proof of the attachment to the city's colonial past.

The dominant residential area in the nineteenth century was the center city extending from Broad Street north to Johnson and King streets. It remained fashionable in the early 1900s for leading merchants and industrialists. During this era New Bernians built nationally popular versions of the Queen Anne and Neoclassical Revival style, and the bungalow and foursquare house forms. As elsewhere in the United States, the Colonial Revival

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<sup>8</sup> Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County*, 59.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 59-60.

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style became increasingly popular for residential architecture during the 1920s in New Bern. A few distinguished examples of the style were built in the old city center, such as the Clyde Eby House, 222 Broad Street. This 1925 dwelling is a two-story brick house built from a plan in *Ideal Homes of Today*, a plan book by Atlanta architect Leila Ross Wilburn.<sup>10</sup> The gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial-Revival style was also popular in New Bern during the decade. An example is the Dr. William Hand Sr. House, 216 Johnson Street, built about 1926.<sup>11</sup>

New Bern's first two suburbs were Riverside and Ghent. Riverside (NRHD, 1988), developed in the 1890s along National Avenue and the Neuse River to the north of the city, has grid-patterned blocks densely built up with a mixture of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses, bungalows, and Colonial Revival-detailed foursquares. Ghent (NRHD, 1988) was platted in 1906 on the south side of Trent Boulevard between First Street and Seventh Street, and connected to the city center by a street railway system. Targeted at middle and upper-middle class homeowners, lots were generally 50 x 150 feet in size. Deed restrictions specified a minimum house cost of \$2,000. One hundred and fifty houses were built in Ghent between 1912 and the 1930s. One of the suburb's main attractions was the amusement park located at the end of the trolley line on the south side of the neighborhood, which included a baseball field and a casino.<sup>12</sup> The houses of Ghent follow nationally popular house styles and types of Colonial Revival, bungalow, and foursquare.

DeGraffenried Park, the third and last major suburb of New Bern, is located just north of Ghent. It is smaller and more exclusive, with wider streets, larger minimum lot sizes, and a higher minimum house cost. Although its streets have a grid pattern, the character of the plan is more of an elite suburban neighborhood with houses set far back on large lots, with a wide median between the sidewalk and the street. New Bern's largest group of 1920s-1930s Colonial Revival houses line the quiet streets. These are relatively simple two-story brick or frame houses with hipped or gable roofs and academic Colonial Revival-style details applied primarily to entrances and entrance porticos. The owners were doctors, lawyers, lumber merchants, industrialists and white-collar workers.

Like the Eby House on Broad Street in the city center, most of the district's houses were probably built from stock plans. The only architect known to have worked in the district during its period of significance is Raymond Fuson, designer of the Jacobethan Revival house at 1510 Tryon Road in 1935. Only a few of DeGraffenried Park's Colonial Revivals appear to be based on New Bern's own elite Federal-era building form—the two-story side-hall plan with an elegant entrance portico. The house built at 1602 Lucerne Way about 1937

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., 168.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 169.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 154, 167-169, 436.

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for Aaron Aarons, with its stretcher bond brick walls with quoined corners, a side-hall entrance with a fanlight, and an arched entrance portico with fluted columns, has the general form but lacks the delicacy of detail. Not until the 1950s did architects and builders reproduce the ornate craftsmanship of New Bern's colonial houses. This academic architecture likely stemmed from the enormous attention focused on the reconstruction of Tryon Palace, the colonial governor's mansion that was built in 1767-1770, burned in 1798, and carefully reconstructed from the original plans from 1952 to 1959 by architect William Graves Perry of Boston.<sup>13</sup> An example of this attention to detail in DeGraffenried Park is the Dr. King House, 1603 Lucerne Way, built ca. 1956 with Flemish bond brick walls, brick flat arches, and an elegant round-arched entrance with paneled reveal and fluted pilasters.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 208.

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**Section 10: Boundaries**

**Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the DeGraffenried Park Historic District are outlined with a black line on the attached map of the district, at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet, prepared by the New Bern City Planning Department.

**Boundary Justification**

Boundaries constitute the original subdivision of DeGraffenried Park with the exception of three blocks that have been excluded on the north side of Neuse Boulevard, which developed in a later era than the remainder of the subdivision. The property of the Lutheran Church at the northwest corner of Neuse Boulevard and Chattawka Lane is also excluded due to its nonhistoric character.



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**Photographs:**

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: November-December 2005

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

- A. Streetscape, 1600 block Tryon Road looking west.
- B. Streetscape, 1500 block Trent Boulevard, looking northwest.
- C. Streetscape, 1500 block Trent Boulevard, looking northeast.
- D. Streetscape, 1600 block Trent Boulevard, looking west.
- E. 1510 and 1508 Lucerne Way, looking northeast.
- F. 1509 Lucerne Way, looking southwest.
- G. 1602 and 1604 Lucerne Way, looking northwest.
- H. 1604 and 1606 Lucerne Way, looking northwest.
- I. Lupton House, 1510 Tryon Road, looking east.
- J. Taylor House, 1601 Neuse Boulevard, looking southwest.