

965

SEE CV0028 for original  
New Bern Historic District  
nomination (1973)

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 **New Bern Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Expansion**

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number **Boundary Expansion: Three separate areas - See continuation sheet 2-1 for locations**

city or town **New Bern** N/A Not for publication  
state **North Carolina** code **NC** county **Craven** code **049** zip code **28562**  
N/A vicinity

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.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPD 7/29/03  
Signature of certifying official Date

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

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

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

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

=====  
4. National Park Service Certification  
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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): \_\_\_\_\_  
*for* Edward A. Beall  
Signature of Keeper

9/25/03  
Date of Action

=====  
5. Classification  
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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

Contributing		Noncontributing	
164	buildings	22	
0	sites	0	
1	structures	0	
0	objects	0	
165	Total	22	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 492

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use  
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling      DOMESTIC/institutional housing  
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store      INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility  
RELIGION/religious facility      EDUCATION/library  
FUNERARY/mortuary  
HEALTH CARE/hospital  
TRANSPORTATION/ rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- HEALTH CARE/rest home
- TRANSPORTATION/ rail-related

=====  
 7. Description  
 =====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne
- LATE-19th and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne, Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof metal
- walls wood, brick
- other asphalt shingle

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

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 8. Statement of Significance  
 =====

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development, Transportation, Commerce, Ethnic Heritage - Black, Architecture

Period of Significance 1800 - 1953
Significant Dates 1830, 1857, 1900, 1940

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Wooten, A. Mitchell
Rowland, John J.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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.
X 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
x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: State Historic Preservation Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 64 acres

UTM References (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 Edward F. Turberg, Architectural Historian  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date June 15, 2002  
street & number 307 North 15<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 910-762-6301  
city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28401-3813  
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Additional Documentation  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

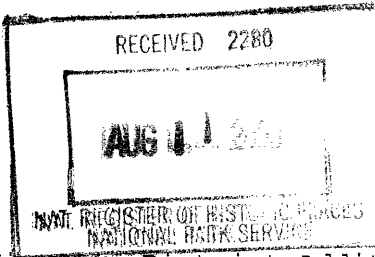
name multiple owners \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET



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Craven County, NC

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**NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST**

The 1972 New Bern Historic District nomination did not include an inventory list. The following list is presented as additional documentation to the original historic district nomination. 492 contributing resources and 130 non-contributing resources are documented in this information.

The following references were consulted in the preparation of the inventory list: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office survey files for New Bern; Sanborn Insurance Co. maps of New Bern (1885, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1908, 1913, 1924, and 1931); and published architectural surveys including *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield* by Dr. Thomas W. Hanchett and Dr. Ruth M. Little (1994), *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina* by Peter B. Sandbeck (1988), *Guide to Historic New Bern, North Carolina* by Janet K. Seapker (1974), and *Riverstation Neighborhood Plan* by Greg Sekula and Annette D. Stone (2000).

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, and then numerically beginning with the lowest street number. Each inventory entry contains the following components:

Street number: The street address of the building. Outbuildings are listed under the same street number as the primary structure.

Code C, NC, P, V: This indicates that the resource is contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), parking lot (P), structure (S), or vacant lot (V).

Inventory number: This is a numerical system for identifying buildings. The house or main building of a complex is identified by a number. Outbuildings or subsidiary structures are identified by that number followed by a lower case letter (a,b.etc.) Thus, 415 Bern Street is #7 on the inventory list and the garage is # 7a. The inventory is keyed to the map of New Bern Historic District.

An asterisk (\*) denotes that the description and history of the property is to be found in Sandbeck 1988.

Date: The date of construction is actual or approximate based on evidence found in historic documentation, survey files, Sanborn maps, or on-site inspection.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Bern Street</u>				
303	C	1*	1880-90	<u>Cutlar Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; hip-roofed front porch, main roof.
306	NC	2	c.1970	<u>Maintenance Building</u> . One story; L-plan; concrete block; garage doors in west elevations. Part of St. Joseph's Church complex.
305	C	3	c.1910	<u>House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; three-over-one sash; hip-roofed porch, tapered posts, brick piers; one story rear wing.
305	C	3a	c.1950	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; frame; shed roof.
310	NC	4	c.1957	<u>St. Joseph's Church Education Building</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide, four bays deep; pedimented entrance with paired pilasters; gable-front roof.
312	C	5	1928	<u>St. Joseph's Catholic Church</u> . One-and-a-half stories; brick; one bay wide, five bays deep; arched windows with twelve-over-twelve sash; square wooden belfry imitates cut stone; octagonal cupola.
307	C	6	c.1900	<u>S. Smith House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; side hall entrance in right bay; hip-roofed porch, square posts, balustrades; gable-front roof; one story rear wing.
309	C	7*	c.1800-20	<u>Federal-Period Cottage</u> . One-and-a-half stories; four bays by two bays; shed-roofed porch; gable-end roof; exposed-face chimney in south elevation.
313	C	8	c.1900	<u>House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed porch, square posts, balustrades; German siding; gable-front roof, cornice returns, diamond-shaped attic vent.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Bern Street, continued</u>				
315	C	9	c.1900	<u>Moller House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed porch, square posts, balustrades; German siding; gable-front roof, cornice returns, diamond-shaped attic vent.
<u>Broad Street</u>				
NW corner Broad, East Front streets				
	P	10		Parking lot.
201-203	NC	11	c.1958	<u>(Former) Sinclair Service Station</u> . One story; five bays wide, two bays deep; office at left; three service bays at right now contain six-over-six sash windows; five bay porch, round columns; flat roof.
205	C	12*	c.1790-1800/ 1880-1900s	<u>Green House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; bay two-story bay windows in side elevations; widow's walk, balustrade.
206-208	NC	13	1956	<u>E.S. Selamu Alekum Sudan Temple</u> . Moorish-style; three stories; twelve bays wide, seventeen bays deep; orange brick; horseshoe-shaped windows in left front bays; entrance tower capped by onion dome; minaret at west corner; east windows contain multi-light metal sash.
207	C	14*	c.1891-1893	<u>John R.B. Carraway House</u> . Queen Anne style; two-and-a-half stories; hip roof porch; patterned-shingle gables; hip roof.
207	C	14a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; frame; gable-front roof; southwest of main house.
209	V	15		Vacant lot.
210-212	P	16		Parking lot.
211	C	17*	c.1790-1820/ 1890/1966	<u>Federal-Period Cottage</u> . Moved c.1966. One-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; gable-end roof; shed dormer.

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St#	Code	Inv#	Date	Description
<u>Broad Street, continued</u>				
213	C	18	c.1924	<u>Broadway House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, one bay deep; two-over-two sash; hip-roofed front porch, square posts, balustrades; entrance to porch on west side; vinyl siding; gable-end roof, return cornices; two-story rear wing.
214-216	P	19		Parking lot.
215	P	20		Parking lot.
217	C	21*	1914	<u>Thomas P. Ashford House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; pyramidal roof; interior chimney.
218-220	NC	22	1985	<u>Craven County Administration Building</u> . Two stories; brick; low-pitched gable-front roof; second floor bow window in right bay; three-story tower in west elevation.
219	C	23*	1911	<u>David R. Davis House</u> . Two stories; four bays wide; pyramidal roof; interior chimney.
221	NC	24	1991	<u>Office</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide, three bays deep; eight-over-eight sash, paneled aprons; gable-front roof.
222-224	V	25		Vacant lot.
223	NC	26	1964	<u>Office</u> . One-and-a-half stories; four bays wide, five bays deep; six-over-six sash; entrance in right front bay; twin gable dormers; gable-end parapet roof.
225	NC	27	c.1958	<u>(Former) Earl of Craven Motel</u> . Tripartite form; brick; nine bays wide, two bays deep; modern single-pane windows; three front entrance porches, foliated metal supports; hip roofs.
300-304	C	28	1883/1915	<u>Craven County Courthouse</u> . Second Empire style; brick; two-and-a-half stories; Sloan and Balder-son of Philadelphia architects; arched windows; four-story entrance tower; Mansard slate roof.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Broad Street, continued</u>				
SW corner Broad, Craven streets				
	P	29		Parking lot.
306-308	NC	30	c.1990	<u>Craven County Courthouse Annex</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; brick; six bays wide, eight bays deep; single-pane windows; hip roof with gables in south, east, west elevations.
305	NC	31	c.1974	<u>First Citizens Bank</u> . Colonial Revival style; U-plan; Flemish bond brick; main block five bays wide with central entrance, segmental-arched windows, 20/20sash; projecting gable-front bays have wide, double shoulder exterior chimneys; slate roof surmounted by tall cupola.
310	NC	32	c.1990	<u>Office</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide, nine bays deep; multi-light sash; entrance framed by metal awning, posts; gable-front parapet roof.
312	P	33		Parking lot.
SE corner Broad, Middle streets				
	V	34		Vacant lot.
400	C	35*	1927	<u>Mohn Building</u> . Two stories; yellow brick, limestone; tripartite widows in second story; flat roof.
402	P	36		Parking lot.
405	C	37*	c.1890	<u>(Former) Hotel Neuse</u> . Three stories; brick; four bays wide; two-story rear porches; greatly altered.
408	C	38	c.1950	<u>Store</u> . Two stories; brick; three bays wide, six bays deep; twin doors flank center window at first level; two windows in upper story; flat roof.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Broad Street, continued</u>				
409	C	39	c.1900	<u>Store</u> . Two stories; brick; four bays wide; entrance in lower left bay; display windows in center, right bays; bricked in second story windows; flat roof.
410-412	P	40		Parking lot.
411-413	C	41	c.1925	<u>Stores</u> . One story; brick; twin stores with diamond-pattern designs above storefronts, stepped parapets; flat roof.
414	NC	42	c.1970	<u>Store</u> . One story; one bay wide, five bays deep; brick pilasters frame left bay entrance, four-pane display window; flat roof.
415	C	43*	c.1845	<u>Alexander Miller House and Store</u> . Three stories; brick; Greek Revival; four bays wide; parapet-gable ends.
416	NC	44	c.1960	<u>Store</u> . One story; five bays wide; storefronts in left, right bays; garage door in center; flat roof.
417	NC	45	c.1960	<u>Offices</u> . One story; six bays wide; stucco walls; flat roof; contains four office units.
418	NC	46	c.1970	<u>Service station</u> . One story; three bays wide, two bays deep; concrete block; angular façade with display windows, right bay entrance; flat roof.
418	NC	46a	c.1980	<u>Storage Building</u> . One story; metal; low-pitched gable-front roof.
420	C	47*	1927-1928	<u>New Bern Fire Department</u> . Two stories; brick; Mediterranean Revival style; three bays wide; semi-circular recessed porch at second level.

NE corner Broad, Hancock streets

V 48 Vacant lot.

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St#	Code	Inv#	Date	Description
<u>Broad Street, continued</u>				
501-507	C	49	c.1941	<u>Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company</u> . Two stories; brick; ten bays wide, seven bays deep; twelve-over-twelve sash at first level, twelve-over-eight sash at second level; entrance framed by open-topped pediment, fluted pilasters; masonry belt course between stories; dentil cornice; flat roof. Modern L-plan addition wraps around south and west sides of main building.
502	NC	50	c.1970	<u>BP Gas Station</u> . One story; brick; four bays wide, three bays deep; office, covered service area in right bay; flat roof.
509	C	51	c.1947	<u>Craven County Health Department</u> . Two stories; brick; three bays wide, nine bays deep; single, paired six-over-six sash; central entrance, flat roof, metal posts; Art Moderne style masonry panel above central bay contains circle and five vertical bars; flat roof.
510	C	52 a,b,c,d	1940	<u>Barker Apartments</u> . Four units; brick; three three apartments in each unit; six-over-six sash; gabled entrance porches; gable-front roofs, triangular gables in east, west elevations. A marble plaque on southwest building reads: "C.S. Barker, M.D., 1940, O. Raymond Fuson, Architect."
513	C	53*	1790-1800/ c.1834	<u>Attmore-Oliver House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; double-story rear porch; gable-end roof; exterior end chimneys.
513	C	54*	c.1760/1770/ 1980-1985	<u>Haslen Dependency</u> . Moved from 510 Pollock Street and reconstructed 1980-1985. One story; Flemish bond brickwork; four bays wide; gable-end roof.
515	C	55*	c.1850-1860/ c.1920-1949	<u>Attmore-Wadsworth House</u> . Italianate; one story; L-plan; wraparound porch; vented and bracketed frieze; roof balustrades.
518	C	56*	1884	<u>Ulysses S. Mace House</u> . Italianate; two stories; paired front bay windows; paired brackets in frieze; sun porch in east wing.



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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b><u>Broad Street, continued</u></b>				
519	C	57*	c.1910	<u>Morris Sultan House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; front bay window; front porch, Ionic columns; gable-front main roof.
519	C	57a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; sliding paneled doors; gable-front roof, exposed rafters; faces Middle Street.
600-606	P	58		Parking lot.
601-615	NC	59	c.1980	<u>Offices</u> . Two stories; four units, each four bays by two bays deep; single, paired six-over-six, one-over-one sash; gambrel roofs; gable and shed dormers.
608	NC	60	c.1980	<u>Tabernacle Baptist Church Office</u> . One story; brick; two bays wide, two bays deep; multi-pane window in left front bay; entrance in right front bay; twin gable dormers; gable-end roof.
610-614	P	61		Parking lot.
608	NC	62	1994	<u>Tabernacle Baptist Church</u> . Colonial Revival; brick; three bays wide; eight bays deep; pedimented portico; open-topped pediment above double-leaf entrance; arched, stained-glass windows in east, west elevations; gable-front roof; three-stage belfry and steeple.
609	C	63*	c.1920-1923	<u>John Curtis Bagg House</u> . Colonial Revival; one story; three bays wide; front casement windows; gable-end roof; exterior chimney on east side; screened porch on west side.
613	C	64*	1840-1841	<u>William Hollister House</u> . Federal-Greek Revival style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; exposed-face chimneys on east side; one-story wing on west side; gable-end roof.
701	C	65*	c.1855-1860/ c.1913-1924	<u>Joseph L. Rhem House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; stucco; five bays wide; widow's walk, balustrades; interior end chimneys.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Broad Street, continued</u>				
702	C	66*	1914-1915	<u>St. Luke's Hospital</u> . Three stories, basement; brick; classical cornice, flat roof.
704	C	67*	c.1895	<u>John R. Parker, Jr. House</u> . Two stories; tall bay windows in left and right front bays; pedimented roofs.
705	C	68*	1907	<u>Benjamin E. Moore House</u> . Foursquare; two stories; two bays wide; hip roof, pedimented dormers.
706	C	69*	c.1895	<u>Charles V. McGehee House</u> . Similar to number 704 but with front bay window in left bay only.
708	P	73		Parking Lot
709	C	70*	1922-1923	<u>John R. Taylor House</u> . Colonial Revival style; brick; five bays wide; gable-end roof; pedimented dormers.
710	NC	74	c.1980	<u>(Former) restaurant</u> . Fast food restaurant; one story; brick; mansard roof. Parking lot adjacent.
711	C	71*	c.1890/1920	<u>Dr. Christopher S. Barker House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; hip roof, pedimented front dormer, front, side gables; hip roof.
719	C	72	c.1923	<u>House</u> . Colonial Revival style; two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; multi-light sash, casements; central entrance porch flanked by one-story bay windows; gable-end roof; two-story rear wing.
801	NC	75	c.1980	<u>Andy's</u> . Fast food restaurant; one story; brick; mansard roof.
802	C	76*	1921-1926	<u>Broad Street Christian Church</u> . Neoclassical Revival style; brick; pedimented front pavilion; truncated corner towers; low domed cupola.
804-818	V	77		Parking lots.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b><u>Broad Street, continued</u></b>				
809	NC	78	c.1970	<u>Little Mint</u> . Fast food restaurant; one story; brick; mansard roof.
820	C	79*	c.1830/1904	<u>Richard Dowdee House</u> . Federal-Greek Revival style; one-and-a-half story; four bays wide; gable-end roof; two-story transverse-gable rear addition.
821	NC	80	c.1970	<u>Service Station</u> . One story; masonry; flat roof; covered area on north side over gas pumps.
821	NC	80a	c.1970	<u>Storage Building and Garage</u> . Southeast of service station; masonry; flat roof.
900	NC	561	c.1970	<u>(Former) Exxon Service Station</u> . One story; three bays wide; brick, metal; low-pitched gable-front roof.
901	C	81	c.1924-1950	<u>Stores</u> . Three units; east building rock-faced concrete block; center, west building brick; three bays deep; flat roofs.
<b><u>Change Street</u></b>				
206	C	82*	c.1810/1830/ 1890-1900	<u>Rebecca Isaacs Delastatius House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; double-story front porch; gable-end roof; two-story rear wing.
206	C	82a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; frame; gable-end roof; southwest of house.
209	C	83*	1815-1817/ 1904-1908	<u>Smallwood-Howard House</u> . Moved from 511 East Front Street, remodeled 1904-1908. Two-and-a-half stories; Federal style; three bays wide; exposed-face west end chimneys; gable-end roof; arched-window dormers.
209	C	83a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; brick; gable-front roof; southwest of main house.
212	C	84*	c.1890-1895	<u>Seymour Rental House</u> . Two stories; L-plan; tall bay window in left front façade; wraparound porch; pedimented roof gables.

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<u>Change Street, continued</u>				
214	C	85	c.1900	<u>Broadway House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; four-over-four sash; central entrance porch with square posts; gable-end roof; one-story rear wing.
215	C	85*	c.1880-1890	<u>Nicholas W. Jones House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; exposed-face chimneys; gable-end roof.
215	NC	85a	c.1960	<u>Shed</u> . One story; frame; gable-front roof.
217	C	86*	1821/1973	<u>Frazier-Mayhew House</u> . Moved from Middle Street in 1973. Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; gable-end roof; gabled dormers; interior chimney.
218	C	87*	c.1905	<u>Bradham Rental House</u> . One story; gable-front cottage; interior ridge chimney.
220	C	89	c.1905	<u>Bradham Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; hip-roofed porch, square posts; gable-front roof.
222	C	88*	c.1905	<u>Bradham Rental House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; wraparound porch, turned balustrades, rammass; gable-front roof.
226	C	91	c.1900	<u>Nesbitt House</u> . One-story; L-plan; three bays wide; paired, four-over-four sash in front elevation; gable roofs; one-story rear wing.
229	NC	92	c.1960	<u>Shipp House</u> . Ranch; one-story above raised basement; eight bays wide, two bays deep; double-door entrance in third bay reached by twin, curved brick steps; brick basement walls; beaded siding in upper walls; gable-end roof.
231	C	89*	c.1800-1820	<u>Nathan Smith House</u> . One-and-a-half stories; gambrel-roof; Federal style; three bays wide; large interior ridge chimney.
<u>Craven Street</u>				
134	NC	90	c.1990	<u>Office</u> . One story; brick, quoins; five bays wide by two bays deep; six-over-six sash; gable-end roof; wings on north, south sides.



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<u>Craven Street, continued</u>				
240	NC	104	c.2000	<u>Dunn Building Annex.</u> One story; brick; five bays wide; stepped-roof porch across façade, metal supports; low-pitched gable-front roof behind stepped parapet.
243	C	105*	1874	<u>Old United States Custom House.</u> Two stories; brick; two bays wide; corbeled frieze.
244	C	106*	1923	<u>Emma Dunn Building.</u> Two stories; brick; corbeled cornice; plain parapet.
246	C	107*	c.1905	<u>Owen G. Dunn and Company.</u> Two stories; brick; three bays wide; corbelled frieze, cornice.
248-250	C	108*	1924	<u>Dunn Building.</u> Four stories; brick; four bays wide, six bays deep; plain parapet.
307	C	559*	c.1800; c.1949	<u>Coor Gaston Dependency.</u> One story; three bays wide, three bays deep; six over six sash; front door offset to left; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof; shed-roofed rear section. Moved to current site about 1949.
310	NC	109	c.1955	<u>New Bern Savings and Loan.</u> One-and-a-half stories; brick; five bays wide, four bays deep; twelve-over-twelve sash; double-leaf front doors; flat-roofed front porch, Tuscan columns; gable-end slate roof; two, twelve-light gable dormers. Two-story brick addition on north side; two bays wide, six bays deep; twelve-over-twelve sash; stone quoins, sills, keystone lintels; slate Mansard roof.
318	C	110*	1844/1940-1950	<u>Denby-Primrose House.</u> Two stories; brick; three bays wide; interior end chimneys; gable-end roof.
416	C	111*	c.1900	<u>Howe Rental House.</u> Two stories; Queen Anne; projecting bay window in left front bay; pedimented gables.

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<u>Craven Street, continued</u>				
418	C	112*	c.1910	<u>Misses Susan and Verina Bryan Rental House.</u> Two stories; two bays wide; pedimented front porch; gable-end roof with pedimented dormer, twin ridge chimneys.
420	C	113*	c.1900	<u>L.H. Cutlar, Jr. House.</u> Two stories; three bays wide; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
421	C	114*	c.1770/1850	<u>Coor-Gaston House.</u> Georgian style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; engaged porch; Diocletian attic window; gable-front roof; arched-window dormers; interior chimney.
424	C	115*	c.1770-1790/ 1850/1895	<u>Blackledge-Parsons House.</u> Two-and-a-half story; four bays wide; gable roofs; molded chimney stacks.
501	C	116*	c.1841-1845	<u>Dr. Edward F. Smallwood House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; interior end chimneys; gable-end roof.
501	C	117*	c.1841-1845	<u>Dr. Edward F. Smallwood Office.</u> One story; low-pitched gable-front roof.
502	C	118*	c.1800-1830/ 1900	<u>Moses E. Whitehurst House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; large front wall dormer; gable-end roof.
504	C	119*	c.1915-1920	<u>Spencer House.</u> Craftsman bungalow; one-and-a-half stories; bracketed dormer, gable-end roof.
506	C	120*	c.1772-1782/ 1875-1880	<u>Smith-Whitford House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; Diocletian attic window; gabled roofs.
506	NC	120a	c.1980	<u>Carport.</u> L-plan; metal. faces Change Street.
507	C	121*	c.1904-1908	<u>Smallwood Rental House.</u> Two stories; three bays wide; Tuscan porches; hip roof.
509	C	122*	c.1904-1908	<u>Smallwood Rental House.</u> Two stories; three bays wide; Tuscan porches; hip roof.





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<u>Craven Street, continued</u>				
611	C	132*	c.1925	<u>Alonzo L. Bryan House.</u> Dutch Colonial; two stories; paired, tripled windows; exterior end chimneys.
612	C	133*	c.1890-1895	<u>Nelson Rental House.</u> Similar to number 610, but lacking front bay window.
613	C	134*	c. 1920	<u>Charles O. H. Boyd House.</u> Craftsman bungalow; one-and-a-half story; gable-end roof.
613	C	134a	c.1920	<u>Garage.</u> One-car; frame; gable-front roof, exposed rafter ends; stands northwest of house.
614	C	135*	1912	<u>Charles S. Hollister House.</u> Neoclassical Revival style; two-and-a-half stories; full-height Corinthian front portico flanked by one-story Tuscan porches; Palladian windows in upper story, front dormer; hip roof.
614	NC	135a	c.1980	<u>Garage.</u> Two-car; frame; hip roof; stands South-East of house.
		136		Number unassigned
618	C	137	c.1935	<u>Parsons House.</u> Craftsman style; two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; twelve-over-one sash; gable entrance porch with square posts in right front bay; second porch in north elevation; plain-edge siding, corner boards; hip roof, exposed rafter ends; gabled attic dormer vent; interior chimney.
620	C	138*	c.1845/1890	<u>Robert Hancock House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; four bays wide; decorative brackets on wrap-around porch; gable-end roof.
702	C	139*	c.1880	<u>Robert Hancock, Jr. House.</u> Italianate style; two story; three bays wide; vented frieze; low-pitched hip roof.
704	C	140*	1907-1908	<u>Harrison S. Hancock House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; pedimented, shingled gables with pattered window muntins.

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<u>Craven Street, continued</u>				
706	C	141*	1908	<u>David S. Congdon House</u> . Queen Anne; two-and-a-half stories; rambling plan; wraparound porch with corner pergola; gabled, hipped roofs.
706	C	141a	c.1920	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; frame; hip roof; stands southeast of house.
707	C	142*	c.1850-1860/ 1872	<u>Hall House</u> . Two stories; five bays wide; gable-end roof; interior chimney; two-story rear wing.
709	C	143*	c.1895	<u>Thomas E. Marshall House</u> . Two-stories; three bays wide; decorative brackets on front porch posts; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof.
709	NC	143a	c.1960	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; vertical siding; gable-front roof; stands to north of house.
710	NC	144 a,b,c	c.1960	<u>Bernside Apartments (Village Townes)</u> . One story; brick; three units arranged around central parking lot; six-over-six sash; gabled porch entrances, round columns; gable-end roofs.
711	C	145*	c.1900	<u>Gaskins Rental House</u> . Two stories; cross-gabled roof, patterned shingles, pointed windows.

East Front Street

200	V	146		<u>Union Point Park</u> . Landscaped park at the confluence of Neuse and Trent rivers. Site of early settlement of New Bern.
201-203	NC	147		<u>Union Point Park Rest Rooms</u> . One-story; brick; hipped roof.
215	NC	148	c.1965	<u>Former A&amp;P Supermarket</u> . One story; brick; five bays wide; pedimented center entrance, Tuscan columns; hip roof with central, three-stage cupola.
218	NC	149	c.1990	<u>Comfort Suites</u> . Four stories; brick; twelve bays wide, ten bays deep; porte-cochere across center entrance; hip roof.

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<u>East Front Street, continued</u>				
219	C	150	c.1950	<u>Hayes House</u> . Cape Cod; one story; three bays wide, three bays deep; eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash; central entrance with arched porch, metal supports, dentil moldings; asbestos siding; concrete block foundation; gable-end roof.
221	C	151*	c.1842/1900	<u>Justice House</u> . Greek Revival style; two-and-a-half stories; brick; three bays wide; Tuscan porch columns; twin interior end chimneys in south elevation; stepped gable-end roof.
222	C	152*	c.1840-1842	<u>Thomas Sparrow House</u> . Federal-Greek Revival style; three stories; brick; three bays wide, four bays deep; parapeted gable-end roof.
223	C	153*	1846-1848/1900	<u>Roberson-Chadwick House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; wraparound porch, turned posts; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
227	C	154*	c.1846-1850/ 1900/1940	<u>Matthew A. Outten House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; two bays wide; entrance in east elevation; gable-front roof; interior front chimney.
229	NC	155	c.1970	<u>New Bern (Coffee) Roasting Company</u> . One story; concrete block; five bays wide, two bays deep; gable roofs.
East side 300-block				
	V	156		Vacant lots.
300-332	NC	157 a-g	c.1976	<u>Riverwalk Town Houses</u> . Two stories; seven units, each three bays wide, two bays deep; paired, six-over-six sash; projecting second stories; gable-end roofs.
301	NC	158	c.1970	<u>Service Station</u> . One story; four bays wide, three bays deep; office, porte-cochere across left bay; perforated masonry screen across right bay; flat roof; twin hip-roofed cupolas in roof above two service bays.
NE corner Broad, East Front streets				
	P	159		Parking lot.





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521	C	173*	c.1848-1849	<u>Charles Slover Kitchen, Quarters, Smokehouse.</u> Two stories; brick; four bays wide; low-pitched, pedimented, gable-end roof incorporating end chimneys; tall, one story wing attached to south end of main block.
524	C	174*	c.1810-1812	<u>Eli Smallwood House.</u> Federal style; two stories; brick; three bays wide; handsome entrance porch; interior end chimneys; pedimented dormers; quarter-round gable windows; gable-end roof.
524	C	174a*	c.1810-1812	<u>Quarters.</u> One story; brick; two bays by two bays; six-over-six sash; hip roof.
528	C	175*	1810-1811	<u>Jones-Jarvis House.</u> Federal style; two stories; brick; three bays wide; handsome entrance porch; interior end chimneys; pedimented dormers; elongated quarter-round gable windows; gable-end roof.
528	C	175a	19 <sup>th</sup> C	<u>Quarters/Garage.</u> One-and-a-half stories; brick; three bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; five-car garage; faces Johnson Street.

NE corner East Front, Johnson streets

605	C	560*	c.1810; c.1880-1890; 1988-1989	<u>Gabriel Manigault Raines House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six floor-length lower front windows; two-over-two fenestration elsewhere; canopy entrance porch with square posts; exposed-end chimneys; gable-end roof; three gable dormers. House moved from 410 Johnson Street in 1988-1989.
606	C	177*	c.1800-1840/ 1850/1880-1900	<u>Salter's Store.</u> Two stories; three bays wide; tall gabled false front; double-story porch on south side.
608	C	178*	c.1885-1890	<u>John H. Crabtree House.</u> Italianate style; two stories; five bays wide; hip roof; interior chimneys.







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<u>East Front Street, continued</u>				
715	C	192	c.1950	<u>Bengel House</u> . One story; four bays wide, two bays deep; two eight-light casements first, second bays; front entrance in third bay; large double casement in right bay; gable-end roof; interior ridge chimney offset to right.
SW corner East Front, Queen streets				
	V	193		Vacant lot.
744-758	NC	194	2000	<u>Queens Point Condominiums</u> . Three units; three-and-a-half stories; brick, weatherboard, shingle walls; multi-light windows; corner balconies; gable, hip roofs; lunette attic vents. Surrounded by woods on north, south.
<u>Eden Street</u>				
W side	P	195		Parking lot for Tryon Palace.
227	C	196*	c.1810/ 1915-1920 restored 2001	<u>Robert Hay House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; gable-roof portico; exposed-face chimney; gable-end roof.
227	NC	196a	c.1960	<u>Storage Building</u> . U-plan; masonry, metal; southwest of house.
231	C	197*	c.1809/1820	<u>Jones House</u> . Two stories; five bays wide; double-story front porch, catslide roof; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof; two-story transverse-gable rear wing.
<u>Edgerton Street</u>				
628	NC	198	c.1990	<u>House</u> . Two stories; L-plan; brick; four bays wide, four bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed entrance porch, square posts; two-car garage at southwest corner; gable roofs; exterior end chimney in south elevation.
630	NC	199	c.1990	<u>House</u> . One-and-a-half stories; brick; five bays wide, three bays deep; multi-light windows; raised basement; three-bay front porch, square posts, balustrades; gable-end roof.
<u>Fleet Street</u>				
	V	200		Vacant lot.

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<u>Fleet Street, continued</u>				
314	NC	202	1954	<u>St. Mary's Free Will Baptist Church.</u> Colonial Revival style; brick; one story; three bays wide, five bays deep; projecting front tower, belfry, corner urns, steeple; arched, stained-glass windows; transept with tripartite window enframed by semi-elliptical arch; gable roofs; six bay by four bay wing at northeast corner of church; six-over-six sash; flat roof.
319	C	201	c.1924	<u>Rivenbark House.</u> Two stories; four bays at first level, two bays at second level; four bays deep; two-over-two sash; left bay engaged porch, rock-faced concrete block corner pier; right bay hip-roofed porch, metal supports; gable-front roof, interior ridge chimney; one-story rear wing.
319	C	201a	c.1950	<u>Garage.</u> Two-car; vertical metal siding; gable-end roof; twin dormers.
323	NC	203	c.1960	<u>House.</u> One story; brick; five bays wide, three bays deep; sixteen-light window in left front bay; gable-end roof; interior end chimney.
324	NC	204	1954	<u>St. Mary's Free Will Baptist Church Rectory.</u> One story; brick; T-plan; seven bays wide, three bays deep; eight-over-eight sash; attached front porch, metal supports; engaged sunroom a south-east corner of house; interior ridge chimney.
<u>George Street</u>				
307	C	205*	c.1779-1783/ 1932/1966	<u>John Wright Stanley House.</u> Moved in 1932 and 1966. Georgian style; two stories; five bays wide; pedimented lower windows, center door; hip roof, balustrade; interior chimneys.
308	C	206	c.1937	<u>House.</u> Tudor Revival style; brick; one story; three bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; triple windows in left, right front bays; arched entrance, exterior front chimney in center bay; gable roofs; asbestos sided rear wing.

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<u>George Street, continued</u>				
310	C	207*	c.1800-1880s	<u>Green-Hollister House</u> . Two stories; three bays at first floor, two bays at second floor; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof.
312	C	208*	c.1902	<u>Hollister House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; oriel bay window in left front elevation; gable-front roof.
313	C	209*	c.1770	<u>Major John Daves House</u> . One-and-a-half stories three bays wide; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof; one-story, gable-end addition on north side.
315	C	210*	c.1870-1880	<u>Margaret M. Hanff House</u> . Two stories; L-plan; three bays wide; bay window in left lower façade; arched second story windows; circular attic vents; gable roofs.
<u>Hancock Street</u>				
Hancock Street at Trent River				
	C	211*	1854-1858	<u>Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Bridge Piers</u> . Brick piers, wooden pilings, wrought-iron tie rods of early bridge survive.
207	C	212*	c.1895	<u>Jessie Lassiter Rental Houses</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; gable-front roof attached rear wing. Nearly identical to number 209.
208	C	213*	c.1925	<u>Mill Supply Company Warehouse</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide; stepped front parapet screens gable-front roof.
209	C	214*	c.1895	<u>Jessie Lassiter Rental Houses</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; gable-front roof attached rear wing. Nearly identical to number 207.
210	C	215*	c.1802-1805	<u>Charles Bates House</u> . Federal style; three-and-a-half stories; Flemish bond brick; three bays wide; interior end chimneys; gable-end roof.



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<u>Hancock Street, continued</u>				
405	C	228*	c.1893-1895	<u>Thomas J. Turner House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; projecting bay in left front façade; Neo-Georgian balcony atop one-story front porch; gable-front roofs; high, diamond-shaped attic window.
405	NC	228a	c.1980	<u>Shed</u> . One story; frame; shed-roof; stands northwest of house.
406	C	230*	c.1860-1869	<u>Hanff House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; front porch, gable-front verge boards feature delicate sawn ornament. (House is numbered 408 in Sandbeck).
407	C	229*	c.1891-1893	<u>Mary Louise Turner House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; pedimented front porch; triangular attic dormer flanked by gabled dormers.
408	NC	232	c.1990	<u>Firemen's Museum</u> . Two stories; stucco; L-plan; large firehouse doors in left front bay; entrance in right recessed bay; flat roof.
409	C	231*	c.1875-1880	<u>George Bishop Rental House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; two bays wide; entrance porch in left front bay, projecting bay at right; gable-front roof, gabled side dormers.
409	NC	231a	c.1980	<u>Garage and storage</u> . One-car; concrete block; gable-front roof; southwest of house.
411	V	233		Vacant lot, landscaped.
413	C	234	c.1903	<u>Joseph Gaskill House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; tall bay window in left front bay terminates in pediment with carved bargeboards; hip roof.
413	NC	234a	c.1980	<u>Storage</u> . One story; gable-front; west of house.
SE corner Hancock, New streets				
	P	235		Parking lot.





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<u>Johnson Street, continued</u>				
206	C	250*	c.1905	<u>Harry T. Springle House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; projecting pedimented bay in right front bay; gable-front roofs.
206	C	250a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; brick, frame; gable-front; northeast of house.
208	C	251*	c.1780/1830/ 1900	<u>Harker-Sparrow House</u> . Two stories; five bays wide; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof with pedimented dormers; two stories transverse-gable rear wing.
208	C	251a	c.1924	<u>Garage and Storage</u> . One-story; two-car; gable-front; shed-roofed storage wing on east side.
209	C	252*	1894	<u>George Slover House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; four bays wide; tall bay window in right front bay; tall attic gable with patterned shingles, molded arch with keystone; exterior end chimneys; gable roofs.
211	C	253*	c.1800-1805/ 1830-1840	<u>Mitchell-Stevenson House</u> . Two stories; four bays wide; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof, attic dormers.
212	C	254*	c.1910/ 1940-1950	<u>Dr. William Hand, Sr. House</u> . Foursquare; two stories; two/three bays wide; Federal influenced entrance, transom, sidelights; hip roof, dormer.
213	C	255*	c.1770/ 1830-1840	<u>Brinson-Fulshire House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; exposed-face chimneys balcony between chimney stacks; one-story rear additions.
213	NC	255a	1979	<u>Storage</u> . One story; brick; hip roof; southwest of house.
213	NC	255b	1979	<u>Workshop</u> . One story; three bays wide, one bay deep; shed-roofed porch, chamfered posts; gable-end roof; south of house.
214	C	256*	c.1927	<u>Joseph Anderson House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; French doors at first level front; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof.





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<u>Johnson Street, continued</u>				
NW corner Johnson, Middle streets				
400	NC	265	1960/1992	<u>New Bern-Craven County Public Library</u> . One story; brick; 1 bays wide, four bays deep; portico entrance in south façade; French doors; porte-cochere in west elevation; delivery bays across north side adjacent to parking area; dentil cornice surmounted by flat parapet.
405	C	266*	c.1810/1843/ c.1891	<u>Stanly-Allen House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; pedimented porch; steep gable-front attic with patterned shingles, gabled side dormers.
407	C	267*	1891/1905	<u>Mortie M. Marks House</u> . Queen Anne style; two-and-a-half stories; two bays wide; wraparound porch; tall bay window in left front bay surmounted by shingled pediment; high gable-front roof; two-story wings on east, west sides.
411	C	269*	1820/1895/1910	<u>John R. Green House (Presbyterian Manse)</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; projecting pedimented bays to left of center entrance; exposed-face chimney; gable-end roof with projecting gables, pedimented dormers.
412	C	270*	c.1915	<u>Disosway House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; engaged double-story front porch; hip roof with hipped dormers, interior chimney.
418-420	C	271*	c.1905	<u>Disosway Boarding House</u> . Two stories; four bays wide; one-story front porch with central, pedimented upper porch across façade; cross-gable roofs; interior chimneys.
422	C	272*	c.1830-1840	<u>John H. Bryan Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; one-story rear shed; two- and one-story exterior end chimneys on east side flank shed closets; shingled gable-end roof.
422	NC	272a	c.1980	<u>House</u> . One story; three bays wide, one bay deep; multi-light sash; shed porch, square posts; front-shoulder chimney; plain-edge siding; gable-front shingled roof.





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<u>King Street, continued</u>				
207	C	286*	c.1903	<u>Willis Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; one-story porch with sawn brackets; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
209	C	287*	c.1840/1900	<u>William Hancock Rental House</u> . Two stories; L-plan; two bays wide; gable-front, shed roofs; interior chimney.
210	C	288*	c.1875-1880	<u>William Taylor Dunn House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; one-story porch with sawn brackets; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
211	C	289*	c.1900	<u>Willim A. McIntosh Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; projecting right front bay; gable-front roof, side gable; interior chimney.
212	C	290*	c.1900	<u>William McIntosh Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; gable-front roof; gabled side dormers; interior chimney.
214	C	291*	c.1900	<u>Benjamin S. Guion House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; gable-front roof with peak ornament; pedimented side dormers; interior chimney.
215	C	292*	c.1916	<u>Joseph E. Slater House</u> . Two stories; Foursquare; two bays wide; hip roof and dormers; interior chimneys.
<u>Linden Street</u>				
202	NC	293	c.1987	<u>Jones-Teague House</u> . One story; three bays wide, three bays deep; corner windows simulated five-tier quoins; center entrance, arched porch, paired round columns; hip roof; twin interior chimneys contain circular motif.
209	NC	294	c.1980	<u>Reynolds House</u> . Two stories; one bay wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; central pedimented entrance porch in west elevation; gable-front roof; two stories rear wing.
209	NC	294a	c.1980	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; simulated siding; gable-front roof.

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<u>Linden Street, continued</u>				
211	C	295*	c.1800-1840/ 1977	<u>Coor-Bishop Dependency</u> . Two stories; four bays wide at first level with door, window, window door arrangement; two-bay upper level; one bay deep; Diocletian attic window; gable-end roof; central interior ridge chimney.
211	NC	295a	c.1980	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; simulated siding; gable-front roof.
222	C	296*	c.1880-1890/ 1915-1920	<u>Bradham Rental House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; gable-front roof; two-story rear addition.
<u>Metcalf Street</u>				
202-204	C	297*	c.1905	<u>Blanchard House</u> . Two stories; four bays wide; projecting central gabled bay flanked by one-story porches; hip roof.
206-208	C	298*	c.1770-1780/ 1910	<u>Spaight House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; Georgian style; five bays wide; double-story front porch; gable-end roof, gabled dormers, twin central chimneys; two-story rear addition.
210	C	299*	c.1903-1904/ 1925	<u>Blanchard Rental House</u> . Two stories; brick veneer; four bays wide; one-story front porch and porte-cochere; hip roof and dormer; interior chimney.
210	C	299a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> Two-car; brick; gable-front roof; northeast of house.
212	C	300*	c.1900	<u>Blanchard Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; projecting left, center bays; low-pitched hip roof.
214	C	301*	c.1911	<u>Mark Suskin House</u> . Two stories; broad front elevation five bays wide; four bays deep; hip roof and dormers; interior chimneys.
216	C	302*	c.1906	<u>William B. Smith House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; low-pitched hip roof; interior chimneys.



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<u>Metcalf Street, continued</u>				
309	C	311*	c.1905	<u>Wolfenden House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; wraparound porch; projecting bay in north elevation contains stair, landing window; hip roof with large pedimented front dormer; interior chimneys.
310	C	312	c.1913	<u>Hill House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; two-over-two sash; hip-roofed porch, round columns, square balustrades; gable-front roof, two interior chimneys in south roof slope.
310	C	312a	c.1913	<u>Outbuilding</u> . One story; flush door; shed roof; southeast of house.
312	C	313	c.1913	<u>Willis House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide, five bays deep; two-over-two sash; hip-roofed porch, square poses, brick piers; gable-front roof, interior chimney in north roof slope.
314	C	314	c.1913	<u>Stallings House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; one-over-one sash; gabled entrance porch in left bay; gable-front roof, two interior chimneys in south roof slope.
314	C	314a	c.1913	<u>Garage</u> . North half of building; one-car; shed roof originally gable-front; southeast of house.
406	C	315*	c.1875-1880	<u>W. H. Pierce House</u> . Italianate style; two stories; five bays wide; one-story porch across three middle bays; bracketed cornice; gable-end roof; interior chimney.
407	C	316*	c.1870/1890	<u>David S. Willis House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; gable-end roof; two-story shed-roofed rear addition; one-story rear wing.
408	C	317*	c.1890/1925	<u>Styron-Tolson House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; gable-end roof with gabled front dormer; interior chimney.
409	C	318*	c.1900	<u>House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; one-story front porch with sawn brackets; gable-front roof with sawn peak ornament; interior chimney.



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410	C	319*	c.1890-1895	<u>George W. Wallace House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; one-story pedimented porch; gable-front roof; interior chimney; two-story rear wing.
411	C	320	1928	<u>Tabernacle Baptist Church</u> . Foursquare; two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; two-over-two sash; hip-roofed porch, tapered posts on brick piers; two entrances in right front bay; brick veneer with rowlock sills, soldier course lintels; double-story rear porch; hip roof, two interior chimneys.
412	C	321*	c.1900	<u>(Second) George W. Wallace House</u> . Queen Anne style; two stories; asymmetrical massing, roof line; projecting pedimented bays; low wall dormer above entrance; interior chimneys; gable and hip roofs.
413	C	322*	c.1895	<u>Hardy Whitford House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; L-plan; four bays wide; wraparound porch; gabled roofs; interior, exterior end chimneys.
414	NC	323	c.1958	<u>House</u> . Duplex; two stories; four bays wide, one bay deep; six-over-six sash; gabled entrance porches, chamfered posts in left, right bays; gable-end roof; interior ridge chimney; two-story rear wing.
417	C	324*	c.1913	<u>Lucretia Hudson House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
419	C	325*	c.1800	<u>Clark-Welsch House</u> . Two stories with steep gambrel roof; two bays wide, three bays deep; entrance in left front bay; one-story, gable-end wing on north side of main block abuts exterior end chimney.
501	C	326*	c.1874-1875	<u>George H. Roberts House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; bracketed cornice; gable-front roof with highly original sawn bargeboards.
505	C	327*	c.1900	<u>Roberts Rental House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; gable-front roof; interior chimney.









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233	C	356*	c.1915-1916	<u>O. Marks Building</u> . Three stories; brick; three bays wide; square, multi-light windows in second story, segmentally arched windows at third level; masonry hoods, keystones; corbeled and paneled parapet.
239	C	357*	1848	<u>First Baptist Church</u> . Gothic Revival style; Flemish bond brick; central tower with angular corner buttresses; lancet windows with stained glass; lancet-arch entrance.
239	NC	357a	1993	<u>First Baptist Church Family Life Center</u> . Two stories; brick; two parallel structures, west of Church; four, five bays wide and nine bays deep; Gothic, triangular arches, stained glass; arched entrance pavilion is scale model of main church tower; flat roof, landscaped gardens.
240-242	C	358*	1885-1888	<u>George Bishop Stores</u> . Two stories; brick; recessed storefront; four upper windows, segmentally-arched, denticulated hoods and cornice.
244-246	C	359*	c.1873-1876	<u>Patterson Building</u> . Two stories; brick; three bays wide; segmentally-arched windows in second story; flat parapet. Portion of façade covered with modern mosaic tile.
248	C	360*	c.1915	<u>Hughes Rental Building</u> . Two stories; brick; pilasters divide façade into two units; recessed panels above each of four second story windows; corbeled parapet.
254-256	C	361*	c.1935-1940	<u>Hughes Building</u> . Two stories; brick and stone; four bays wide; full-height limestone pilasters, door surrounds, molded cornice; paired windows in upper story.
299	C	362*	1927	<u>McLellan Building</u> . Two stories; brick and stone; twelve bays wide; second story windows arranged singly and in pairs with limestone sills, lintels; paneled and stepped parapet.

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307	C	363*	1908-1909	<u>Blades Block</u> . Two stories; brick; three bays wide with triple windows in outer bays, and segmentally-arched triple window in center of upper level; rusticated lintels; paneled, molded, and shaped cornice and parapet. Similar to number 313-315.
313-315	C	364*	1912	<u>J.M. Mitchell Building</u> . Two stories; brick and stone; five bays wide; rusticated lintels; paneled, molded, and shaped cornice, parapet. Similar to number 307.
317	C	365*	1913	<u>The Peoples Bank</u> . Neo-classical Revival style; granite; recessed, pedimented portico supported by fluted, Ionic columns and plain pilasters; entrance, surmounted by clock in elaborate stone frame, and high arch; modillion cornice and peaked parapet.
319	C	366	1927	<u>Kafer Building</u> . Three stories; brick; segmentally-arched windows; corner pilasters rise above level of parapet.
320	C	367	c.1914	<u>Oxley Building</u> . Two stories; brick; two bays wide; recessed façade, bay window at left, entrance at right; segmentally-arched one-over-one sash in upper story; flat roof.
323	C	368*	1927	<u>Kafer's Bakery</u> . Two stories; brick; four bays wide; Mission style bracketed pent roof above upper-story windows; soldier-course parapet.
331-333	C	369*	1925	<u>Bangert Building</u> . Two stories; brick; two central bays with triple windows flanked by three bays with single sash; paneled frieze; corbeled cornice; plain parapet.
335	C	370*	1912	<u>Stanly Building</u> . Two stories; brick and stone; four bays wide; corners defined by brick and stone quoins; small-pane transom above storefront; rusticated lintels above upper windows; corbeled parapet.

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<u>Middle Street, continued</u>				
406	C	371*	1907	<u>First Church of Christ, Scientist.</u> Classical Revival style; temple-form; brick and stone; three bays wide, five bays deep; pedimented portico with Ionic columns, modillion cornice; central Palladian window flanked by twin entrances; arched windows in side elevations with casements and semicircular transoms. Design similar to Temple Chester B'nai Shalom at 505 Middle Street.
406	NC	371a	c.1985	<u>Christian Science Reading Room.</u> One story; stucco; three bays wide, five bays deep; arched recessed porch across left, center bays; flat roof.
410	V	372		Vacant Lot (original site of Hugh Lovick House)
415	C	373*	1932-1934	<u>New Bern Federal Building.</u> Georgian Revival; brick, stone; four stories and cupola; seven bays wide; engaged central portico in upper stories; arched dormers; pedimented end gables incorporate chimneys.
420	C	374*	1904	<u>Centenary United Methodist Church.</u> Romanesque; beige brick, limestone, granite; asymmetrical massing with curvilinear auditorium plan; two massive towers of unequal height flank arcaded entrance; arched windows, dormers; hipped, conical slate roofs.
420	NC	374a	1956	<u>John A. Russell Christian Education Building.</u> Two stories; brick; multi-light windows; central entrance; flat roof. Building faces New Street.
502	C	375*	1896-1897	<u>St. Paul's Rectory.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; two bays wide; paired in right front bay surmounted by pedimented attic gable; high hip roof.
504	C	376*	1841/1896	<u>St. Paul's Catholic Church.</u> Two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; multi-pane elliptical windows in upper story; projecting central tower with broad spire.



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<u>Middle Street, continued</u>				
504	NC	376a	c.1960	<u>(Former) St. Paul's Fellowship Center.</u> Two connected buildings; two stories; brick; each three bays wide, five bays deep; multi-light windows; flat roof. Now serves as Murphy Smith (Presbyterian) Fellowship Center.
505	C	377*	1908	<u>Temple Chester B'nai Sholom.</u> Classical Revival; temple-form; brick, stone; three bays wide, five bays deep; pedimented portico with Corinthian columns, modillion cornice; central entrance; arched windows in front, side elevations; semi-circular transoms; circular vent in front pediment. Design similar to First Church of Christ, Scientist at 406 Middle Street.
507	C	378*	c.1810-1815/ 1894	<u>Thomas McLin House.</u> Moved from Middle and New streets in 1894. One-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; engaged front porch; three gable dormers; gable-end roof; gable-end roof; interior central chimney.
509	C	379*	c.1910	<u>Dr. Raymond Pollock House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories above raised basement; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch above raised basement; pedimented attic gables; hip roof.
511	C	380*	c.1901	<u>Charles M. Dockham House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch enclosed across center, right bays; projecting bay in south elevation; pedimented gable roof.
512	C	381*	c.1901	<u>Claudius E. Foy House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch; cross-gables contain patterned shingles; multi-light paired sash windows.
513	C	382*	c.1903	<u>Jessie Lassiter House.</u> Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; peaked hood above left-bay entrance; hip-roof front porch; pedimented front gable roof; interior central chimney.

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516	C	383*	c.1881-1882	<u>Foy-Munger House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; L-plan; shed roof front porch, south side solarium bay and attic pediment highlighted by modillion cornices; gable roofs; interior central chimney.
517	C	384*	c.1890/1923	<u>Edward Perry House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; three-stage corner tower in right front bay terminates in pyramidal roof, gabled dormers; two-story wing attached to southwest corner of main block; gabled roofs, arch-and-pendant peak ornament.
602	C	385a	c.1910	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; frame; shed roof.
602	C	385*	1903	<u>William B. Blades House</u> . Exuberant Queen Anne style; three-and-a-half stories; five bays wide, five bays deep; cylindrical and octagonal towers at corners; central bays on south, west sides feature tall bay windows, porticos, pediments; wraparound porches have Corinthian columns, molded brackets; high hip roof pierced by arched dormers, paneled chimney stacks.
608	C	386*	1907	<u>Pope House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch; cross-gables contain paired sash windows; interior chimneys.
610	C	387*	c.1810/1940	<u>Thomas Wadsworth House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; tripartite front windows; gable-end roof; interior end chimneys; some beaded siding, cornerboards, rakeboards survive from early period.
611	C	388 a-e	c.1948	<u>Bishop Memorial Home</u> . Colonial Revival style; brick; one story; five clustered garden apartment units; six-over-six sash; Tuscan order colonnades; fountain courtyard; gable-front roofs, stepped parapets.
614	C	389*	c.1895	<u>Milton L. Hollowell House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; L-plan; three bays wide; hip roof front porch; two-story bay window in right front bay; pedimented gable, patterned shingles; hip roof; interior chimneys.

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<u>Middle Street, continued</u>				
616	C	389a*	c.1760-1780/ 1800/1910	<u>Elijah Clark House</u> . One-and-a-half stories; four bays wide; engaged porch in northwest corner; gambrel roof; interior, exterior chimneys.
615	C	390*	c.1802/1855/ remodeled 1951	<u>Sears-Moore House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; frame and brick veneer; gable-front roof, gable dormers; three-bay by six bay wing attached on west side of main block forms L-plan. Before remodeling, house featured double-story porch in L, highlighted by sheaves-of-wheat balustrades in upper story.
619	C	391	1920	<u>Bleau House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed sun porch across front; flat-roofed upper sun porch centered on façade; plain-edge siding, corner boards; gable-front roof with return cornices, six-over-six attic window.
621	C	392	1920	<u>Anderson House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; two-over-two sash at front, six-over sash in side elevations; hip-roofed porch, chamfered posts, scroll brackets; one story rear wing; aluminum siding; gable-front roof with return cornices, interior chimney in north roof slope.
<u>New Street</u>				
207	C	393*	1907	<u>Walter P. Burrus House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch; two-story bay window in left front bay; pedimented front gable roof; interior chimneys.
208	C	394	1904-1906	<u>James W. Biddle House</u> . Queen Anne style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; bay window in upper right front bay; pedimented, wraparound porch, corner pavilion; hipped dormer and front pediment highlighted by patterned shingles; hip roof; interior chimneys.
209	C	395*	1907	<u>Emma H. Dunn Rental House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; four bays wide; hip-roof front porch; pedimented front gable roof; interior chimney.

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210	C	396*	1903	<u>Romulus A. Nunn House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; pedimented end gables; shed-roofed dormers; interior chimneys.
211	C	397	1939	<u>Dunn House</u> . Colonial Revival style; brick; two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; six-over-six sash; front entrance in right bay; paneled sidelights, semi-elliptical transom; arched entrance porch, Tuscan columns, dentil moldings; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof, dentil cornices; one-story rear wing.
212	C	398*	c.1905	<u>Walter Duffy House</u> . Queen Anne style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; wraparound porch; two-story bay window in right front bay has pediment containing triple arched windows; projecting west wing; hipped main roof; interior chimneys.
213	C	399	1939	<u>Callaghan House</u> . Foursquare; brick; two stories; two bays wide, four bays deep; nine-over-one sash; wraparound porch, Tuscan columns; left-bay front entrance framed by sidelights; exterior end chimney in west elevation; hip roof; two-story, asbestos-sided rear wing extends one bay west beyond main block.
214	C	400*	c.1830-1840	<u>Coor-Bishop Dependency</u> . One-story; three bays wide; nine-over-six sash; entrance porch with sawn-work brackets; Diocletian attic windows; gable-end roof; interior center chimney.
215	C	401*	c.1902	<u>William K. Baxter House</u> . Two stories; two bays wide; hip-roof front porch; projecting, pedimented bay to left of front door; hip roof; interior center chimney.
219	C	402*	c.1785-1790/ 1810	<u>Cox-Stewart House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; left-bay entrance porch; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof with gable dormers.
220	NC	403	c.1960	<u>Apartments</u> . Two stories; brick; four units; four-pane fixed windows; flat roofs.

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<u>New Street, continued</u>				
220	NC	403a	c.1960	<u>Four-bay carport.</u> Metal roof, supports; north-east of apartments.
221	NC	562	c.2001	<u>House.</u> Two stories; three bays wide; hip roof; brick veneer; nine-over-nine sash first floor; six-over-six sash second floor; inset hip roof entry porch eastern most bay; Tuscan columns.
222	C	404	1930	<u>Nash Ketchum House.</u> Two stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; paired windows in left, right front bays; center entrance with single sash in second story; six-over-six sash; multi-light front door; asbestos siding; vented front gable above right bay; twin end gables in west elevation; interior chimney in east roof slope.
223	C	405	1930	<u>Knight House.</u> Cape Cod; one story; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; center entrance, brick stoop; asbestos siding; gable-end roof, central chimney in rear roof slope; transverse rear wing.
223	C	405a	1930	<u>Garage.</u> One-bay, gable-front garage behind house.
226	C	406*	c.1917	<u>Thomas B. Whitehurst House.</u> Foursquare; two stories; three bays wide at first level, tripartite window at second level; full-width hip roof porch; hip roof with hipped dormer; interior chimney.
227	C	407*	c.1906-1907	<u>J. F. Wolfenden Rental House.</u> Two stories; L-plan; three bays wide; projecting front porch; low-pitched hip roof; interior chimney. Similar to number 229.
229	C	408*	c.1906-1907	<u>J. F. Wolfenden Rental House.</u> Two stories; L-plan; three bays wide; low-pitched hip roof; interior chimney. Similar to number 227.
306	C	409*	c.1892	<u>F. T. Patterson House.</u> Two stories; L-plan; two bays wide; front porch enclosed at right end; two-story pedimented bay window in left front bay; gabled roofs; interior chimney.

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<u>New Street, continued</u>				
310	C	410*	c.1872	<u>William M. Watson House</u> . Italianate; two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; front porch, hipped roof contain bracketed cornices; twin interior chimneys.
314	C	411*	c.1919	<u>Dr. Ernest C. Armstrong House</u> . Foursquare; brick; two stories; two bays wide; porch features lattice brick balustrades, square posts; hip roof, dormers; interior chimney.
412	C	412*	1819-1822	<u>First Presbyterian Church</u> . New England-inspired Federal style; five bays wide; arched win-in second story; pedimented entrance portico, Ionic columns; four-stage tower with arched, Palladian fenestration, octagonal belfry.
412	C	412a	1923	<u>First Presbyterian Church Sunday School</u> . Brick; one story; tall gable-end roof.
412	C	412b*	1858-1913	<u>First Presbyterian Church, Session House</u> . One story; L-plan; pedimented entrance portico with square posts, modillion cornice.
418	NC	413	c.1958	<u>New Bern Production Credit Association</u> . One story; brick; four bays wide, two bays deep; fifty-four-light picture window in left bay; sixteen-over-sixteen windows elsewhere; gable-end roof; stepped parapets, lunette vents; rear wing.
501	C	414*	c.1800-1810/ 1830s/c.1920	<u>Stanly-Bishop House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; four bays wide; hip-roof front porch; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof; wide shed dormer.
503	C	415*	c.1800-1810/ 1900-1910	<u>Stanly-Bishop Dependency</u> . One story; L-plan; three bays wide; later wraparound porch; gable roofs.
505	C	416*	c.1900	<u>Mary Virginia Ives Rental House</u> . Two stories; bays wide; hip-roof front porch; pedimented front gable roof, patterned shingles, paired vents.

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<u>New Street, continued</u>				
507	C	417*	c.1810-1820/ 1850/1905	<u>Old Methodist Parsonage</u> . Two stories; four bays wide; gabled entrance porch; gable-end roof; interior ridge chimney; two-story rear wing.
508	C	418*	1806-1810	<u>New Bern Academy</u> . Federal style; Flemish bond brick; two stories; five bays wide, three bays deep; slightly projecting three-bay entrance bay has semi-elliptical porch, transom, pediment containing small circular window; hip roof; octagonal cupola flanked by interior ridge chimneys.
511	C	419	1947	<u>Mitchell House</u> . Colonial Revival style; two stories; five bays wide at first level, three bays wide above; two bays deep; six-over-six sash; entrance, flanking windows sheltered by gable-front porch, square posts; curvilinear steps rise from east, west sides; plain-edge siding; gable-end roof; one-story rear wing with exterior end chimney and arched hood.
511	C	419a	1947	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; frame; garage and storage; gable-front roof; southwest of house.
513	C	420	1939	<u>Mitchell House</u> . Colonial Revival style; two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; multi-light sash; gable-front entrance porch, square posts, square balustrades; central door and transom framed by fluted pilasters; gable-end porch in east elevation; aluminum siding; gable-end roof, interior chimney offset to left of center.
517	C	421*	c.1760-1769/ 1810-1820 1975	<u>Hawks House</u> . Moved from Hancock Street in 1975. One-and-a-half stories; L-plan; five bays wide; shed-roofed front porch; gambrel roof; shed dormers; exposed-face end chimneys.
517	NC	421a	c. 1980	<u>Guest House</u> . One-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, one bay deep; six-over-six sash; exterior end chimney on west side; gable-end roof; two, four-over-four sash gable dormers.







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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
216	C	433*	1845-1846	<u>Dr. John R. Justice House</u> . Greek Revival style; brick, brownstone; two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; entrance porch, balcony; dog-tooth cornice; gable-end roof; arched dormers; interior end chimneys flanked by quarter-round windows in attic gables.
218	C	434*	1896-1898	<u>Rudolph Ulrich House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; cross plan; central front bay window and upper-story porch crowned by pediment; wraparound porch; angular, projecting side bays; pedimented roofs; interior chimney.
219	C	435*	c.1845/1865/ 1983	<u>Simpson-Duffy House</u> . House moved from 224 Pollock Street in 1983. Two stories; three bays; bracketed front porch, main cornice; gable-end roof; offset interior ridge chimneys.
220	C	436*	1903	<u>David F. Jarvis House</u> . Neoclassical Revival style; two stories; three bays wide; hip-roof front porch with projecting central bay, upper-story porch, and pediment with small elliptical window; projecting side bays; hip roof; interior end chimneys.
226	NC	437	c.1995	<u>Sun-Journal Building</u> . One story; brown brick; six bays wide, seven bays deep; projecting entrance bay; wide copper cornice; flat roof.
227	P	438		Parking lot.
	C	439*	1895-1897	<u>New Bern City Hall</u> . Romanesque Revival style; brick, stone; three-and-a-half stories; arched, recessed corner porch surmounted by projecting sculptures of bears; arched windows; parapet gable in staircase bay; high, corner, four-face clock tower, pyramidal roof.
303-305	C	440*	c.1874	<u>Stanly Hall</u> . Two stories; polychrome brick; L-plan; four bays wide; segmentally-arched upper windows; paneled frieze; flat parapet.
307	C	441*	c.1875	<u>Edward R. Stanly Building</u> . Brick; two stories; cast-iron cornice above storefront; paneled and corbeled cornice.

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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
309	C	442*	1865-1870/ 1920	<u>Mitchell, Allen and Company Building</u> . Brick; three stories; altered storefronts; segmentally-arched windows in upper stories; windows bricked in c.1920; arched parapet.
313	C	443*	c.1858/1915	<u>The National Bank of New Berne</u> . Neoclassical Revival style; terra-cotta; three stories; four bays wide; five Corinthian pilasters define façade; multi-light upper-story arched windows; molded cornice.
315	C	444*	c.1875/1910	<u>Rountree Building</u> . Two stories; brick; four bays wide; original cast-iron column divides storefronts; segmentally-arched upper windows set in recessed panels; vigorously embellished frieze.
317	C	445	c. 1885/1935	<u>Metropolitan Club</u> . Moderne style; two story; four bays wide; yellow brick façade; red brick side, rear elevations; first story modern commercial store front with recessed entrance; pilasters separate bays in second story; paired metal six-light sash at second level; metal casement windows in side elevation; concrete parapet. Differences in pattern of brick bond of west elevation wall indicates that a portion of the building may predate c.1885 date. Moderne-style façade designed by New Bern Architect Raymond Fuson, whose original drawings for changes to building, dated July 6, 1935, exist and are labeled "Commission #596." Building served as dry goods store in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
320	C	446*	1821-1824/ 1871-1885	<u>Christ Episcopal Church</u> . Gothic Revival style; brick, stone; three bays wide, six bays deep; projecting central tower rises to broach spire with triangular dormers; lancet windows contain fine stained glass; elaborate Eastlake-inspired carved wood entrance porch. Known as "Metropolitan Club", a billiard hall, from 1937 to early 1970s.



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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
418	C	453*	1920	<u>Blades Motor Company</u> . Two-story; first floor has three-bay storefront with recessed center bay; pilasters with corbeled bases, capitals divide storefront bays; second floor has six bay brick corbeled cornice with recessed panel.
422	NC	454	c.1970	<u>One-Hour Cleaners</u> . Two stories; brick; three bays wide; recessed center entrance flanked by eighteen-light windows; six-over-six sash in second story; stepped, three-panel cornice; two-story wing on east side.
501	C	455*	c.1932/c.2000	<u>(Former) Pure Oil Gas Station</u> . Brick; one story; four bays wide, two bays deep; copper-clad bay window with diamond panes; arched entrance; exterior end chimneys; steep gable-end roofs with cupola in service wing. Rear office addition built c.2000.
502	C	456*	c.1848	<u>Edward R. Stanly House</u> . Greek Revival style; Flemish bond; brownstone lintels, sills; three stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; entrance portico; diminution of fenestration at front; corbeled cornice; low-pitched hip roof; interior end chimneys.
503	P	457		Parking lot.
504	C	458	1950	<u>Stephens Architectural Office</u> . One story; two bays wide, five bays deep; high ribbon windows; glazed door in angled façade; right front section faced with gray and maroon tiles; left bay has Roman brick walls and stone plaque with "S, 1897, 1950" (Burett Stephens' initial, date he began architectural practice, date of building); single, clustered multi-light metal-frame windows in east, west elevations; flat roof.
506	C	459*	c.1895	<u>Oscar Marks Rental House</u> . Two stories; L-plan; three bays wide; two-story bay window in right portion of façade crowned by pediment; Tuscan porch, bracketed cornice; exterior end chimneys.





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Pollock Street, continued

610	C	473*	1886-1888	<u>Lehman-Duffy House</u> . Italianate; two stories; L-plan; four bays wide; front bays defined by pilasters; hip-roof front porch; bracketed projecting left bay and low-pitched roofs; interior chimneys.
611	C	474*	1767-1770/ 1952-1959	<u>Tryon Palace</u> . Georgian style; brick; Flemish bond three units consisting of a two-and-a-half story main house and two, two-story flanking dependencies positioned in advance of the house to create a forecourt and connected to it by curved colonnades. Hipped roofs are slightly concealed behind parapets. In the 1950s, the complex was reconstructed on its eighteenth-century foundations and the original surviving western dependency was restored.
612	C	475	c.1937/1950s	<u>Tryon Place Visitors' Center</u> . Former service station; stucco; one story; three bays wide, three bays deep; metal casements, lattice screens; parapets stepped at corners. Auditorium addition at west end; stucco; one story; three bays wide, twelve-over-twelve sash; open-top pediment surmounts double-leaf center door; gable-front roof, pediment.
613	C	476*	c.1813/1955	<u>John P. Daves House</u> . Moved c.1955. Federal style; two stories; three bays wide; gabled entrance porch in left front bay; interior end chimneys; gable-end roof; one-story wing attached to east side of main block. The Pollock Street elevation is the original rear elevation.
709-711	C	477*	1903	<u>Richardson Building</u> . Duplex; T-plan; front section four bays wide with side porches; rear section six bays wide with entrances at ends of porches; bracketed eaves; deck-on-hip roof, gable dormers; interior chimneys.
712	C	478*	c.1790-1795/ c.1930-1940	<u>John Chadwick House</u> . Twentieth-century remodeling enclosing late Georgian core; three bays wide, three bays deep; modern entrance porch in right front bay and double-story rear porch; gable-front roof with triangular brackets,



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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
712	C	478a	c.1940	<u>Outbuilding</u> . One story; L-plan; three bays wide, three bays deep; engaged porch, square posts; gable roofs, triangular brackets.
713	C	479*	c.1770-1780/ 1980s	<u>John Horner Hill House</u> . Georgian style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; pedimented entrance porch; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof; twin gabled dormers.
714	C	480*	c.1815/1895	<u>Kezziah Sawyer House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; hip-roof front porch; low-pitched hip roof; interior chimney. Originally a one-and-a-half story Federal style cottage.
715-717	C	481*	c.1760-1770/ 1790-1810	<u>Forbes House</u> . Georgian-Federal style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; gabled entrance portico in right front bay; interior end chimneys; gable-end roof; shed dormers; one-and-a-half story wing (earliest section of present house) attached to west side of main block.
718	C	482*	c.1810-1820	<u>Henry H. Harris House</u> . Federal; two-and-a-half stories; four bays wide, two bays deep; shed-roofed front porch; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof; gable dormers.
718	C	482a	c.1924	<u>Storage</u> . One story; two bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; gable-front pent roof.
720	C	483*	c.1880-1890	<u>Hill Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; shed-roofed entrance porch in right front bay; bracketed eaves; gable-front roof; interior chimney.
721	C	484*	c.1880	<u>Forbes Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; gable-roofed entrance porch in right front bay; bracketed eaves; gable-front roof; interior chimney.



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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
803	C	492*	c.1800-1820/ 1981	<u>Nathan Tisdale House</u> . Federal style; two-and-a-half stories; two bays wide, two bays deep; doors in front, west sides; narrow weatherboarding at front, wide boards in side and rear elevations; gable-front roof; central interior chimney. The gable-front addition on west elevation, connected to main house by a small hyphen, consists of an 1800-1820 smokehouse moved from Middle Street.
804	C	493*	c.1805/1981	<u>Ann Green Lane House</u> . Moved in 1981. Georgian-Federal style; two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; central gabled entrance porch; exterior end chimneys; gable-end roof with twin gabled dormers; rear slope of roof raised and extended to form two-story shed-roof addition.
804	NC	493a	c.1960	<u>Garage</u> . Two-car; gable-end roof; northeast of house.
806-810	V	494		Vacant lots.
807	C	495*	c.1820-1830/ 1986	<u>Osgood Cottage</u> . Federal; two stories; two bays wide, two bays deep; entrance on west side; gable-front roof; one-story shed-roofed kitchen attached to south side of house encloses lower section of exterior rear chimney.
809	C	496*	1895	<u>All Saints Chapel</u> . Carpenter Gothic and Stick Style; one story; three bays wide; stained-glass lancet windows; small gabled entrance vestibule; quatrefoil gable ornamentation; open gabled belfry.
811	C	497*	c.1830-1840/ 1920-1930	<u>Prentiss House</u> . Federal; two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; modern porch with rock-faced concrete block posts; exterior end chimney; gable-end roof.
811	NC	497a	c.1980	<u>Storage</u> . One story; gambrel roof; south of house.
812	C	498*	c.1830-1840	<u>Bryan Jones House</u> . Federal; two-and-a-half stories; five bays wide; balconied central entrance porch; exposed-face chimneys; gable-end roof; two-story, full-width rear addition.

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<u>Pollock Street, continued</u>				
812	NC	498a	c.1960	<u>Garage</u> . Five-car; shed roof; rear of house.
813	C	499	c.1924	<u>Hackney House</u> . Two-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed porch, rock-faced concrete block posts; door, transom in right front bay; gable-front roof, interior chimney in east roof slope.
815	C	500*	c.1800-1815	<u>Pendleton House</u> . Federal style; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; shed-roofed front porch; exposed-face chimney; gambrel roof; twin shed dormers; two-story, shed-roofed rear wing.
817	C	501*	c.1915	<u>Albert Castet House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; hip-roof porch with lattice brick foundation, paired posts; pedimented gable with circular attic vent; interior chimney.
816	C	502*	c.1800-1810/ 1986	<u>Silas Statham House</u> . Federal; one story; three bays wide; shed-roofed front porch; interior end chimney; gable-end roof; twin shed dormers; one-story, shed-roofed rear wing.
819	C	503*	c.1810	<u>John. H. Jones House</u> . Federal style; two stories; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide, one bay deep; gabled central entrance porch; gable-end roof; interior ridge chimney; one-story shed-roofed rear wing.
819	C	503a	c.1924	<u>Garage</u> . One-car; gable-end roof; south of house.
821	C	504*	c.1800-1830/ 1940-1950	<u>Early Outbuilding</u> . Federal; one-story; steep gable roof. Rare surviving period smokehouse. Converted to three-bay residence; rear ell.
823	C	505*	mid-18th C	<u>Alston-Charlotte House</u> . Georgian style; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; raised entrance stoop; exterior end chimney; steep gambrel roof; three shed dormers.

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<u>Queen Street</u>				
200 block, north side				
	V	506		Vacant lots.
216	NC	507	1964	<u>Salvation Army</u> . One-story; brick and concrete block; entrance in left corner bay; flat roof.
216	NC	507a	1964	<u>Salvation Army Storage Building</u> . Metal; overhead door in south elevation; arched roof.
402	C	508	1913	<u>Tillman House</u> . Two stories; three bays by two bays; six-over-six sash; entrance in left front bay; hip-roofed porch, turned posts, enclosed balustrade; aluminum siding; gable-front roof; interior chimney in east roof slope; one-story rear wing.
403	C	509*	c.1814	<u>Lewis-Whitehurst House</u> . Federal; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide; shed-roofed entrance porch in left front bay; unequal height exterior end chimneys with shed-roofed closet between chimneys; gable-end roof; twin shed dormers.
406	C	510	1901/1924-1930/ 1994/2000	<u>McDaniels House</u> . Two stories; five bays wide, two bays deep; two-over-two sash; c.2000 hip-roofed porch, square posts; center door, transom, sidelights; plain-edge siding, corner boards; gable-front pent roof; interior chimney in west roof slope; one-story, transverse-gable rear wing. House moved from North Craven Street in 1994.
408	C	511	1913	<u>Smith House</u> . Two stories; three bays by two bays; two-over-two sash; entrance in left front bay; hip-roofed porch, turned posts, square balustrades; plain-edge siding, corner boards; gable-front roof; patterned shingles in attic gable; two-story rear porch.
409	C	512*	c.1880-1890	<u>Edward Gerock Rental House</u> . Two stories; three bays wide; hip-roofed entrance porch; bracketed cornice; gable-end roof; interior, exterior end chimneys.



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<u>Queen Street, continued</u>				
	V	519		Vacant lot.
525	C	520	1900/1999	House. Queen Anne; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; one-over-one sash; two-story, hip-roofed bay window in left portion of façade; pedimented entrance porch with paired square posts shelters right bay door and transom; one-story bay window and exterior end chimney in north elevation; shed-roofed rear wing; plain-edge siding; gable-end roof with paired attic windows in gables; hip-roofed rear dormer. Moved to present location from Neuse Blvd. in 1999.
532	C	521	1900	<u>Lawrence Davis House</u> . One story; L-plan; six bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash; hip-roofed porch across north and east elevations; square posts, brackets; entrances in right bay of east elevation; door, window, door, window arrangement in north elevation; asbestos siding; gabled roofs with arched windows, hoods; later gable dormer in east roof slope; one-story rear wing.
534	C	522	1951	<u>Lawrence Davis Store</u> . Two-story concrete block corner store attached to west end of Davis house; twelve-over-one windows at first level, six-over-six sash in upper story; double-leaf corner doors with molded panels; interior end chimney in west elevation; roof slightly pitched to the west.
531	C	523	1885	House. Italianate; two stories; three bays wide, two bays deep; six-over-six sash; entrance in right front bay; hip-roofed porch, chamfered posts, carved brackets, square balustrades; plain-edge siding; molded-cap corner boards; low-pitch hip roof; one-story rear wing. Moved from lot between 608 and 610 Metcalf Street c.1999.

South Front Street

200-208 V      524      Vacant lots.





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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Front Street, continued</u>				
214	C	531*	1843/1880s	<u>Wade-Meadows House</u> . Second Empire; three stories above raised basement; three bays wide; entrance porch in right front bay surmounted by porch chamber; three-story bay window in west elevation; pedimented dormers; deck roof with cast-iron cresting; paneled interior chimney.
216	P	532		Parking lot.
218	NC	533	1996	<u>Hand Building</u> . Three stories; brick; six-bays wide, eight bays deep; central recessed entrance; segmental arches, splayed lintels; three attic gables; high hip roof. Plaque at lower right corner reads: "1996 Hand."
218	NC	534	c.1960	<u>House</u> . Two stories; five bays wide, two bays deep; frame; eight-over-eight sash; exterior end chimney on west elevation; gable-end roof.
219	C	535*	c. 1798	<u>Harvey Mansion</u> . Federal style; three stories above raised basement; five bays wide; paired central windows above arched entrance; interior end chimneys; gable-end parapet roof.
220	P	536		Parking lot.
225	NC	537	c.1975	<u>New Bern Business Services</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide, five bays deep; recessed store front; bay window in right front bay; stepped-gable end roof.
300	V	538		Vacant lot.
301	NC	539	c. 1980	<u>Offices</u> . Two stories; three units; two bays deep; one-over-one sash; shed-roofed porch across east unit, double-story porch across middle unit; deck across west unit; gable-end roofs.
302-308	P	540		Parking lots.
312	C	541	c. 1947	<u>Heilig-Levine Furniture</u> . Two stories; brick; six bays wide, five bays deep; recessed entrance in left front bay; twelve-over-twelve sash at second level; flat roof.

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<u>St#</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Inv#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Front Street, continued</u>				
314	NC	542	c. 2000	<u>Craven County Tourism Development Authority.</u> Two stories; stucco; six bays wide, five bays deep; recessed entrance in right front bay; six-over-six sash in upper story; flat roof.
318	NC	543	c. 1970	<u>(Former) State Liquor Store.</u> One story; brick, stucco; recessed, double entrance in right front bay; triple windows; flat roof.
328	C	544*	c. 1895	<u>Cutler-Blades Warehouse.</u> Brick; two stories; two bays wide; segmentally-arched upper windows; corbeled cornice; flat roof.
330	NC	545	c.1990	<u>Realty World Building.</u> One-and-a-half stories; Flemish bond brick; forty-light windows; two, six-over-six sash dormers; stepped-parapet gable-end roof, lunette vent.
	P	546		Parking lot between 328 and 330 South Front Street.
375	NC	547	c.1985	<u>BB&amp;T Building.</u> Two stories; Flemish bond brick; five bays wide, four bays deep; six-over-six sash; sandstone lintels with rosette corner blocks; gabled entrance porch, dentil molding, fanlight, six-panel door; blind arches in second story; interior chimneys in east, west roof slopes; one story, five-bay connector to one story, three bay by five bay rear wing.
400	NC	548	c.1985	<u>Wheat First Securities.</u> Two stories; brick; three bays wide, six bays deep; six-over nine sash at first level; six-over-six sash at second level; gable-front roof.
401	NC	549	c.1980	<u>Wachovia Bank &amp; Trust.</u> brick, quoins; six bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-nine sash at first level, six-over-six sash at second level; dentil cornice, deck-on-hip roof; two arched attic vent dormers; one story rear wing; portecochere in west elevation; parking lots on east, west sides of building.

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South Front Street, continued

- |     |    |     |         |   |
|-----|----|-----|---------|---|
| 402 | NC | 550 | c. 1975 | <u>Coastal Finance Building</u> . One story; brick; recessed storefront; flat roof.   |
| 412 | NC | 551 | c. 1995 | <u>Bank of America</u> . Two stories; Flemish bond brick; five bays wide, three bays deep; twenty-light windows, arched at first level; arched entrance porch, round columns; deck-on-hip roof; two interior chimneys; porte-cochere on west side. Parking lots on three sides of building. |
| 415 | NC | 552 | c. 1975 | <u>Interstate Securities</u> . One story; Roman brick; three bays wide; flat roof.  |
| 417 | NC | 553 | c.1975  | <u>Print Shop of New Bern</u> . One-story; brick with rough, projecting mortar joints; four bays wide; flat roof.   |
| 421 | NC | 554 | c. 1995 | <u>Farmers Market</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide, twelve bays deep; overhead doors in east, west elevations; gable-front roof; property enclosed by high, metal fence, gates.  |

NE corner South Front, Hancock streets

- |     |   |     |      |  |
|-----|---|-----|------|--|
|     | V | 555 |      | Vacant lot.  |
| 504 | C | 556 | 1925 | <u>Farmer's Supply House</u> . One story; brick; continuous display windows and entrance in south façade; three bays deep; concrete block rear wing; stepped parapets in side elevations.  |
| 520 | C | 557 | 1945 | <u>Boyd Brothers Produce</u> . One story; brick; five bay façade defined by lally columns; entrances in left, right bays; continuous metal awning; concrete block garage, storage wing attached to east side; flat roof, terra-cotta coping. |

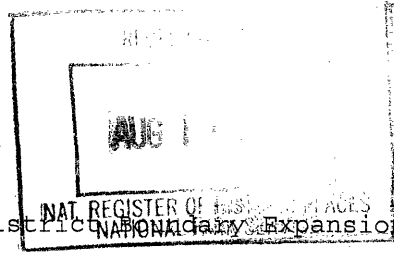
SE corner South Front, Metcalf streets

- |  |   |     |  |             |
|--|---|-----|--|-------------|
|  | V | 558 |  | Vacant lot. |
|--|---|-----|--|-------------|

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**DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON THE BOUNDARY EXPANSION AREAS**

2. LOCATION

Area A - 800 and 900 blocks of North Craven Street and 800 block of Pasteur Street

Area B - Roughly bounded by Bern and Metcalf streets on the east, New and Broad streets on the south, Darst Avenue on the west, and Cedar and Queen streets on the north

Area C - Trent Court

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION.

New Bern, the county seat of Craven County, is located at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers in eastern North Carolina's coastal plain. The city overlooks the rivers to the east and south, its picturesque towers and spires rise above the tree-lined streets, with the terrain extending into wooded suburban neighborhoods and open farms to the west. US-Highway 70, which becomes Broad Street, runs through the heart of the port town.

New Bern's existing National Register historic district boundaries were created in 1973 to incorporate forty-two blocks of the old town. The borders are the Neuse and Trent rivers on the east and south, Queen Street on the north, and the Tryon Palace grounds on the west. Within this area are a stunning array of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century brick and frame houses as well as commercial and public buildings. Examples of nationally-popular architectural styles from both centuries are within the district. The narrow streets that define the compact blocks form a grid plan that runs north-south and east-west, blending into a diagonal grid that follows the contours of the shoreline. The result is the creation of short vistas where buildings can be seen straight on as well as at an angle, adding to the interest and dimension of the architectural fabric. The blocks immediately adjacent to the Neuse River feature stately residences facing a landscaped park; the buildings overlooking the Trent River include a modern small-craft marina and modern waterfront hotels. Tryon Palace, the reconstructed seat of Colonial Governor William Tryon (1729-1788), forms a monumental barricade by its enclosed formal gardens and dense landscaping at the western edge of the district.

The central section of the existing National Register Historic District (NR 1973) contains several blocks of two- to five-story commercial structures facing Broad, Pollock, Metcalf, Hancock, Middle, and Craven streets. Built in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the continuous rows of stores with residential space in the upper floors mix with taller office buildings and stately churches. The Baxter's Jewelry Store clock across from Christ Episcopal Church on Pollock Street is a rare representative of a street clock that was once a familiar feature in small towns and large cities. On New Street the staunch New England Federal form of First Presbyterian Church watches over houses dating to the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries. Nearby is St. John's Masonic Temple, begun in 1802, and exhibiting in its second floor lodge room intact *trompe l'oeil* wall decorations. Numerous other examples of significant architectural styles give the historic district an elegance and ambience that is duplicated in few other cities in the state.





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building. When built in 1900, the building was the tallest structure in this expansion area.

The 500-800 blocks of West Street display the most concentrated construction in the neighborhood with a total of thirty-five structures built between 1925 and 1953. The earliest structure, the 1880s Parrish House (No.612), is of Italianate style with chamfered posts and scroll eave brackets. The 1925, J.T. Barber House (No. 621), of brick construction, is a Foursquare type with paired windows, a full-width front porch supported by tapered posts and enclosed by brick balustrades, and a broad-eave hip roof and dormer containing a tripartite window. The 1925, frame, Harvey House (No. 725) is of similar hip-roof design but has single sash instead of paired windows, as does the brick Sparrow House (No. 731) of the same date.

The Good Shepherd Hospital (No.603), built in 1938, is a handsome, Colonial Revival style brick structure with an H-plan, classical entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns in the central block, pedimented flanking wings terminating in brick quoins, and circular attic vents with radiating keystones. West Street Christian Church (No. 721) is a 1928 interpretation of the Gothic style with pointed-arch windows, a steep gable-front roof and a three-stage projecting front tower capped by a truncated steeple. A 1925, two-story, frame, corner store (No. 728-730) at the corner of West and Cedar streets contains its original double storefront, hipped roof and unusual cantilevered second-story front porch.

The 600-700 blocks of New Street contain a variety of houses dating from the early nineteenth-century to the 1930s. The earliest of the fifteen houses is the 1800-1850 Fritzche residence (No. 89) at 620 New Street, a two-story dwelling with paneled shutters, wide plain-edge siding and small, six-over-six' sash. The interior contains Federal and Greek Revival style moldings and mantels. The nearby Birdsong House (No. 622) was built during the period 1850-1870 and features Italianate style brackets and pendants, and a later bay window. The 1885 Cicero-Duncan House (No. 616) in the same block has four-over-four sash windows, a center-hall plan and interior end chimneys. The garden surrounding the house is especially appealing since the backdrop is the south wall of St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion Church (1923, NR, 1997) which faces Queen Street. To the east on Queen Street are four similar style dwellings, two-stories high with gable-front roofs and one-story hipped-roof porches. Of interest is that none of the structures sit square to the line of the street but are turned slightly to the east. Across the street, the 1939 Sibley House (No. 609) is a fine example of Colonial Revival design featuring eight-over-eight sash windows, a central front door with a semi-elliptical transom and a peak-roofed entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. A picket fence, a popular landscape feature of many properties in the existing historic district, encloses the front lawn. The Mullinix House (No. 615) is a Foursquare, Classical Revival style residence. Built in 1917 for a prosperous New Bern merchant, the two-story house exhibits a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and square balustrades capped by molded railings. Large, one-over-one sash windows illuminate the interior, and the hip roof is punctuated by an attic dormer containing twin, eight-pane windows.

The 600 block of Johnson Street contains four houses constructed in the 1920s. Of the two Craftsman style designs, the Isaac Smith, Jr. House (No. 605, NR, 2002) features a central wall dormer with paired windows, and wide bracketed roofs. The





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by Fowler-Jones Construction Company. The walls are laid in Flemish "garden-wall bond" with three stretchers between each header in every course. The housing units are enhanced by attractive Art Moderne style bas relief panels depicting children in various aspects of recreation. Modern period architectural features include cantilevered hoods over the entrances and banded, metal-frame windows. The well-tended lawns and landscaping give the neighborhood a pleasant appeal and attractive ambience.

In summary, the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion comprises a substantially intact collection of historic resources reflecting the continuing growth of the city that encompass a large portion of New Bern's African American neighborhoods: in the northeastern section of the city near the railroad station; in the parallel blocks of George, Bern and West streets northeast of Five Points where Broad and Queen streets converge; and along the Trent River south of Pollock Street and west of Tryon Palace. Buildings in the first and second areas were constructed after two devastating fires that occurred on December 1, 1922. The first fire began at the Rowland Lumber plant on the Neuse River and spread southwest into the clustered dwellings across the railroad tracks. The second fire started within the neighborhood adjacent to Five Points and spread through north, east, and west. The two fires consumed most of the dwellings in a thirty-acre tract. The third area was created through the construction of public housing that replaced an area of substandard houses in 1940-41 and 1952. A total of 187 resources comprise the three areas. Twenty-two of these, or approximately 11.7% of the total, are non-contributing resources and were built after 1953, the end of the period of significance for both the existing National Register historic district and the Boundary Expansion area.

The combined resources within the extended boundaries of the historic district are expressive of an architectural and historical development that continued from the late eighteenth century into the early- and mid-twentieth century. Building types in the predominantly African American neighborhoods built after the 1922 fire reflect prevailing national design trends, especially the Foursquare form and the Craftsman style, which also appear in the older section of the city where older housing stock was replaced and vacant lots were built upon.

Inventory List.

The following references were consulted in the preparation of the inventory list: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office survey files for New Bern; Sanborn Map Co. fire insurance maps of New Bern (885, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1908, 1913, 1924, and 1931); and published architectural surveys including *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield* by Dr. Thomas W. Hanchett and Dr. Ruth M. Little (1994), *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina* by Peter B. Sandbeck (1988), *Guide to Historic New Bern, North Carolina* by Janet K. Seapker (1974), and *Riverstation Neighborhood Plan* by Greg Sekula and Annette D. Stone (2000).

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The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, and then numerically beginning with the lowest number. Trent Court properties are at the end of the list. Each inventory entry contains the following components:

Street number: The street address of the building. Outbuildings are listed under the same street number as the primary structure.

Code C, NC, or V: This indicates that the resource is contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or Vacant lot (V). Contributing resources are those that were built during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity. Non-contributing resources are those that were built after the period of significance or have had major alterations which have obscured the historic appearance of the building.

Inventory number: This is a numerical system for identifying buildings. The house or main building of a complex is identified by a number. Outbuildings or subsidiary structures are identified by that number followed by a lower case letter (a,b, c, etc.) Thus, 415 Bern Street is #7 on the inventory list and the garage is # 7a. The inventory is keyed to the map of the New Bern Historic District and Boundary Expansion.

Date: The date of construction is actual or approximate based on evidence found in historic documentation, survey files, Sanborn maps, or on-site inspection.

Description: The historic name of the property, based on the name of the original owner, if known, is listed first. If no historic name is given, the building type is listed such as House or Store. A brief description the architectural style, construction material and distinctive features of the building follow.

St# Code Inv# Date Description  
Bern Street

406	C	1	1920	<u>Dudley House</u> . L-plan; Three bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six, one-over-one sash; north side porch, square posts on brick piers; doors in each wing; plain-edge siding; diamond-shaped front attic vent; metal-clad gable roofs, interior chimney in front ridge.
407	C	2	1904	<u>Houston House</u> . Foursquare; Two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; four-over-one sash, paired at front; hip-roofed porch with brick posts, square balustrades; plain-edge siding, corner boards; metal-clad hip roof and dormer with four-light window.







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St# Code Inv# Date Description

Bern Street, continued

716	C	28	1935	<u>Johnson House</u> . Colonial Revival style; one story; four bays wide, two bays deep; four-light sash; picture window in right front bay; cat-slide porch, metal porch supports; aluminum siding; gable-end roof.
720	C	29	1924	<u>Ebenezer Presbyterian Church</u> . Gothic Revival style; one story above raised basement; three bays wide, four bays deep; segmental-arched windows in side elevations; circular window in front gable above entrance; brick walls; flared roof eaves.
723	C	30	1924	<u>Sam Poole House</u> . Foursquare; three bays wide, two bays deep; paired, one-over-one sash; hip-roofed porch with brick posts, balustrades; brick walls, soldier-courses form first level window lintels and second level sills; metal-clad hip roof; round-edged exposed rafter ends; gable-front dormer, triangular brackets, triple windows; two interior chimney in north roof slope.
725	NC	31	1954	<u>Butts House</u> . Two bays wide, five bays deep; picture window in left bay; recessed entrance porch with metal supports in right bay; brick veneer; aluminum siding in end gables.
733	NC	32	1956	<u>White House</u> . L-plan; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; six-over-six sash, two picture windows in facade; brick veneer; cat-slide porch roof with metal supports; exterior chimney in north side; asphalt-shingle roof.
735	C	33	1935	<u>Simmons House</u> . Craftsman bungalow; one-and-a-half stories; three bays wide, three bays deep; four-over-one sash; cat-slide porch with brick posts, left third of porch screened; projecting bay in center of north elevation; aluminum siding; asphalt-shingle gable-end roof; shed dormers with two windows; two interior chimneys in front roof slope flank dormer.
735	C	33a	1935	<u>Garage and Storage Building</u> . One story; concrete block; three bays wide, door and paired window in left, center bays; double-leaf garage doors in right bay; shed roof.

Broad Street

818	NC	119a	1980	<u>Franklin Godette Attorney Annex</u> . One story, above raised basement; brick; four bays wide, three bays deep, entrance in left recessed bay; multi-light windows; flat roof
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St# Code Inv# Date Description

Pasteur Street, continued

859 C 102 1900 Chavez House. Neoclassical Revival style; two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; wide, one-over-one sash; projecting, pedimented bay with decorative attic lunette at right, front door in left bay; shed-roofed porch, large square posts, square balustrades, molded railings; German siding, corner boards; slate-covered gable and hip roofs, metal flashing and built-in gutters.

Queen Street

611 C 103 1934 Ryder House. Two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; single, paired two-over-two sash; gable-front porch, turned posts, metal balustrades; plain-edge siding, corner boards; gable-front main roof.

615 C 104 1922 St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion Church. Gothic Revival style; brick with buttresses; one-story above raised basement; one bay wide, four bays deep; pointed-arch windows, stained glass; entrance vestibule flanked by truncated corner towers; gable-front roof (NR, 1997).

617 C 105 1940 House. L-plan; two stories; two bays wide, three bays deep; four-over-one sash; tripartite front windows; hip-roofed side porch, tapered posts on brick piers, square balustrades, stepped frieze; plain-edge siding; pedimented roof.

619 C 106 1945 Adkins House. Two stories; three bays wide, four bays deep; two-over-two sash; tripartite window with decorative muntins in upper sash; hip-roofed porch, brick posts, square balustrades; plain-edge siding; metal-clad hip roof, dormer.

709 C 107 1925 Smaw House. Two stories; two bays wide, two bays deep (one bay wide at upper front story); six-over-six sash; front door in left bay; hip-roofed porch, square posts; plain-edge siding; metal-clad gable-front roof, exposed rafter ends, interior chimney in ridge; shed-roofed rear wing.

711 C 108 1925 House. Two stories; two bays wide, two bays deep (one bay wide at upper front story); two-over-two sash; front door in right bay; hip-roofed porch, square posts; plain-edge siding; metal-clad gable-front roof, exposed rafter ends, interior chimney in ridge; shed-roofed rear wing.

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St# Code Inv# Date Description

Queen Street, continued

723	C	109	1923	<u>Cardelli Building</u> . Two stories; two bays wide, four bays deep; store front, pent roof at first level; segmentally-arched windows, new six-over-six sash (snap-in muntins); brick walls, 1:5 bond; stepped front parapet.
807	NC	110	1965	<u>Barber Shop</u> . One story; concrete block, stucco; flat roof.
805	C	111	1898	<u>House</u> . Two story; three bays wide, two bays deep; two-over-two sash; hip-roofed front porch; asbestos siding; exterior chimney on east side; gable-end roof
806	NC	112	1965	<u>The Food Palace Restaurant</u> . One story; three bays wide, four bays deep; stuccoed concrete block walls; flat roof.
807	C	113	1898	<u>House</u> . Two story; three bays wide, two bays deep; hip roofed wraparound porch; asbestos siding; exterior chimney on west side; gable-end roof
809-811	V	114		Vacant lots
812	NC	115	1965	<u>The Salon Beauty Parlor</u> . One story; two bays wide, no side fenestration; front door in left bay; tripartite window in right bay; stuccoed concrete block walls; low-pitched metal-clad roof.
814	NC	116	1965	<u>Town &amp; Country Cab Service</u> . One story; two bays wide, four bays deep; hip-roofed porch, round metal posts; beaded aluminum siding; flat roof.
816	C	117	1950	<u>Water tower</u> . Steel spherical tank supported by eight steel supports with cross bracing; catwalk encircles center portion of tank; telephone and relay antennae atop structure. Tower painted light green with "City of New Bern" in Old English letters on east, west sides of tower.
819	C	118	1904	<u>House</u> . Two story; two bays wide, two bays deep; modern two-over-two sash; hip-roofed front porch, lattice balustrades; hip roof, interior chimney in east roof slope; one-story, three bay by one-bay hip roofed rear wing.
821	NC	119	c.1975	<u>Franklin Godette Attorney</u> . One story; brick; three bays wide; flat roof. Large, L-plan wing attached to southwest elevation has entrance from parking lot along Broad Street.















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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION -- PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE RE-EVALUATION**

In 1972, when the New Bern Historic District nomination was prepared, the period of significance extended from 1770 to 1922 and documentation was provided on 150 historic properties. Architectural styles and building types represented in the residential architecture of the district include Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Foursquare, and Craftsman/Bungalow, all reflecting nationally popular trends in design and building type. In addition, the main commercial area, located to the south of Broad Street and to the east of Hancock Street, contains late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings ranging from simple one-story stores to the 1908, five-story Beaux Arts-style Elks Temple (No. 449). Throughout the district the towers and steeples of several period churches also dot the skyline.

The re-evaluation of the New Bern Historic District was prepared for the purpose of creating a complete resource inventory and an historic district map with contributing and non-contributing resources shown. The re-evaluation thirty years after the preparation of the original nomination also allowed for the expansion of the end of the period of significance from 1922 to 1953 to acknowledge the contribution of early- to mid-twentieth century resources to the significance of the district. Buildings and structures in the historic district were evaluated for their local significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C. This re-evaluation resulted in the identification of a district-wide total of 492 contributing and 130 non-contributing resources.

New Bern's architectural pride rests on the high quality of its eighteenth and early-nineteenth century resources, but its architectural development did not stop in succeeding years. The rise of manufacturing over farming brought many workers into the city where they modernized old houses or built new homes on sites formerly part of larger grounds or on unimproved lots. The economy and employment from long-established logging, timber, shipbuilding, and railroad industries expanded by the addition of new saw and planing mills, veneer plants, clothing factories, fish and oyster producers, soft drink bottlers, dairies, and a pickle plant. Another force in the early twentieth century was the appearance of automobiles in New Bern in the 1910s. Car showrooms, repair garages, and gas stations were built within the commercial district and at conspicuous intersections across town.

Resources dating from the expanded period of significance (1922-1953) include residential, commercial, and civic buildings executed in Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Neo-Classical, Spanish Revival, and regional vernacular styles. Several late examples of the Foursquare house type are in the district; such as the 1923 Dixon House (No.333) and the 1922 Thomas McGinn House (No.280). Examples of subdued versions of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles, such as the





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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - BOUNDARY EXPANSION AREAS**

The New Bern National Register Historic District Boundary Expansion areas meet the National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for community development, commerce, transportation, and ethnic heritage/black; and Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance begins in 1800, the date development of the area began and extends to 1953, the year the last major construction occurred and the year that represents the end of the district's major period of development.

The area is significant for community development because it was there, beginning in the early nineteenth century, that land owned by William Dry (1720 - 1782) was developed for building the expanding town north of Queen Street. The property was divided into seventy-eight building lots, was incorporated as Dryborough in 1806 and referred to in the session laws until as late as 1847. The site is now within the limits of New Bern and is that part of the city that lies north of Queen Street called Five Points (Powell 1968, 1992; 150). The northeastern section of the district developed in the 1850s as a result of the construction of the Norfolk Southern Railroad yards just west of the Neuse River. The southwestern area containing a public housing complex called Trent Court was created in 1941 and expanded in 1952, as a result of the growth of population during the World War II era when New Bern became a center of attraction for Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base and Cherry Point Marine Air Station south and east of the city.

Commerce and transportation developed in the area beginning in the 1850s with the expansion of tar, pitch and turpentine operations, the growth of the timber industry, and the establishment of railroad connections from Morehead City on the Atlantic Ocean west through New Bern to Raleigh and Charlotte, North Carolina, north to the important seaport of Norfolk, Virginia, and south to the port city of Wilmington, North Carolina (Sandbeck 1988, 95-96). During the Civil War, New Bern held an important position as a mercantile and transport center for the Union Army which occupied the city and controlled its trade and traffic from 1862 to 1865. After the war, northern investors, drawn to the region by the rich timber lands, invested capital to build modern sawmills which made the district one of the leading lumber centers in the South. In addition, in the 1890s, Caleb D. Bradham, a local pharmacist, developed a carbonated refreshment which became nationally popular by the name Pepsi-Cola (Bishir, 189). Transportation expanded greatly from the 1870s into the mid 1950s by improvements to the railroads by constructing new depots, freight warehouses, and repair shops; paving city streets and roads into the countryside; and the formation of commuter trolley lines to link the urban center and residential subdivisions developing around the city (Bishir, 189).

African American ethnic heritage is a significant aspect of New Bern's history. Present from the earliest period of settlement in the region, black slaves cultivated their masters' plantations and farms, worked in coastal and offshore fisheries, labored on the docks and in lumber yards and saw mills, and trained as artisans in the building trades. By the early nineteenth century slave builders were widespread in many regions of the state, and New Bern achieved prominence in the number of fine structures in the town that were erected by local free and slave craftsmen. By 1820 the town contained 268 free blacks, many of whom were trained artisans and owned slaves of their own (Sandbeck, 90-91). Despite an economic depression in the 1820s

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and 1830s which brought about a slowdown in building, New Bern rallied during the next decades by the expansion of naval stores, lumber mills, shipyards, and railroad construction--all of which engaged African Americans in their labor forces. This economic boost revived the building trades and bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, and other artisans once again found employment. Areas of the city where free blacks lived were concentrated near their work: in the northeast part of town adjacent to the railroad, in the south near the docks and mills, and in a district known as Frog Pond at the western fringe of the city close to the commerce of Queen and Broad streets. At the beginning of the Civil War, scores of slaves migrated from rural farms to New Bern where they found protection under the new emancipation government set up by the Union after the fall of the city in 1862. The black population in and around the city rose to 2,981 in 1860, peaked at 10,782 in 1865, and ebbed to 3,829 in 1870 (Sandbeck, 123). New industries established by Northern investors in the post-war era employed former slaves and freemen, and the growth of the black population after the Civil War brought with it a significant emergence of a professional class that became the largest in the State by the end of the century. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, churchmen, and teachers formed a strong presence in New Bern, providing valuable services to the black community. Building booms in the 1880s through the 1920s brought work to local artisans who transformed the old town into a showplace of architectural styles. In 1922, fire devastated much of the black neighborhoods, but residents rallied by constructing new, substantial homes and commercial structures, adding significantly to the architectural character of the town. Notable landmarks that were rebuilt or restored after the fire were five black churches--St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion, Ebenezer Presbyterian, First Missionary Baptist, St. John's Missionary Baptist, and Rue Chapel A.M.E.--all listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. The churches were "islands of spiritual nurture" for those displaced by the fire, by the later Great Depression, and by the continued oppression of Jim Crow practices (Little, 3).

The 1930s and 1940s brought both economic depression and civic development to both white and black sections of the city. The Depression of 1929, which lasted through the late 1930s, stifled progress and diminished the work force as numerous residents moved to larger, northern and mid-western cities in search of employment. State and Federal work projects established in the 1930s engaged artisans and laborers in the construction of public buildings and highways. But this renewal often resulted in the widening of streets for through traffic and condemnation of private property--especially black-owned land--for building public housing, parks and municipal structures. Although the city as a whole benefitted from the developments, many African Americans felt a loss of place by the changes in and around their neighborhoods, and the transformation of Broad Street into a new thoroughfare to the Neuse River Bridge in the 1950s caused much concern that New Bern's historic identity was being disregarded. This spurred efforts to identify, recognize, protect, and enhance the architectural and historical resources of the city, first in the old, white residential blocks near the Neuse and Trent river fronts, and later, in the traditionally African American districts. This latter effort is centered on the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion, significant historically and architecturally because it possesses an important collection of structures dating from 1800 through the mid-1950s with special emphasis on popular architectural styles of the 1920s and 1930s, built after the great fire of 1922.

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Historical Background: Community Development, Commerce and Transportation.

Craven County is named in honor of one of the eight Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas, William, Earl of Craven (1608-1693), a financial supporter of King Charles II. The colonies of North and South Carolina separated in 1710, the same Baron Christopher DeGraffenreid (1661-1743) purchased 17,500 acres of land for £175 in the new territory, situated in the Coastal Plain's Tidewater area, thirty to eighty miles broad and reaching westwards as far as the tides can penetrate the low and swampy terrain (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 17). DeGraffenried was a native of Bern, Switzerland, and sought to establish an American colony of German Palatine and Swiss Protestants who had fled persecution in Europe and settled temporarily in London. In 1709, Parliament enacted legislation for naturalizing Protestant immigrants, but the capital city was so overcrowded with its own destitute that the Crown cooperated in sponsoring colonization in the new world. In 1710, DeGraffenried led a group of 100 Palatine families across the treacherous Atlantic, south past the Virginia colony, and into the North Carolina waters. Sailing through Ocracoke Inlet to Pamlico Sound, the ships followed the sinuous course of a broad stream until they came to shore at the low banks of the Neuse and the Trent rivers (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 51).

The new site, selected by surveyor John Lawson, was laid out in a cruciform plan with one street connecting the two rivers, and another running from the water's edge inland several miles. The tasks of clearing land, building dwellings, and setting up a grain mill were soon completed and, according to DeGraffenried, "There was a fine appearance of a happy state of things." However, in September of 1711, just a year after the colonists' landing, the native Tuscaroras attacked and almost wiped out the colony (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 52). They captured and executed John Lawson and threatened death on anyone attempting to take or encroach upon their land (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 58). A reinforcement of troops and "friendly Indians" led by Colonel John Barnwell moved up from South Carolina and assisted in quelling the Tuscaroras in two battles near New Bern in January 1712. Then, reinforced by about 250 North Carolina militia, the South Carolinians attacked the Tuscarora stronghold and forced a truce. The Tuscarora again attacked later in the year, but were finally decisively defeated (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 59-60).

New Bern had suffered much as a result of the Tuscarora War, but under the leadership of Council president Thomas Pollock, the settlement revived and was incorporated in 1723 (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 62). As a result, immigration increased and the years from 1729 to 1775 were ones of rapid population growth and expansion (Lefler and Newsome 1963, 70-71).

Among the early residents who built the colonial seaport community were many African Americans. Slave labor was a foundation of the Carolina colony. One of the first acts of the Lords Proprietor upon receiving title to the Carolinas in 1663 was to issue a proclamation offering land to settlers bringing slaves. The Europeans received twenty acres for every Negro male slave and ten acres for every Negro female

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slave imported into the colony the first year, and similar incentives were offered in subsequent years. Within two decades, there were as many Africans as Europeans in the Carolinas, and by 1724 blacks outnumbered whites three to one in the colony (Hanchett and Little, 1994, 4).

Slaves provided the mainstay of New Bern's economy in the early nineteenth century. Along with their labor on surrounding farms, African Americans worked in almost every occupation in town. Many blacks were cooks, domestic servants, and laborers. Others labored in the naval stores industry, or worked as blacksmiths, builders, craftsmen, and in the maritime trades.

In 1765, William Tryon (1729-1788), succeeded the late Arthur Dobbs as governor of the colony. Tryon, admiring the town overlooking the two rivers, was convinced that New Bern was the ideal place to locate a permanent capital. Within its borders stood 100 frame houses and two fine brick structures, Christ Church (1752) and the Court House (1751-62). The population numbered about 500. The Assembly approved the move, and that same year, aware of the fire hazards existing in the close confines of the settlement, they passed an act requiring that brick chimneys replace existing wooden chimneys within a period of six months (Sandbeck, 7). By 1770, Tryon had arranged funding to build a government center at the western edge of the town to contain a council chamber, assembly rooms, a residence for the governor, and sundry offices for the operation and maintenance of the "Palace." The complex was designed by London architect, John Hawks (1731-1790), and when completed the work was regarded as the premier "government house" in all of the colonies. The effort had the effect of guaranteeing New Bern's status as the nucleus of political, civic, social, and commercial importance, a place it held legislatively until the government administration moved to the new capital at Raleigh in 1794 (Carraway, 1974, 7-9). By 1774, a post road had been completed from Edenton and Bath to Wilmington through New Bern, and a postmaster was installed in each of the towns (Lefler and Newsome, 1963, 104-105).

New Bern boasted many achievements during the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries that gave the town the appellation "The Athens of North Carolina." Included among the attainments were the operation of the first printing press, in 1749, which produced newspapers, pamphlets and books; operation of mail service in 1774; the opening of the earliest provincial school, established in 1764; the start of the first book store in the state, in 1783; the institution of the first free school, in 1798; and schools for Negroes were founded by Northerners during occupation of the city in the Civil War (ibid., 10-11).

The African American population of New Bern has been a major part of the economic and cultural growth of the port city for more than two hundred years. On August 25, 1774, the first provincial convention met in New Bern and penned resolutions expounding American grievances against the British Parliamentary acts of taxation, duties, police regulation, trial by juries, and administration of criminal cases. The resolves included the establishment of embargos of British goods should the Parliamentary acts not be redressed by October 1775. Among the embargos was the secession of importing slaves into the province. Like many other shipping ports, New Bern followed the "Triangular Trade" with the West Indies and New England as well as "coastwise" trade with New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Wilmington, and Charleston.

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African American labor was the moving force in the prosperity of the South, and in New Bern and Craven County the number of African Americans outnumbered the white population on an average of sixty per cent per decade. In addition to slaves laboring on farms and in town, there were numbers of skilled artisans, bondsmen and free, who built houses, public buildings, wharves, and ships that gave the town its architectural and maritime distinction. The bustling port provided many opportunities for blacks to earn their freedom and to find a livelihood once free. At the Long Wharf and Front Street piers, free blacks worked as stevedores, peddlers, and dockside laborers. Many craftsman who built the domestic and public architecture in the town were free blacks who were skilled in the plastering, woodworking, masonry, and metal working trades. One of the most common businesses was barbering, a skill blacks had learned as slaves, and African Americans served both white and black customers throughout the nineteenth century. Slave or free, the effort and enterprise of New Bern's African American majority kept the town's economy in upward motion (Hanchett and Little, 1994, 5). In 1860, 12.7 percent of the population in New Bern were free blacks, the largest in any North Carolina town (ibid., 6; Watson, 1987, 307).

The turpentine and timber industry provided the major source of employment in the region for both blacks and whites. The 1850 census lists nine major turpentine distilleries producing 4,122 casks of spirits of turpentine annually. The one steam-operated saw mill was able to cut 2,800,000 feet of lumber per year. With the increase in production based on demand for building materials, prefabricated building elements became a part of the local industry. The Union Point Factory made sash, blinds and doors while other plants produced bedsteads and riding vehicles in addition to architectural items. In 1857, George Bishop, who remained in business until 1901, advertised a wide variety of specialty millwork including window sash and frames, blinds, panel doors, door and window casings, moldings, brackets, bannisters and newels (Sandbeck, 1988, 96).

Another major force in New Bern's economic and industrial livelihood was the construction of a rail line to connect the port city with the interior. First discussed in 1850, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was organized in 1854 with a capital of \$1,600,000.00 in stock. Work began immediately and the railroad tracks, depot, repair shops, foundry, and roundhouse were completed in 1858. The new rail system ran from the coastal town of Morehead City northwest through New Bern and westward to Kinston and Goldsboro. There it connected with the North Carolina Railroad which continued west to Charlotte, for a total distance of 281 miles. The railroad became one of New Bern's great commercial enterprises and employed a large percentage of the population during much of the period between 1850 and 1925 (Sekula and Stone, 2000, 2). During the 1850s, in an effort to expand the local economy beyond the long-established naval stores and timber operations, local businessmen succeeded in establishing new industries in the city. By 1860, there were nineteen turpentine distilleries, two major sawmills, a marine railway and shipyard, a cotton spinning factory employing twenty-five men and six women, three cooper shops, a coppersmith, a tinsmith, and two sash and blind factories (Sandbeck, 100).



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In 1858-59, the Legislature passed an act extending the limits of New Bern northward from Queen Street to Cedar Grove Cemetery and Attmore Street (Sandbeck, 99), encompassing an area that was traditionally an African American neighborhood known as Dryborough. The expansion caused a building boom along George, Bern and West streets as well as on the north side of Queen Street from Frog Pond to Five Points.

The Civil War provided a dramatic turning point in the history of African Americans in New Bern following its capture on March 14, 1862 by Union forces. Slaves fleeing plantations to the Union-controlled city swelled the black population to about 3,000 at the commencement of the war to more than 8,600 in 1864 and to 10,000 by the end of the war. African American men worked building fortifications, bridges and docks while women labored as cooks, laundresses and tended the sick and wounded. More than 1,000 African Americans joined the Union army and the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers was organized in New Bern. The troop was led by Colonel James C. Beecher. His sister, the noted author Harriet Beecher Stowe, designed the battle flag for the regiment.

Initially, New Bern experienced slow recovery in the post-Civil War era, because of a national economic depression as well as two devastating fires in the commercial section in 1866 and 1877. Nevertheless, neighbors, merchants and manufacturers moved forward in rebuilding the city often rivaling one another in the extent of their efforts. Brick was the preferred material in commercial buildings and churches, but the domestic architecture was consistently of wood, reflecting the strong presence of the region's timber resources and the Victorian delight in sawn ornamentation (Sandbeck, 123). The town supported both white and black builders and artisans as well as African Americans educated in the fields of medicine, law, retail business, education, and religion. The majority of the working class, however, found employment with the railroad and in the expanding lumber yards along the Neuse River. From 1870 to the 1920s the timber industry buttressed the economy of the region and the port once again became active by the shipment of cypress, yellow pine and a variety of native hardwoods to coastal markets while the railroad reached inland consumers (Sandbeck, xv).

In 1866, Capt. R. A. Shotwell produced a map of the city with its boundaries extending from the Neuse River west to End Street, and from the Trent River north to Cypress Street (Hanchett and Little, map 3, between p. 24 and 25). Densely compacted structures line Queen Street, and small lots on the north side near the railroad, lumber mills, and other industries contained houses for low-income residents. More prosperous residents lived on the south side of town in more spacious surroundings.

The economic prosperity experienced by New Bern and Craven County in the late-nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century with the expansion of lumber, truck farming, merchandising, and fishing. Between 1880 and 1915, timber operations had grown from one to sixteen lumber mills, many owned and operated by northern investors (Sandbeck, 149).

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Railway operations continued to be strong during the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad continued to grow and, in 1893, a rail line opened services from New Bern to Wilmington. Consolidation in 1900 created the Atlantic Coast Line which absorbed this and other independent systems. In 1907, the Norfolk Southern Railroad completed work to link New Bern to more northern towns such as Elizabeth City, NC and Norfolk, VA. Thus, the port city became both a place of origin and a destination for freight and passengers from the Albemarle to the Cape Fear, and west to the Piedmont of North Carolina. Although the earliest railroad structures, located in the northeastern sector of the city near the Neuse River, were destroyed by fire or replaced by later construction, the brick and granite piers of the 1854-58 railroad trestle crossing the Trent River at the southern end of the city still remains, and three early twentieth century structures occupy the site of the original rail yards at the intersection of Queen and Hancock streets. In 1910, after a fire burned the depot and adjacent shops, a new two-story, brick, Union Station (NR, 1974) was built on the site and soon became a city landmark (Sandbeck, 151, 296). The hip-roofed structure is six bays wide and two bays deep, with paired windows, interior chimneys, and flanking one-story, hip-roofed wings. The platforms were originally sheltered by cast-iron and wood canopies which have been removed. Adjacent to the station is the 1910 Railroad Back Shop (No. 59), a one-story brick structure, six bays wide and four bays deep with multi-light windows and two arched doors in the west elevation. Stepped parapets in the north and south elevations conceal the gable roof. The 1900 Railroad Paint Shop (No. 58) is a one-story brick building, fourteen bays wide and five bays deep. Two full-height, paneled doors set in semi-elliptical brick arches are in the north elevation. The gable-end roof is surmounted by a gabled clerestory.

Considerable alterations were made, in 1940-41, in the African American neighborhoods near Five Points by the condemnation of land owned by African Americans for the purpose of constructing public housing, needed because of a steady increase in population during the post-Depression years and into the World War II era. Craven Terrace, bounded by Broad, Miller, Cedar, and Roundtree streets occupies the former section of town known as Reizensteinville, developed by Charles Reizenstein in the 1890s. This was the first major public housing project for blacks in New Bern. Similarly, Trent Court, in the Long Wharf area, overlooking the Trent River just west of Tryon Palace, was a public housing project built for white residents, and was later integrated. Both complexes were expanded in 1952. In Trent Court, the two-story, four family apartment units, are arranged around open-ended, grassy courtyards and border tree-lined streets that wind through the complex. The attractive, well-landscaped properties form a campus-like assemblage of handsome, brick and masonry architecture.

Cultural advances were, likewise, part of New Bern's renaissance in the early twentieth century and churches were the center of religious, social activities in the community. Among black churches constructed within the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion area are two important structures. Ebenezer Presbyterian Church at 720 Bern Street (NR, 1997), home for one of the earliest black Presbyterian congregations in eastern North Carolina, was built in 1924 to replace an 1880 structure that burned in the Great Fire of 1922. The architect and builder of the sanctuary was H.F. Sutton, a church trustee (Little, 1997, 8). The Gothic Revival

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style brick edifice is one-story high above a raised basement, three bays wide and four bays deep, with segmental-arched windows in the side elevations and a circular window in the front gable above the entrance. St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion Church at 615 Queen Street (NR, 1997) was, likewise, reconstructed after the 1922 fire. The church is known as the "Mother Church of Zion Methodism in the South," and produced two nationally important leaders of the A.M.E. Zion faith, Joseph C. Price and Sarah Dudley Pettey (Little, 1997, 6). Good Shepherd Hospital (No. 131) at 603 West Street was built in the black community near Five Points in 1938. The Colonial Revival style brick structure has an H-plan with a central entrance framed by Tuscan columns supporting a pediment. The pediment and gable-front roofs of the flanking wings have circular attic vents and radiating key-stones. A Nurses Residence, built in the same year, is southwest of the hospital. The two-story structure, featuring a flat-roofed porch with four square brick posts, is now the Little Shepherd Family Care Home for local residents. Across West Street is the 1947 New Bern Colored Library (No. 134). The Colonial Revival style building is one story high, three bays wide and four bays deep, with a pedimented porch, square posts, concrete block walls, and a metal-clad gable-end roof. The building now serves as the Charlotte S. Rhone Cultural Center.

Much of the area around Five Points was destroyed by a fierce fire that swept through the district on the morning of Friday, December 1, 1922. Mary Barden, a resident of the neighborhood, recalled: "It's hard to imagine the scope of the tragedy that befell the city of New Bern that day in 1922 when the town was ravaged by the worst fire ever to occur in North Carolina. Before the day was over, 3,200 people were homeless, a thousand buildings were destroyed, hundreds of jobs were lost, and an area of forty blocks was totally destroyed. Losses were estimated at \$2.5 million, and only a third of this was covered by insurance" (ibid., 118).

The fire began on a cold morning with a gale blowing across the overcast city. The Rowland Lumber Company mill, the largest sawmill in the state, was located on the banks of the Neuse River in the northeastern sector of the city. At eight in the morning fire broke out in the plant and every fire fighter and engine sped to the scene. Less than three hours later, another blaze was reported in the Five Points area, but the Rowland mill was burning out of control and it took more than an hour to bring equipment to the second fire. In the meantime, the winds became more severe, carrying sparks across the shingled rooftops, causing houses in scattered blocks to catch fire, thus engulfing some thirty acres containing houses, stores and churches in the inferno. People tried to move furnishings and other belongings from the raging scene to places of safety, but the effort was often futile. Some fled to the railroad depot where flatcars stood ready to take the refugees away from danger. As the day advanced fire fighters began to dynamite houses in the west end of town to create a fire break and prevent it from spreading farther west.

The next morning, relief groups had organized and \$15,000 was pledged by local businessmen to assist the homeless. The West Street school became a soup kitchen, and the two city bakeries extended their production to feed the needy. Within two weeks a Tent City was set up to provide temporary housing; the city passed an ordinance prohibiting wooden shingles within the fire district of the city; the Rowland Lumber Company, despite the loss of facilities and jobs, determined to rebuild their mill; and a new hospital, The Good Shepherd Hospital, was planned for

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West Street. City officials planned to condemn and clear some twenty acres of burned over property to enlarge Cedar Grove Cemetery and to create a town park. But the parcels to be annexed were owned by black residents and the threatened displacement was so strongly protested that the plan was dropped (ibid., 123).

Today, New Bern's main African American neighborhoods are the areas of Long Wharf, Frog Pond and North Craven Street, lying west and north of town. Long Wharf dates to the city's earliest era as an eighteenth century port, and was home to numerous free blacks. Frog Pond became a primary African American district during

the first years of freedom following the Civil War, and its inhabitants included many black business, professional and religious figures. The area surrounding Union Station developed as the result of the industry that was constructed along the Neuse River beginning in the early-nineteenth century as well as in the railroad era of the 1850s. The neighborhoods have changed greatly over time. As residents became more prosperous, they replaced ante-bellum buildings. Today virtually all structures date from the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first four decades of the twentieth, with a scattering of later examples. The neighborhoods and their architecture provide an important window on New Bern's vibrant African American heritage (Hanchett and Little, 1994, 1).

The three neighborhoods comprising the expanded New Bern National Register Historic District are significant in the areas of Community Development, Commerce, and Transportation because they represent the nineteenth and early-twentieth century pattern of growth among African Americans in the city where residents lived close to employment in the timber, railroad, shipping, and fishing industries; established churches for religious and social uses; built a library for educational advancement; constructed a hospital and nurses' home; and patronized neighborhood stores, and professional businesses nearby. The earliest commercial structures in the area are located at Five Points where Broad, Queen, and Roundtree streets intersect. A row of one story, 1920s era, brick stores (No. 121, 122) standing near the northeast corner of Queen and Roundtree streets feature fine brickwork consisting of alternating soldier and recessed rowlock bricks in the frieze. Across Queen Street at the point of Broad and Queen streets is the 1920 Isaac Smith, Jr. Real Estate and Insurance Agency (No. 123), a two story structure containing 1:5 bond brick walls with every sixth course recessed, and stepped parapets in the front and rear elevations. The 1923 Cardelli Building (No. 110) at 723 Queen Street is a two-story brick building with segmental-arched windows in the second story. It originally contained a shoe sales and repair store at the first level and a residence upstairs. To the west, at the intersection of Queen, Bern and New streets, is a three story, brick, general store (No. 9) which, in the 1930s, was a music studio. The 1925 Minnie Jones Davis Grocery Store and House (No. 25) at 711 Bern Street is a two-story brick veneer structure which later became Royal Cleaners at the first floor and a social club at the second level. Another grocery and residence dating to 1925 (No. 149) at 728-730 West Street is a two story frame building with an unusual projecting upper story extending over the sidewalk. The 1937 Walston Clark Funeral Directors (No. 5) at 412 Bern Street is a one story, brick structure with basketweave brickwork above the door and windows, and a stepped parapet. The 1946 I.P. Hatch Funeral Home (No. 130) at 514 West Street is a two-and-a-half-story masonry building with alternating brick and

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concrete block courses flanking the front windows and doors at the first level, accenting the corners of the facade, and forming a band between the first and second stories.

Architectural Context

The New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion area contains a variety of architectural resources dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century which reflect popular Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The earliest surviving buildings are clustered within the existing historic district where homes of distinguished citizens, imposing public buildings, stately churches, and commercial blocks exhibit distinctive designs. The northern and western sections of the city contain less prominent buildings, yet the churches, stores, and residences therein exemplify important stylistic trends that maintain an architectural unity across the entire city.

The three sections of the city that comprise the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion area contain structures dating as early as the nineteenth century, but the majority of resources were built after the Great Fire of 1922 that destroyed large portions of the city north of Queen Street, as well as in the 1940s and 1950s when public housing projects and parks replaced many early houses and stores in the Five Points neighborhood and along the Trent River west of Tryon Palace.

Six houses located in the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion date from 1800 to 1880 and they represent New Bern's distinguished early architectural heritage characterized by one-and-a-half-story, end-gable houses with interior or exterior chimneys, shed porches and rear wings, and shed or gabled dormers. The story-and-a-half Tinker House (No. 64) at 419 George Street, erected between 1800 and 1810 in the former Dryborough area, is a fine example of a side hall plan cottage. Although their stacks have been removed, the house has two interior end chimneys. The front and rear gabled dormers with narrow bargeboards and no overhang are indicative of the period. Three Gothic Revival style cottages (Nos. 51, 53, 55) at 814, 816 and 818 North Craven Street adjacent to the railroad tracks, were built in 1858-1860 by local developer Alonzo T. Jerkins (1807-1895), a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, for rental use. The houses are three bays wide by one bay deep, feature double-leaf paneled front doors, hip-roofed porches with square NPS posts, and twin gabled dormers containing elaborate sawn-work barge boards that give the structures a Gothic flair. The c.1880 White House (No. 129) at 512 West Street, has a shed-roofed porch and rear shed rooms, but is without dormers or a chimney stack. One example of an early nineteenth century two-story residence is the 1800-1820 Fritzche House (No. 87) at 620 New Street, with small, six-over-six sash, paneled shutters, a gabled entrance porch, and wide weatherboards.

Two-story vernacular houses built in the expansion area during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century follow two forms: a center hall plan with a gable-end roof, and a side hall plan with a gable-front roof. Among the former are the nineteenth-century Parrish House (No. 135) at 612 West Street, the 1885 Cicero Duncan House (No. 86) at 616 New Street, a later row of five, 1900, Queen Anne style houses (Nos. 47, 48, 50, 52, 54) at 807, 809, 813, 815, 817 North Craven Street, and

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National Park Service

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=====

the 1904 Banks House (No. 11) at 609 Bern Street. Only three gable-front vernacular residences from the early twentieth century survive in the expansion area: the 1911 Stanley House (No. 15) at 615 Bern Street, and the 1913 Alexander and Faison houses (Nos. 136, 137) at 616 and 618 West Street.

The devastating fire of 1922 destroyed many older structures in the expansion area, but new construction continued the side hall house form, fitting well onto narrow building lots while providing more interior space by increasing the depth of the building. In 1923, a row of six rental houses (Nos. 96 to 101) were built in the 800 block of Pasteur Street across from the railroad depot and shops. Two years later, in 1925, similar residences were constructed in the vicinity of Frog Pond: at 706 and 708 Bern Street (Nos. 22, 23), the Foreman and Duffy houses (Nos. 45, 46) at 818 and 820 Charmer Court, and the Shepard House (No. 41) at 827 Cedar Street. The Ward House (No. 79) at 608 New Street was built in 1935, and the Hicks House (No. 71) at 512 George Street dates to 1940.

In other post-fire construction, the owner and builder (often the same person) constructed houses using the Foursquare and Craftsman styles which were popularized in residential developments in the first decades of the 1900s. Local building supply houses and lumberyards in the New Bern area provided the materials necessary for construction. Designs published in newspapers, magazines and catalogues such as those issued by Sears, Roebuck and Company and the Aladdin Company were often copied or modified according to the needs of the owner. Although there is no direct documentation that the mail order houses were purchased, several similar designs are seen throughout the Frog Pond area of the city where the greatest concentration of rebuilding occurred in the 1920s. The Dr. William Mann House (No. 60) at 411 George Street, is like the Aladdin Company's "Lamberton" model, a Craftsman style with peaked entrance porch, paired and tripartite sash windows, and a high gable-front roof with exposed rafter ends and brackets. Three houses on Cedar Street (Nos. 36, 37, 38) at 807, 811 and 813, are similar in appearance to Aladdin's "Standard" model, a Foursquare, hip-roofed form with plain-edge siding at the first level and shingles in the upper story. The Sam Poole House (No. 30) at 723 Bern Street, Isaac H. Smith, Sr. House (No. 76) at 607 Johnson Street, and J.T. Barber House (No. 146) at 621 West Street resemble the Aladdin "Rochester" design, another Foursquare type with paired windows, full-width front porch, hipped roof, and dormer. The Will Harvey House (No. 152) at 725 West Street reflects the Sears, Roebuck and Company "Hamilton" design, a center hall type with three windows across the second story, and a hip roof punctuated by a hipped dormer containing triple windows. The Henry C. Sparrow House (No. 157) at 731 West Street borrows features from the Sears, Roebuck and Company "Hillrose" model with a broad front porch, multiple bays flanking a central entrance, small central window in the upper story, and a hipped main roof and dormers.

The Craftsman style is represented in both two-story houses and one-story bungalow forms. Examples of the two-story houses that exhibit elements of the Craftsman style include: the 1923-1924 Isaac Smith Jr. House (No. 75) at 605 Johnson Street, the 1924 Herring House (No. 73) at 516 George Street, the 1924 Green House (No. 12) at 612-614 Bern Street, the 1924 Whitley House (No. 4) at 409 Bern Street, the 1925 Bryant House (No. 154) at 727 West Street, and the Dr. William Mann House (No. 60) at 411 George Street. Three examples of the bungalow form are the 1935 Dillahunt House (No. 124) at

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National Park Service

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===== at  
840 Queen Street, the 1935 Simmons House (No. 33) at 735 Bern Street, and the 1940  
Wooten House (No. 19) at 702 Bern Street.

Mid-twentieth century construction in the New Bern Historic District Expansion area utilized popular Colonial Revival styles. Nine Colonial Revival-style houses dating between 1935 and 1945 were built: the 1935 Johnson House (No. 26) at 716 Bern Street, the 1935 Ward House (No. 79) at 608 New Street, the 1939 Sibley House (No. 80) at 609 New Street, the 1940 Hicks House (No. 71) at 512 George Street, the 1945 Bryan House (No. 126) at 505 West Street, the Falconer House (No. 66) at 506 George Street, and the 1949 Dawson House (No. 26) at 712 Bern Street. Non-residential buildings exhibiting Colonial Revival elements include: Good Shepherd Hospital (No. 131) at 603 West Street, built in 1938, with a symmetrical, H-plan, classical portico, brick quoins, and circular attic vents; and the 1947 New Bern Colored Library (No. 134) across the street, with a symmetrical rectangular plan, pedimented porch, square posts; and gable-end roof.

The largest construction effort of the 1940s and 1950s was the erection of two public housing projects by the Housing Authority of the City of New Bern assisted by \$1.5 million in federal funding. The first complex, Trent Court, originally built to house white residents, is located in the Long Wharf area overlooking the Trent River and Lawson's Creek; the second, Craven Terrace, constructed for black residents, is north of Five Points, encompassed by Broad, Rountree, Cedar, and Miller streets outside the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion area. The two-story, multi-family units were designed by architects A. Mitchell Wooten and John J. Rowland of Kinston, North Carolina and built by the Fowler-Jones Construction Company. Arranged in clustered groups along tree-lined streets and landscaped courtyards, the buildings are enriched by Flemish garden-wall bond brickwork, cast-stone panels portraying children playing, cantilevered concrete roofs above entrances, bands of multi-pane metal windows that wrap around corners, hip roofs, arched-top ventilation dormers, and broad interior chimneys.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the existing New Bern National Register Historic District Boundary Expansion are shown by a solid line and the boundaries of the existing New Bern National Register Historic District are shown by a dashed line on the accompanying map of the city.

Boundary Justification

A. Union Station Area: The boundary includes sixteen, mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses on both sides of North Craven Street, and on the west side of Pasteur Street; an ice house on the east side of North Craven Street; and two railroad buildings between North Craven and Pasteur streets. The structures are historically associated with the railroad and the combined industrial and residential uses of the area and maintain historic integrity.

B. Frog Pond Area: The boundary includes a section of New Bern that is historically associated with the city's African American neighborhood that was greatly rebuilt after the fire of 1922 destroyed a large percentage of structures in the area. The boundary extends the existing historic district to the north and west to include residential, commercial, educational, health care, and religious resources that are owned and/or occupied by African Americans and maintain historic integrity.

C. Trent Court Area: The boundary encloses a tract of land developed in the 1940s and 1950s for public housing. It incorporates twenty-nine, two-story, multi-family housing units; a one-story office built for the New Bern Housing Authority; and a two-story retail store. The buildings are arranged in a park-like setting along the banks of the Trent River and maintain architectural and historic integrity.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000965

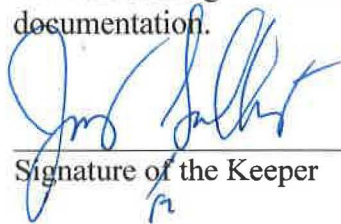
Date Listed: 9/25/2003

Property Name: New Bern Historic District (BI and AD)

County: Craven

State: NC

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

1-8-2018

Date of Action

-----  
Amended Items in Nomination: Reference tax project #37760  
Section 7:

The property identified as #18, located at 213 Broad Street is a contributing resource in the district. Originally listed 6/19/1973 (NRIS #73001325) without a full inventory, an updated nomination (including a boundary increase) was accepted in 2003. In that nomination, resource #18, located at 213 Broad Street, was identified as the "Broadway House." The description, however, did not match the house located at that address. Below is a more accurate description:

213 Broad Street, Resource #18, c. 1900

Two stories, hipped, metal-clad roof with hipped front dormer and two offset corbelled chimneys. The footprint of the house is rectangular, extending back from the street. The front entry is offset to the right and features a broken pediment; a large multi-pane fixed window with non-operable, non-historic shutters is off center. The second floor windows are replacement 6/6. A secondary pedimented entry is centered on the east elevation; the balance of the fenestration has replacement windows.

-----  
The North Carolina SHPO has been notified of this amendment.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file**  
**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

Form 10-300  
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Craven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
New Bern Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See location 2

CITY OR TOWN:  
New Bern

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
First

STATE:  
North Carolina

CODE:  
37

COUNTY:  
Craven

CODE:  
049

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC (Yes)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Various owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Craven County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
New Bern

STATE:  
North Carolina

CODE:  
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: various (1930s)  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:  
East Capitol and Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington

STATE:  
D.C.

CODE:

STATE: North Carolina

COUNTY: Craven

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Location 2.

Beginning at Union Point, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers; going north then northwest along the west shore of the Neuse River to and including Queen Street; going southwest along Queen Street taking in land and buildings on the northwest side of the street, to and including Metcalf Street; going south along Metcalf Street taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street, to and including Broad Street; going west along Broad Street taking in land and buildings on the north side of the street, to and including Fleet Street; going south along Fleet Street taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street to and including Pollock Street; going east along Pollock Street, taking in land and buildings on the south side of the street to and including Eden Street; south along Eden Street, taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street, to the north shore of the Trent River; east along the Trent River, following the various irregularities of the wharves and docks along the shoreline, to the point of beginning.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The architecture of New Bern reflects the history of the town, which has had sustained prosperity and which historically has been subject and receptive to major architectural trends. Although Federal architecture was New Bern's special forte, a variety of other styles are represented. The minor streets are quiet, punctuated by buildings set on large well-landscaped lots shaded by stately trees dotted with clumps of mistletoe. Adding serenity to the town are the Neuse and Trent rivers which provide a magnificent backdrop. This atmosphere prevailed throughout New Bern until the early 1950s when Broad Street became a major east-west artery, cleaving the city in two.

When the city was established in 1710, at the request of Baron von Graffenried, John Lawson devised and laid out the plan which with some additions remains intact. He explains:

Since in America they do not like to live crowded, in order to enjoy a purer air, I accordingly ordered the streets to be very broad and the houses well separated one from the other. I marked three acres of land for each family, for house, barn, garden, orchard, hemp field, poultry yard and other purposes. I divided the village like a cross and in the middle I intended a church. One of the principal streets extended from the bank of the River Neuse straight on into the forest [Broad or Pollock Street] and the other principal street crossed it, running from the Trent River clear to the Neuse River [Middle or Craven Street]. After that we planted stakes to mark the houses and to make the principal streets along and on the banks of the two rivers [East Front Street and South Front Street (now Tryon Palace Drive)].

Not only did the street scheme survive, but the idea of not liking to "live crowded" is still in evidence. With the exception of construction accomplished since the mid-twentieth century and four mid-nineteenth century row houses, all residences are separate free-standing buildings, each with a generous yard.

Historically New Bern has been dependent for its livelihood on its rivers and on governmental sponsorship. The city's role as occasional host of the itinerant colonial assembly, the colony's first permanent capital, and the seat of Craven County helped foster her emergence as a port and therefore as a mercantile center. Shortly before the Revolution, Governor Josiah Martin observed

It is true . . . the Town of Beaufort, is advantageously situated for commerce, but there are no persons of condition or substance in it, and the Trade that was formerly carried on through that channel, is now derived almost entirely to this Town [New Bern], since it became the seat of government, which has promoted its growth exceedingly, by inviting many considerable Merchants to settle in it.

Because of New Bern's externally oriented economy, the city was exposed to national stylistic trends which quite obviously had a great effect on her

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7. A

architecture. The vast majority of her structures express a high degree of academicism successfully rendered by skilled and sensitive craftsmen.

Nothing remains of the earliest buildings. A comparison of New Bern today with what C. J. Sauthier recorded on his 1769 map of the town finds only four buildings which tentatively are identified as surviving from that time. (Tryon Palace, most of which is a reconstruction accomplished in the 1950s, is not included in this figure.)

William Attmore saw the town in 1787 and provided the following description of the buildings:

There are[,] to many of the houses[,] Balconies or Piazzas in front and sometimes back of the house, this Method of Building is found convenient on account of the great Summer Heats here--These Balconies are often two Stories high, sometimes one or both ends of it [them] are boarded up, and made into a Room.

Within the district, fourteen buildings with Georgian stylistic origins have been identified. The majority of them are simple, modest dwellings and most were up-dated during a later stylistic era. The surviving Georgian buildings are:

Brinson House, 213 Johnson Street  
House, 217 Hancock Street  
Mary Hatch Harrison House, 219 New Street  
Elijah Clark House, 619 Middle Street  
House, 713 Pollock Street  
Dr. Forbes House and Office, 715-717 Pollock Street  
House, 726 Pollock Street  
Coor-Gaston House, 421 Craven Street  
Coor-Bishop House, 501 East Front Street  
John Wright Stanly House, 307 George Street  
Hawks House, 306 Hancock Street  
Smith-Whitford House, 506 Craven Street  
Major James-Daves House, 313 George Street  
York-Gordon House, 213 Hancock Street

This is a scant number considering that more than thirty house carpenters and/or joiners are known to have been working in the county between 1748 and 1790. With the exception of a few houses attributed either to John Hawks or to James Coor, the architect-builders of most buildings cannot be identified. It can be assumed that natural attrition combined with disasters like the hurricane of September, 1769, and the fires in the fall of 1791 and 1794, and that of February, 1798, which burned the Governor's Palace, eradicated much of the evidence of the early town.

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7. B

Within the last two decades of the eighteenth century the population of New Bern more than doubled, and the physical area of the town accordingly expanded north and west. Judging from remaining evidence, growth of the population and area continued in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Obviously the town was enjoying a new high level of prosperity--a prosperity based on commercial and mercantile endeavors which enabled affluent merchants like John Harvey, Eli Smallwood, and Isaac Taylor to build ambitious town houses. It was during this same era of prosperity that the town produced civic and cultural symbols of urbanity, most notably the New Bern Academy, the Masonic Temple and Theater and the First Presbyterian Church.

The New Bern version of Federal architecture is Adamesque; it is restrained and elegant and, above all, sophisticated. A typical Federal domestic structure has the following elements: two-and-one-half stories; a side-hall plan, two rooms deep (three bays wide and four bays deep); a gable roof; gable dormers; exposed-face interior end chimneys; a one-bay pedimented porch; an entrance composed of a six-panel door (four flat above two flush panels) with geometrically ornamented transom above. Although interior treatments vary considerably, three-part mantels are universal. The following buildings generally adhere to those characteristics:

- Bryan House and Office, 605 Pollock Street
- Eli Smallwood House, 524 East Front Street
- Benjamin Smith House, 210 Hancock Street
- Stevenson House, 609 Pollock Street
- Isaac Taylor House, 228 Craven Street
- Eubank House, 218 Broad Street
- Leech House, 209 Change Street (formerly on west corner of East Front and Linden streets)
- House, 231 Change Street
- House, 125 Craven Street
- Stevenson House, 413 Craven Street
- House, 223 Craven Street
- Jones-Jarvis House, 528 East Front Street
- Eleanor Marshall House, 227 Eden Street
- Gull Harbor, 514 East Front Street
- House, 419 Metcalf Street
- Headmasters House, 442 Johnson Street
- Jerkins-Moulton House, 309 Johnson Street
- House, 311 Johnson Street
- Hendren House, 412 Middle Street
- William Hatch Bryan House, 607 Pollock Street
- McKinlay-Daves House, 613 Pollock Street
- House, 815 Pollock Street
- Lewis-Whitehurst House, 403 Queen Street
- House, 813 Broad Street
- House, 211 Broad Street

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7. C

While the side-hall plan was certainly the most prevalent Federal form, center-hall and asymmetrical versions were built as well. A concentration of those which survive occurs on Pollock Street in the area west of Tryon Palace, but others are scattered throughout the town. Usually they are two or two-and-one-half story frame structures (three brick) with gable roofs (three with gambrel roofs) and Federal interior woodwork.

These structures, which range from quite modest to very elaborate, include the following:

Attmore-Oliver House, 513 Broad Street  
Harvey Mansion, 519 Tryon Palace Drive  
Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House, 226 East Front Street  
Tisdale-Jones House, 520 New Street  
Jones House, 231 Eden Street  
House, 718 Pollock Street  
House, 801 Pollock Street  
House, 812 Pollock Street  
House, 819 Pollock Street  
House, 823 Pollock Street  
House, 309 Bern Street  
James Bright House, 516 Craven Street  
Oliver House, 512 East Front Street  
Vail-Clarke House, 519 East Front Street  
Silas Latham House, 816 Pollock Street  
Mitchell-Bryan House, 211 Johnson Street  
House, 206 Metcalf Street  
Clarke House, 419 Metcalf Street  
McLin-Hancock House, 507 Middle Street  
House, 501 New Street  
House, 206 Change Street  
Hatch-Washington House, 216 Pollock Street

In the Federal era the authorship of several buildings can be attributed with varying degrees of certainty to Martin Stevenson, John Dewey, Robert Hay, and Uriah Sandy, four of some forty architect-builders established in the county between 1790 and 1835. As in the Georgian era, this leaves the majority of structures unlinked to a specific designer.

The Federal style persisted in New Bern well into the 1840s, long after it had been superseded by the Greek Revival style in other towns. This was by no means a result of cultural lag; rather it would seem more likely to be a product of conservative mercantile interests, a proposition set forth by Talbot Hamlin in Greek Revival Architecture in America:

There were great mercantile and shipping interests, particularly of Boston and Philadelphia, for whom England and the English colonies were still the best--and almost the only--customers. Artistic conserva-



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7. D

tism often necessarily persisted, owing to the fact that many of the skilled craftsmen of the country were either English-trained or but one generation removed from England, and to the fact that, in architecture at least, all of them depended largely on English books.

The importance of such mercantile interests in New Bern, combined with the habits of the craftsmen, provide a cogent explanation for the longevity of the Federal style in the city.

The town clung so tenaciously to Federal architecture, in fact, that it scarcely acknowledged the existence of other styles. Concessions to the Greek Revival style usually appear on the interiors of buildings and take the form of symmetrically molded architraves with corner blocks. In only a very few cases are classical Greek motifs employed externally. The following buildings are stylistically transitional; they display the full range of application of Greek Revival motifs in and on basically Federal forms:

- St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, 510 Middle Street
- Jerkins-Duffy House, 301 Johnson Street
- House, 820 Broad Street
- Justice House, 221 East Front Street
- House, 227 East Front Street
- House, 620 Craven Street
- Sparrow-Daniels House, 222 East Front Street
- Dr. Smallwood's House and Office, 501-505 Craven Street
- House, 208 Johnson Street
- Benjamin Ellis House, 215 Pollock Street
- Alexander Miller House and Store, 415 Broad Street
- William Hollister House, 613 Broad Street
- Primrose House, 318 Craven Street
- Jerkins-Bryan House, 520 Craven Street

By the time New Bern rejoined the mainstream of architectural trends, the Greek Revival style was waning, and mid-nineteenth century eclecticism was flourishing. The town began to experiment with the new styles in the 1840s. The incidence of buildings constructed in the pre-Civil War eclectic era is lower than that of earlier eras. Probably in part this is due to the leveling-off of both the population and wealth of New Bern. Although others existed, only one early Italianate dwelling survives, that being the Thomas Jerkins House (305 Johnson Street). The Edward R. Stanly House and Dependence (501 Pollock Street) and the Slover-Bradham House (201 Johnson Street) are rendered in the Renaissance Revival style. The stately massiveness of the Slover-Bradham House is unrivaled in the town and in the state; indeed it would fit quite comfortably amid the town houses on Beacon Hill in Boston. During this era the congregation of the First Baptist Church elected to build a new edifice (northwest corner of Middle Street and Church Alley), and obtained a Gothic Revival design from the New York firm, Thomas and Son.

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7. E

While participating in the national architectural mainstream, New Bern retained a degree of independence of design and materials as evidenced in the coquina wall and arched gateway of Cedar Grove Cemetery constructed by the town in 1854.

The post-Civil War era saw New Bern fully integrated into the prevailing national stylistic modes--Second Empire, late Italianate Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Stick Style, Eastlake and Shingle. Christ Church (Pollock Street between Craven and Middle streets) was rebuilt between 1871 and 1875 in a late Gothic Revival style and in 1887 had the Stick Style porch added. A substantial portion of the late nineteenth century domestic structures, especially the more massive ones, have met with destruction, but a few of them, plus a number of smaller, more manageable houses survive:

- House, 310 New Street
- Judge Manly House, 515 East Front Street
- House, 516 Johnson Street
- Harvey Wadsworth House, 515 Broad Street
- Ulysses S. Mace House, 518 Broad Street
- Stimson House, 605 East Front Street
- Senator Simmons House, 415 East Front Street
- House, 616-618 East Front Street
- House, 408 Hancock Street
- George Slover House, 209 Johnson Street
- Former First Baptist Church Parsonage, 304 Johnson Street
- Roberts House, 501 Metcalf Street
- Foy-Munger House, 516 Middle Street
- Hollowell House, 614 Middle Street
- House, 207 Pollock Street
- House, 224 Pollock Street
- Street House, 509 Pollock Street
- House, 516 Pollock Street
- Mitchell House, 212 Tryon Palace Drive
- Wade House, 214 Tryon Palace Drive

In the early twentieth century New Bern experienced a building boom which in volume came close to rivaling the Federal boom. The economic revitalization of the town was largely a result of the lumber industry which produced magnates desirous of living in and capable of paying for the most impressive houses their money could buy. Obliging these clients was a local architect, Herbert Woodley Simpson, who is credited with the design of every important structure built in New Bern in the first two decades of the twentieth century. A versatile designer, Simpson excelled in the Queen Anne and Neo-Classic Revival styles and often combined the two. While practicality and "progress" have taken their toll of many of his impressive Neo-Classic Revival structures, a few have survived. They testify to the prosperity and taste of early twentieth century New Bernians:

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Key:

NR-National Register  
 N-Nominated National Register  
 HD-Nominated Historic District

Street Number	Name	Status
Avenue A		
1. 302	House	
Bern Street		
1. 309	House	HD
2. Btw. Broad & Queen	Brick Street	
3. At Cedar	Ebenezer Presbyterian Church	
	<i>8/26/98 John Wood confirmed that 307 Bern St. is C.</i>	
Broad Street		
1. 207	Carraway House	
2. 208	Sudan Temple	
3. 211/213	James-Davis House	HD
4. 218	Eubank House	HD
5. 405	Green and Redmond Building	HD
6. 415-417	Alexander Miller House & Store	HD
7. 513	Attmore-Oliver House	NR
8. 515	Wadsworth House	HD
9. 518	Ulysses S. Mace House	HD N
10. 613	William Hollister House	NR
11. 700	St. Luke's Hospital	
12. 701	Rhem-Waldrop House	NR
13. 704	House	
14. 706	House	
15. 800	Broad St. Christian Church	HD
16. 813	Rice's Grill	HD
17. 820	House	HD
Change Street		
1. 206	House	HD
2. 209	Leech House	HD
3. 231	Gambrel Roof House	HD
Church Street		
1. 1020	House	
2. 1026	House	
Craven Street		
1. 125	Sandlin Battery and Vulcanizing	HD
2. 132	Dail Building	Destroyed
3. 202-208	New Bern Ironworks	
4. 217	New Bern Garage	

*4/13/93 Peter Sandbeede  
 Confirmed 202 - 208 Craven St.  
 are C in NRHD. mwall*

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Craven Street Cont'd		
5. 219-221	Johnson Machine Co.	HD
6. 220-226	Old City Hall	HD
7. 223	Gussman Cleaners	HD
8. 228	Isaac Taylor House	NR
9. 300-306-308	Craven County Courthouse	HD
10. 307	William Gaston Law Office	
11. 318	Primrose House	HD
12. 413-415	Stevenson-Jones House and Office	HD
13. 421	Coor-Gaston House	NR
14. 501	Dr. Smallwood's House and Office	HD
15. 506	Smith-Whitford House	NR
16. 511	Hitching Post	
17. 516	Bright-Bishop House	HD
18. 520	Jerkins-Bryan House	HD
19. 609	House	
20. 614	C. S. Hollister House	HD
21. 620	House	HD
22. Craven at Middle	Brick Street	
23. 702	Hancock House	
24. 706	House	
25. 710	Judge Donnell House	Destroyed

Cypress Street

1. Cypress & Smith First Baptist Church
2. Cypress at Fleet Greenwood Cemetery

East Front Street

1. 214	House	
2. 216	House	
3. 221	Justice House	N HD
4. 222	Sparrow-Daniels House	HD
5. 223	House	
6. 226	Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House	NR
7. 227	House	HD
8. 415	Senator Simmons House	HD
9. 501	Coor-Bishop House	NR
10. 511	Moore House	HD
11. 512	Oliver Gambrel Roof House	HD
12. 514	Gull Harbor	HD N
13. 515	Judge Manly House	HD
14. 516	Maxwell House & Garden	
15. 519	Vail House	HD
16. 520	Smallwood-Morrison House & Realty	
17. 521	Slover-Bradham House Dependency	HD
18. 524	Eli Smallwood House	NR
19. 528	Jones-Jarvis House	NR
20. 605	Stinson House	HD
21. 606	House	HD
22. 611	House	
23. 612-614	House	
24. 616-618	House	
25. 624	House	HD

7/18: In pub.  
consulted C.

## NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Eden Street		
1. 227	Eleanor Marshall House	HD
2. 231	Jones House	HD
First Street		
1. First Street	New Bern Water Works	
George Street		
1. 307	John Wright Stanly House	NR
2. 313	Hatch-Daves House	HD
3. 419	House	
4. 501	House	
Hancock Street		
1. 210	Benjamin Smith House	NR
2. 213	York-Gordon House	NR N
3. 217	House	HD
4. 301	Edward R. Stanly House Dependency	HD
5. 306	Hawks House	NR
6. 408	House	HD
7. 514	Masonic Temple and Theatre	NR
8. 517	Bell Building	NR
9. 620	Hotel Tryon	
Howard Street		
1. 705	Race Track Building	
Johnson Street		
1. 201	Slover-Bradham House	NR
2. 208	House	HD
3. 209	Slover House	HD
4. 211	Mitchell-Bryan House	HD
5. 213	Brinson House	HD
6. 301	Jerkins-Duffy House	HD
7. 304	Former First Baptist Church Parsonage	HD
8. 305	Thomas Jerkins House	NR
9. 309	Jerkins-Moulton House	HD
10. 311	Leech-Guion House	HD
11. 312	House	
12. 407	House	
13. 410	House	
14. 411	The Presbyterian Manse	
15. 442	Headmaster's House	HD
16. 516-518	House	HD
17. 519	House	

## NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
2 Jones Street		
1. 210	House	
2. 216	House	
3. 309	House	
Linden Street		
1. 208, 210, 212	Houses	
2. 213	House	HD
Metcalf Street		
1. 206-208	House	HD
2. 212	House	\
3. 220	House	
4. 218	Gothic Barn	HD
5. 406	House	
6. 407	House	
7. 410	House	
8. 419	Clark House	HD
9. 501	Roberts House	HD
10. 512	House	
Middle Street		
1. 131-135	Coca Cola Warehouse	HD
2. 144-146	Piedmont Cigarette Sign	Destroyed
3. 149	Commercial Building	Destroyed
4. 207	Bryan-Block	
5. 216 & 216 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. R. Fuller Building	
6. 220	Commercial Building	HD
7. 224-226	Hotel Albert	HD
8. Middle at Church Alley	First Baptist Church	NR
9. 244-246	Jewel Box Jewelers	
10. 246 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemasters	HD
11. 317	First Citizens Bank and Trust	HD
12. 406	First Church of Christ, Scientist	HD
13. 408	House	HD
14. 410	Mansard Roof House	
15. 412	The Phone Booth	HD
16. 502	St. Paul's Catholic Rectory	HD
17. 505	Chester B'nai Sholom	HD
18. 510	St. Paul's Catholic Church	NR
19. 511	House	
20. 512	Foy House	HD
21. 516	Munger House	HD
22. 602	Blades House	NR
23. 614	Hollowell House	HD
24. 615	House	
25. 619	Elijah Clark House	HD
26. 507	McLin-Hancock House	HD

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
National Avenue		
1. 1109	House	
2. 1203	House	
3. 1207	House	
4. 1215	House	
5. 1404	House	
6. National Ave.	Hebrew Cemetery	
7. National Ave.	New Bern National Cemetery	
Neuse Boulevard		
1. 1601	Iron Fence	
New Street		
1. 208	House	
2. 214	Dependency of Coor-Bishop House	HD
3. 219	Mary Hatch Harrison House	HD
4. 309	Centenary Methodist Church	NR
5. 310	House	HD
6. 412	First Presbyterian Church	NR
7. 501	House	HD
8. 509	House	
9. 510	New Bern Academy	NR
10. 519	Roberts House	Destroyed
11. 520	Tisdale-Jones House	NR
New South Front Street		
1. 1121	House <i>gone</i>	
North Bern Street		
1. 1006	House	
2. 1018	House	
North Craven Street		
1. 806	House	
2. 816	House	
3. 814	House	
4. 818	House	
5. N. Craven St.	Railroad Shop	
6. N. Craven at Ave. C	Maola Milk & Ice Cream Company	
Pollock Street		
1. 202	House	
2. 207	House	HD
3. 212	House	HD
4. 215	Benjamin Ellis House	HD
5. 216	Hatch-Washington House	HD
6. 218	House	
7. 220	Jarvis House	HD

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Pollock Street Cont'd		
8. 224	House	HD
9. 226	House	Destroyed
10. Pollock at Craven	New Bern Municipal Building	N HD
11. 313	Bank of New Bern	HD
12. 320	Christ Church & Parish House	NR
13. Pollock at Middle	Elk's Temple	HD
14. 414	Tryon Theater	
15. 502	Edward R. Stanly House	NR
16. 505	Marks Home	Destroyed
17. 509	House	HD
18. 516	House	HD
19. 603-605	Bryan House and Office	NR
20. 607	House	HD
21. 609	Stevenson House	NR
22. 610	House	
23. Pollock at George	Tryon Palace	HD
24. 613	McKinlay-Daves House	HD
25. 709-711	House	
26. 713	House	HD
27. 715-717	Doctor Forbes House and Office	HD
28. 718-720	House	HD
29. 726	House	HD
30. 801	House	HD
31. 809	All Saints Chapel	HD
32. 812	House	HD
33. 815	House	HD
34. 816	Silas S. Latham House	HD
35. 819	House	HD
36. 823	House	HD
37. 323	Baxter Clock	HD N
Queen Street		
1. 216	House	
2. 403	Lewis-Whitehurst House	HD
3. Queen at Pasteur	Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Station	HD
4. 613, 615, 617	St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church	HD
5. 831-833	House	
6. Queen St.	Cedar Grove Cemetery	NR
7. Queen St.	National Guard Armory	
8. 830	House	
9. Queen St.	Jennette Grave Yard	
Rhem Avenue		
1. Rhem Ave.	Eleanor Marshall School	
Spencer Avenue		
1. 1322-1324	House	
2. 1522-1524	House	
3. 1701	House	



NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Tryon Road		
1. 1510	House	
Tryon Palace Drive		
1. 212	House	HD
2. 214	Wade House	HD
3. 219	Harvey Mansion	NR
4. <del>417</del> 419	Armstrong Grocery Warehouse	HD
West Street		
1. 612-614	West Street House	
Windley Street		
1. Windley & Guion	New Bern Oil & Fertilizer	

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C. S. Hollister House, 614 Craven Street  
Cooor-Bishop (remodeling), 501 East Front Street  
L. I. Moore House, 511 East Front Street  
St. Paul's Catholic Church Rectory, 502 Middle Street  
First Church of Christ Scientist, 406-408 Middle Street  
Chester B'nai Sholom Synagogue, 505 Middle Street  
Foy House, 512 Middle Street  
W. B. Blades House, 602 Middle Street  
Jarvis House, 220 Pollock Street  
Centenary Methodist Church, 209 New Street  
St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, 613 Queen Street

The stylistic variety of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is perhaps best observed in commercial, civic, and ecclesiastical structures. Surprisingly many of these public buildings remain:

Green and Redmond, 405 Broad Street  
Broad Street Christian Church, 802 Broad Street  
Commercial Building, 219-221 Craven Street  
Old City Hall, 220-226 Craven Street  
Craven County Courthouse, 300-308 Craven Street  
Store and House, 606 East Front Street  
Warehouses, Tryon Palace Drive, between Middle and Hancock streets  
Gothic Revival Barn, 218 Metcalf Street  
Commercial Building, 220 Middle Street  
Hotel Albert, 224-226 Middle Street  
Shoemasters, 246½ Middle Street  
First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, 317 Middle Street  
Baxter Clock, 323 Pollock Street  
New Bern Municipal Building, Pollock Street at Craven Street  
Bank of New Bern, 313 Pollock Street  
Elks Temple, 400 Pollock Street  
All Saints' Chapel, 809 Pollock Street  
Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Station, Queen Street at Pasteur Street  
Armstrong Grocery Warehouse, 417½-419 Tryon Palace Drive

In the mid-twentieth century the appearance of New Bern was considerably altered by the closing of George Street from Pollock Street south to the Trent River and the reconstruction of the Governor's Palace, now known as Tryon Palace.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |                                       |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian; | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century   | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                      |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry    | osophy  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention   | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-        | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature  | itarian                                       | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music       | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

New Bern is often thought of primarily as a colonial town, and indeed it had become by the Revolution a wealthy port town and important political center with a concentration of handsome Georgian buildings, of which a number remain. Yet it was in the post-Revolutionary period that New Bern underwent a dramatic architectural efflorescence that produced a body of urban Federal buildings of academic sophistication and superb craftsmanship seldom rivaled in the country. The typical dwelling of this period was a side-hall-plan town house enriched with delicate, inventive yet restrained ornament inside and out--epitomized in the Eli Smallwood House. The same elegance characterizes such institutional buildings as the New Bern Academy, the Masonic Temple and Theater, and the First Presbyterian Church. Not only are New Bern's Federal buildings of the highest quality; a remarkable number--over fifty--survive, most in good condition, and many still exist in their original context and are used for their original purpose. The tenacious hold of the style only gradually gave way to the eclecticism of the later nineteenth century, but this period, as well as the early twentieth century, produced a remarkable collection of handsome domestic and institutional buildings that are an important part of the architectural fabric of the town. New Bern, with much of its atmosphere, scale, and ambiance still remarkably intact, exhibits a range, sophistication, and excellence of architectural styles unique in North Carolina, highlighted by a collection of Federal structures of major national significance.

New Bern, settled by German Palatine and Swiss colonists under Baron Christoph von Graffenreid in 1710, is at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers. Problems with the Tuscarora Indians in the area and the death of the group's leaders retarded the growth of the town, but the early settlers make important contributions: the selection of a site and the establishment of a settlement, the design of the town plan and the conferring of a name--New Bern--after the settler's home canton in Switzerland. Despite the 1711 massacre by the Tuscaroras, the town survived and grew steadily, so that by the mid-eighteenth century it had achieved considerable importance.

In 1712, the area called Craven, was a precinct of Bath County, and by 1722 New Bern became the seat of Craven precinct. Within eleven years of that date Edward Moseley's survey showed four streets--Front or Water, Craven, Middle, and an east-west street that today is either Pollock or Broad. An Anglican parish covering the area was created in 1715, and by 1734 there was a full-time minister in New Bern. The colonial assembly

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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first met in New Bern in 1737, and after 1746, met there regularly until after the American Revolution, with the exception of the few years during which Governor Arthur Dobbs moved the seat of government to the Cape Fear. In 1749, the first printing press in North Carolina was established in New Bern. The printer, James Davis, began in 1751 the first newspaper in the colony, the North-Carolina Gazette.

New Bern, the most central of the North Carolina coastal settlements, was a natural center for government and trade; it was relatively accessible to the outside world by water and to interior settlements by river and over-land transportation. Governor William Tryon firmly established New Bern as the colonial capital in 1765 when he began construction of the Governor's Palace. Tryon chose a site on the southwestern perimeter of the settlement and John Hawks from England as the architect.

The boundaries selected for the New Bern Historic District correspond closely with the area indicated as being settled on C. J. Sauthier's 1769 map of the town. The section of Pollock Street west of the palace was "taken up" during the next two decades. Close to the confluence of the two rivers, clustered around the Anglican Church at Middle and Pollock streets, the commercial center of the town was developing. Printing press, stores, banks, and the municipal wharves were between the palace and the point where the rivers join. Commercial and residential structures traditionally coexisted on the river shores. The fine dwellings of merchants were often coupled with the means of their income--wharves, warehouses, and offices--a situation which lasted until the twentieth century.

In the decade following the construction of the Governor's Palace, New Bern became a revolutionary center as well. The first publicly initiated assembly was called there on August 25, 1774, against the wishes of the governor; in accordance with the resolves of that Congress and those of a second popular assembly which met in New Bern on April 3, 1775, committees of safety for that town and Craven County and for other North Carolina jurisdictions were created. Two weeks later, with the arrival of news of the Battle of Lexington, the local militia began drilling. The American Revolution was underway in North Carolina, and the royal governor, in effect, became a prisoner in his own palace. The port of New Bern sheltered numerous privateers who operated continuously throughout the war. Early in 1777 the first state government under a new constitution was inaugurated in New Bern under Governor Richard Caswell. The assembly continued to meet there until April, 1780, when Governor Nash took his oath of office in the Governor's Palace.

The palace was already in bad repair by that time and William Hooper noted that it had "more the appearance of a neglected jail than anything else." The palace served various uses until 1798 (in that year for instance it housed the New Bern Academy), when all but the wings burned. After the burning of the palace, the land was opened for settlement and quickly filled with houses; George Street was extended southward toward the Trent River.

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8. B

With the assembly's decision of December, 1791, to move the state capital inland, New Bern was left to fend for itself. The rivers and the trade they carried always had been a part of her livelihood, but they were to become her major means of support. Well endowed with dense pine forests in the surrounding area, the town came to export vast quantities of lumber, hogshead staves, barrel heading, tar, pitch, and spirits of turpentine. In addition, New Bern was the funnel through which passed farm products like pork, corn, and peas. New Bern and her residents had been and continued more and more to participate in the triangular trade route between the Carolinas, the West Indies (and the Iberian Coast), and New England.

Although residents think of New Bern as a colonial town, the physical evidence remaining reflects a city that achieved its apex of prosperity and sophistication in the Federal era. The blocks filled out; in the area of the Neuse River civic and cultural amenities like the New Bern Academy and the Masonic Temple and Theatre were constructed; Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic congregations built churches. (That built by the Catholics-- St. Paul's--was the first in the state.) The shore of the Trent River developed as a tightly-packed commercial section; wharves and docks expanded; livery stables, restaurants, boarding houses, and stores accommodated both the resident and transient. The jagged shoreline still bears evidence of the slips and wharves which were fostered by water commerce and many early wharf area buildings remain as well.

Just as shipping played a large part in evolving the character of the area in the mid-eighteenth century, so did the railroad in the mid-nineteenth. The tracks of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad (now the Southern Railway) run through the district, down Hancock Street (referred to for many years as Railroad Avenue), and the station which brought freight and travellers from the east and west was established here. The railroad was neither an interloper nor polluter as it might seem to many to be today, but an indication of the town's progress and prosperity. Just as the wharfs, warehouses, and stores of the shippers had been an integral and welcome part of a residential area a century before, so was the railroad in the 1850s.

When Union forces occupied New Bern early in the Civil War (in April of 1862), they established headquarters in two Neuse River mansions, the Slover-Bradham House and the Jones-Jarvis House. Other officers and enlisted men were billeted throughout the city. Union occupation affected the area little in an architectural sense except for the fact that they saved the city by extinguishing the fires set by the fleeing Confederates. When the restored government of North Carolina was authorized by President Lincoln, Edward Stanly, formerly of New Bern, was appointed governor, and he too established both his offices and residence along the Neuse. Actually, New Bern survived the war with little damage, except of course to family fortunes.

The city entered its third era of intensive development in the decades immediately preceding and after 1900; once again its base was lumber.

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8. C

Timberlands in the surrounding counties produced fine quality pine, gum, cypress, oak, and other hardwoods which kept New Bern's lumber mills (sixteen in 1916) abundantly supplied. In addition, the city was a superior source for seafood, especially shell fish, and what was not consumed locally or shipped out was processed in several fertilizer factories. Limited amounts of cotton and tobacco filtered through New Bern but were vastly outweighed by truck crops distributed through several wholesale grocers. Two railroads and six steamship companies carried freight and visitors to and from New Bern, and shipping by this time was centered almost exclusively on the Trent River. Building during this vital era produced a number of elaborate and ambitious domestic, institutional, and commercial structures. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was the first edifice constructed by that faith in North Carolina.

The advent of World War II brought in swarms of armed service personnel attached to nearby Cherry Point Air Base. To accommodate the considerable overflow from Cherry Point, New Bernians opened their homes and divided other stately houses into apartments. Some of the alterations were sympathetically done, but in other cases buildings were mutilated.

In the 1940s Minnete (Mrs. Richard) Duffy inspired and initiated the movement to reconstruct the governor's palace. Mrs. Maude Moore Latham established two trust funds for the reconstruction. The actual construction, which began in the mid-1950s, necessitated the closing of George Street. Known as the Tryon Palace complex, the area includes the reconstructed palace; the Stevenson House, a restored Federal era house museum; the Daves House, used for administrative offices; the Jones House, a guest house; an auditorium; and the John Wright Stanly House, a Georgian style house museum. The development of the historical complex has been instrumental in bringing visitors into New Bern.

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 Craven county Records, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35° 06' 56"	77° 02' 57"		0	" "	
NE	35° 06' 56"	77° 02' 04"			" "	
SE	35° 06' 10"	77° 02' 04"			" "	
SW	35° 06' 10"	77° 02' 57"			" "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 250 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archives and History      DATE: 23 May 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh      STATE: North Carolina      CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name H. G. Jones  
 Title State Historian/Administrator

Date 23 May 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Craven	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

- 9.
- Dill, Alonzo T. "Eighteenth Century New Bern: A History of the Town and Craven County, 1700-1800," The North Carolina Historical Review, XXII and XXIII (January, April, July, October, 1945; January, April, July, October, 1946).
- Governor Tryon and His Palace. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.
- Mann, A. W. History of the Forty Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Jamaica Plains: Brookside Print, 1908.
- Miller, Stephen F. "Recollections of New Bern 50 Years Ago," Our Living and Our Dead. New Bern, 1873.
- Moore, Elizabeth. Documents and unpublished manuscripts.
- Nowitzky, George I. The Marine Metropolis of Virginia and the Sound and River Cities of North Carolina. Norfolk and Raleigh: George I. Nowitzky, 1888.
- Platt, Virginia Bever. "Tar, Staves, and New England Rum: The Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport, Rhode Island, with Colonial North Carolina," The North Carolina Historical Review, XLVIII (January, 1971).
- Price, Jonathan. Plan of the Town of New Bern. 1810.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1885, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1908.
- Sauthier, C. J. Plan of Newbern, 1769.
- Vass, Reverend L. C. History of the Presbyterian Church in New Bern, North Carolina with a Resume of Early Ecclesiastical Affairs in East North Carolina, and a Sketch of the Early Days of New Bern, North Carolina. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1886.
- Whitford, Colonel John D. "The Home of the Walking Stick, Early History of the Biblical Recorder and Baptist Church in New Bern." Unpublished manuscripts in possession of Mrs. G. Tull Richardson, Bellair, New Bern, North Carolina.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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District, Craven County, N.C.

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ITEM NUMBER

7

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7

In March of 1982 Archaeological Research Consultants of Chapel Hill, N.C., and Tidewater Atlantic Research of Washington, N.C., under contract to the Wilmington District, undertook an underwater investigation of the Efird Company property in New Bern, N.C. This survey took place in the waters of the Neuse River in an area immediately adjacent to the New Bern Historic District. The area surveyed is owned by the Efird Company, New Bern, N.C., and the State of North Carolina. A summary of the findings of the survey is presented below. A more complete description can be found in the report entitled "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Efird Company Property, New Bern, N.C."

Examination of the proposed boat basin identified the remains of a timber frame and ballast cobble structure that covered roughly 50 percent of the area. From a point 40 feet east of a galvanized iron pipe at mean low water on the north property line a series of timbers, approximately 12 inches square, had been employed to construct a retaining bulkhead. The feature had been positioned to extend east 55 feet before joining a second segment of retaining bulkhead extending 45 feet to the south. At that point a third segment of retaining bulkhead was found to extend east for an additional 60 feet. Vertical butt scarfs were employed in fashioning joints, and iron pins were used to both secure scarf joints and assure vertical integrity.

Along the third segment additional timbers approximately 12 feet long and cut 6 inches by 8 inches, were found to have been positioned perpendicular to the east/west segment on centers of approximately 5 feet. Each was found to project north of the 60-foot section approximately 18 inches and extend south into ballast cobble and brick rubble concentrated south and west of each segment of the feature. Ballast cobble and brick rubble were observed to extend approximately 20 feet to the south and west of each segment. However, only random scatter was found to the north and east. Otherwise, the bottom surface was found to be free of cultural material.

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Along that section of the project area south of the proposed boat basin and lying west of and adjacent to the Neuse River channel, a series of timber cribs approximately 10 feet square and 3 to 4 feet deep was found to have been positioned adjacent to the shore. The cribs, constructed from timbers cut roughly 12 inches square, were located immediately inside or west of the line of abandoned pilings. Each crib was filled with a combination of ballast cobble and brick rubble to within 18 inches of the water surface. Outside the cribs and pilings, the bottom surface was found to be free of cultural material with the exception of an occasional ballast cobble or brick fragment. Light-colored sediment in the area between the pilings and the channel shoulder was found to extend to a depth of more than 4 feet.

Immediately north of the northernmost crib the remains of a wooden hull steam vessel were found. Approximately 30 feet of the stern lay exposed beyond the extent of modern rubble fill composing the present shoreline. Within the remains of an elliptically-shaped fantail, the rudder, rudder shaft and quadrant, and a four-blade, 4-foot diameter iron propeller were found immediately aft and east of the sternpost. From the sternpost an iron propeller shaft extended west into the remains of the hull. Frames approximately 6 inches square and hull planking approximately 2 inches in thickness identified the extremities of the hull and provided an indication that the beam was approximately 20 feet.

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The bulkheads, cribs, and 19th century vessel contained in the area being added to the New Bern Historic District meet criteria c (embody the distinctive characteristics of a type period or method of construction) and criteria d (have yielded or likely to yield information important in history). In addition the area containing these structures represent one of the last remaining areas of the New Bern Historic Waterfront.

Structural evidence found in the area of the proposed boat basin and dock complex appears to be the remains of a wharf complex and associated slips. A brief survey of maps of New Bern dating from 1769 through 1924 indicates that the structure was not on the site prior to 1810 and was no longer in use by 1880. A plan of the town dated 1849 illustrates a waterfront configuration similar to that indicated by the remains of the wharf structure. A Civil War period plan indicates the presence of a wharf in the area but it does not conform to the configuration present on the plan of 1849.

The cribbing located to the south and adjacent to the Neuse River channel appears to have been constructed at the site at some time between the Civil War and 1880. Examination of available maps of the area indicates that the features may have been associated with the New Bern Manufacturing Company that was located on the site by 1880 and the grist and fertilizer company of E.H. and J.A. Meadows, which appears as early as 1888. The configuration of the waterfront from 1880 until 1924 indicates that the cribbing could have served both firms as a wharf and dock structure.

The remains of the steam vessel identified during the survey can reliably be considered to date from the 19th century. While it is possible that the ship is associated with structures that appear on the 1849 map, it is also possible that the vessel could have been associated with either New Bern Manufacturing or E.H. and J.A. Meadows Company later in the century. The position of the wreck indicates that the vessel was either moored at its present location when it sank or was deliberately sunk at the site. In the case of the former, it is likely that both the vessel and the dock were no longer in active use or the steamer would have been raised to clear the slip or return it to service. If the vessel was deliberately sunk at the location, it would seem that either the slip was no longer in demand or the hull was to be employed to contain fill as part of an expanding wharf complex. The lack of fill in the stern makes this unlikely.

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The wreck contains information about the design and construction of what is likely a local vessel. Only a superficial examination of marine architecture and ship construction source material is necessary to illustrate how little is known of vessels constructed in North Carolina and the southeastern United States. This absence of primary historical source data makes the remains of local vessels particularly significant. The fact that the wreck represents a steam vessel dating possibly as early as the second quarter of the 19th century increases its value, as this was an important period in the development of steam technology. The propeller, for example, was invented in 1834. An early date for construction could mean that the vessel's powerplant and propulsion machinery represent an early example of steam engineering. While the location of the vessel must be considered an indication of its possible association with fourth quarter businesses previously identified, it is also possible that the ship could be associated with New Bern's Civil War history or have served as one of several ferries known to have operated out of the general area prior to and after the Civil War.

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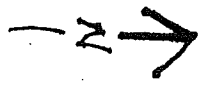
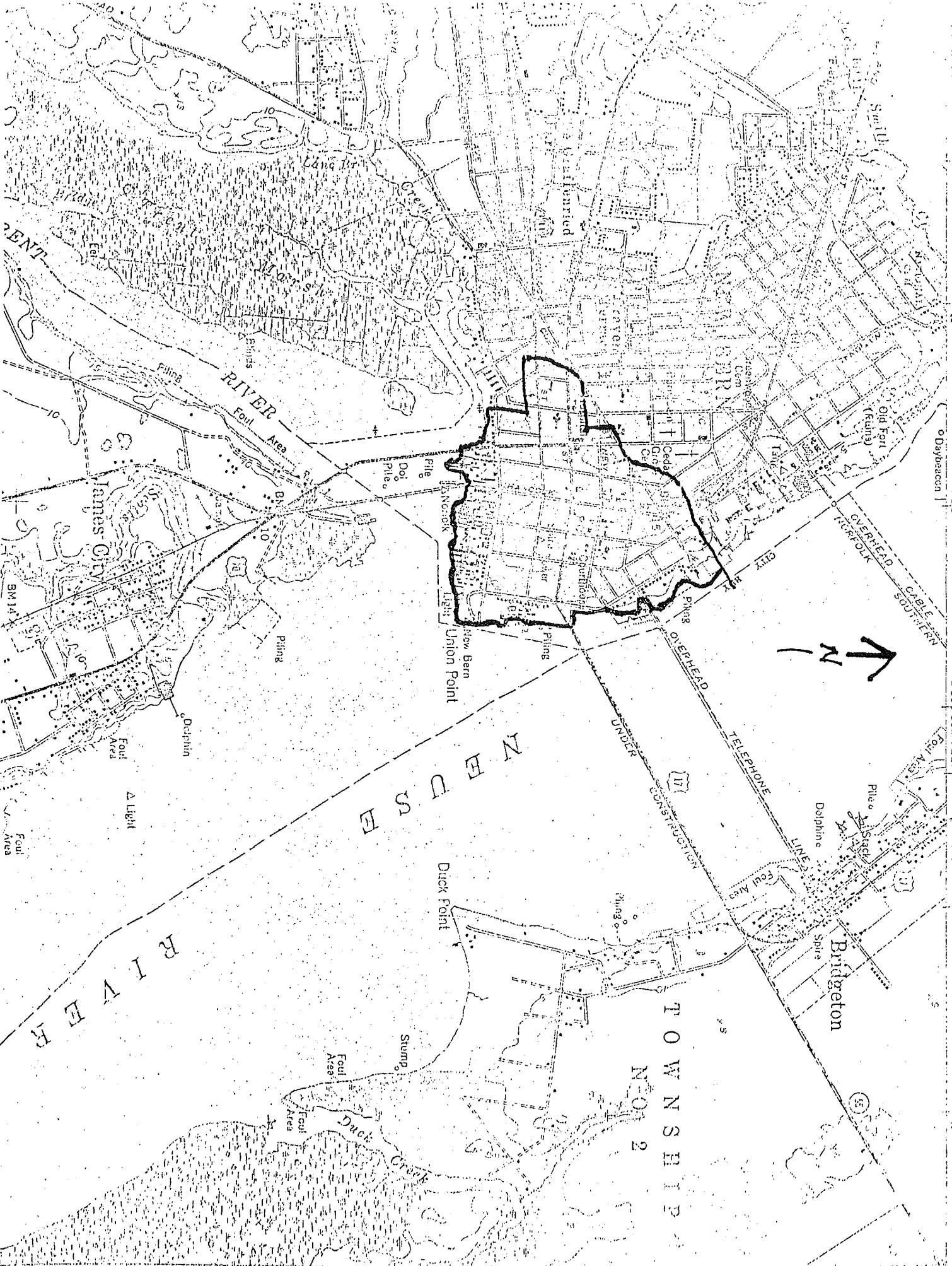
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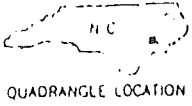
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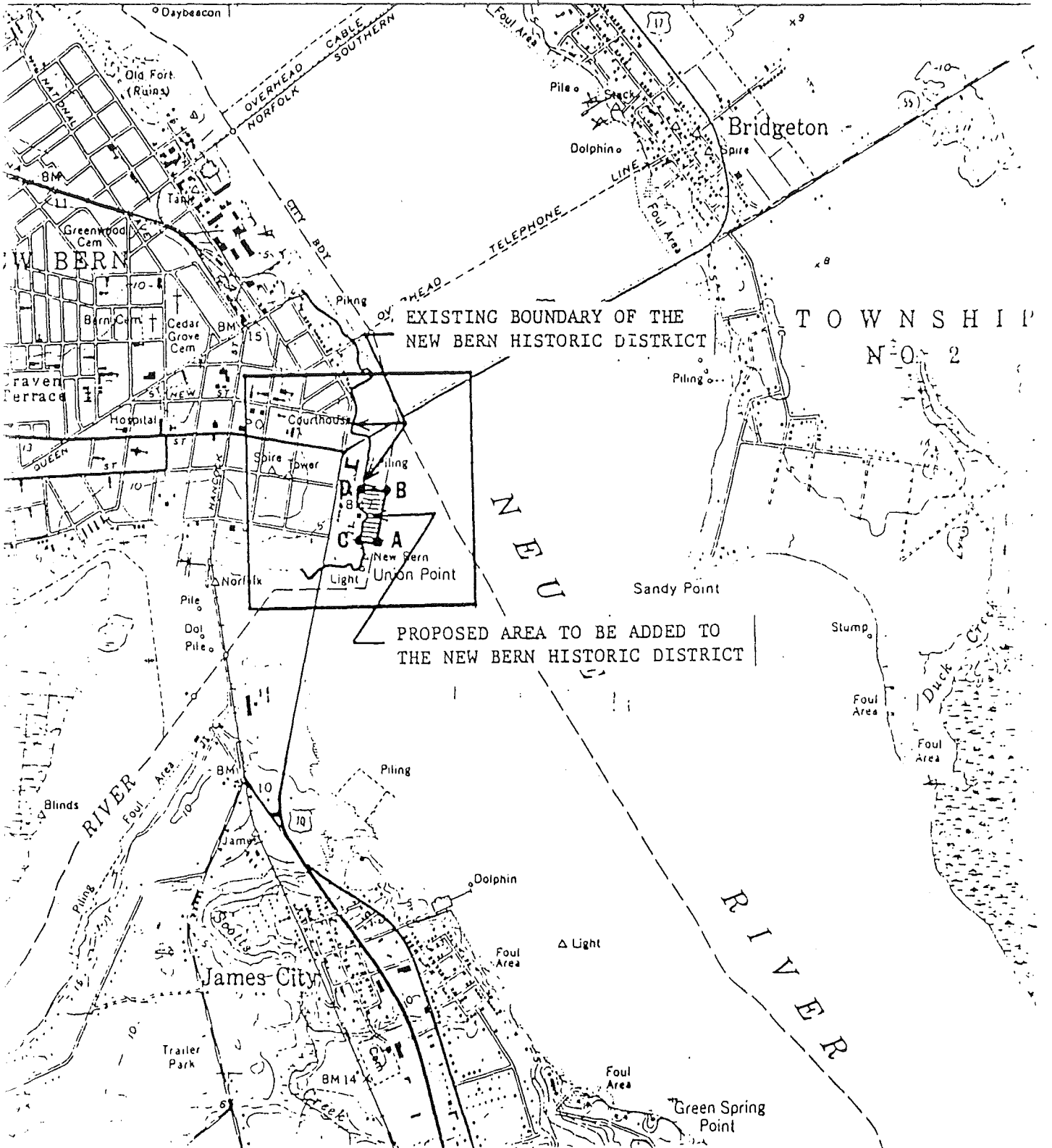
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

UTM COORDINATES

Point A N.3886275 E.314500  
Point B N.3886500 E.314600  
Point C N.3886400 E.314490  
Point D N.3886600 E.314500

NEW BERN QUADRANGLE  
NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
SE/4 NEW BERN 15' QUADRANGLE

113 2'30" 2 590 000 FEET VANCEBORO 15 MI ASKIN 0 8 MI 117

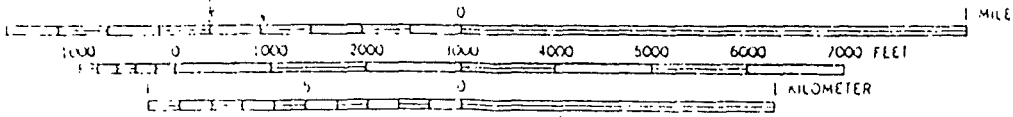


EXISTING BOUNDARY OF THE  
NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT

TOWNSHIP  
N-0-2

PROPOSED AREA TO BE ADDED TO  
THE NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE 1:24000



NEW BERN, N.C.  
SE/4 NEW BERN 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3500-W7700/75

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